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Braintree Tercentenary Receives Souvenirs From Patron Town in England

The World's Day—At a Glance

May 23, 1940

In Boston: Aid for Czech Refugees

Braintree, Mass., was linked to old Braintree in England today when the Rev. Anthony J. Lewis brought a beautifully illuminated scroll, a souvenir book, and cordial greetings from war-time England to the Bay State Town for the latter's tercentenary. [Details: Page 13.]

Gov. Lewis O. Barrows told a special session of the Maine Legislature that the State's budget has been balanced and its finances are in better shape than had been believed, despite alleged defalcations now said to exceed $157,000. [Details: Page 13.]

The American Unitarian Association at its 115th Annual Meeting in Boston announced the appointment of a Service Committee to extend aid to 50,000 Czech refugees in France. [Details: Page 13.]

Vermont Democrats at their State convention at Bennington pledged their six votes in the Chicago convention to President Roosevelt. [Details: Page 13.]

Roper Urges Neutrality Amendments

TORONTO (AP)—Daniel C. Roper, former United States Secretary of Commerce and former Minister to Canada, addressing the first International Credit Men's Congress, urged the United States to amend its Neutrality and Johnson Acts so that supplies of all kinds could be shipped to the Allies immediately. [Details: Page 4.]

In Washington: Senate Passes Navy Bill

The Senate approved the $1,473,756,728 Navy appropriations bill today, hastening the Administration's extraordinary national defense program far toward final Congressional action.

President Roosevelt accepted today the resignation of James H. R. Cromwell as Minister to Canada and wished him "the best of success in the large field of activity upon which you are entering." Mr. Cromwell was nominated Tuesday by New Jersey Democrats as their candidate for United States Senator.

Secretary Morgenthau hired Dr. George Jackson Mead, Vice-Chairman of the National Advisory Council for Aviation, to head a corps of experts who will have the job of selecting the best types of warplanes and engines for standardized production. The experts will make their selections after consulting the Army, Navy and Civil Aeronautics Authority.

The American Red Cross announced that in 12 days a total of $1,300,000 has been contributed toward its war relief goal of $10,000,000. The State Department reported that agencies other than the Red Cross had collected $7,395,348 of relief funds in the first eight months of the war.

The Senate unanimously passed a $1,823,000,000 Army appropriation bill. The Senate Appropriations Committee at the same time approved a $1,458,000,000 naval supply measure.

War Summary: Allies Face New Breaks

Premier Churchill, in a two-minute report on events at the front, put a grave complexion on the situation by stating that the Germans had broken through the Allied lines in Belgium and were interfering with their communications. He added that fighting was in progress around the Channel ports, the consequences of which might be serious. [Details: Page 1.]

In France Germans were stated to have broken through the French lines between Arras and Bapaume, but the French appeared to have staged a strong counterattack between Cambrai and Valenciennes, the results of which are still uncertain.

Britain, having granted virtually complete emergency powers to its Cabinet, including conscription of wealth and man power, moved against "fifth column" activities with arrest of a Member of Parliament. [Details: Page 1.]

France, after a War Cabinet meeting with Premier Reynaud presiding, announced that "no Government employees" would leave Paris or the Paris region except those of administrative services which were sent to the interior at the beginning of the war. It was agreed at the same time that there would be no further removal of civilian populations from any section of France, except on written orders of the High Command.

Ireland, concerned lest Eire be used by Germans for invasion of England, tightened its defense measures. The needed "consultations" between Eire and England have taken place, the Commons was assured. [Details: Page 5.]

Rumanian railways and highways were crowded with moving troops as newly summoned Reservists moved up to positions reinforcing the frontier in one of the largest military concentrations in the Balkan States' history. Many of the troops were reliably reported to be concentrating on the Bessarabian frontier with Russia.

In Norway German warplanes intensified the warfare between Allied and German troops seeking control of the strategic area in and around the Arctic port of Narvik. Polish units were reported to have been recently landed to support French, British, and Norwegian assaults which, according to Norwegian dispatches, have gained some success in the Lofoten Island region opposite Narvik.

Tax Records Exception—Long

Despite the threat of the Massachusetts Federation of Tax Payers Associations to force a court test on the ruling of Henry F. Long, State Commissioner of Corporations and Taxation, that tax abatement records must not be opened for public inspection by local assessors, the Commissioner today remained firm in his position that such documents are not public property.

Commissioner Long explained that throughout the years he has worked on the assumption that Chapters 59 and 60, of the Massachusetts General Laws, the State tax statutes, are operated entirely apart from the rest of the statutes.

Although Norman MacDonald, Executive Director of the Federation, claims that tax abatement records come under the provisions of another chapter of the General Laws pertaining to public records Mr. Long contends this statute doe not apply to tax cases and said Supreme Judicial Court decisi supports his position.

The warning that city and tow officials face criminal penalties they accede to the order of Commissioner Long to bar public inspection of tax abatement record was sounded by Mr. MacDonald in a letter sent to the boards of assessors in all of Massachusetts 39 cities and 312 towns as a means to counteract Mr. Long's ruling, which Mr. MacDonald said was "an invitation to favoritism and fraud."

Mr. MacDonald stated that "nothing could be more likely to lead to corruption than to permit the granting or rejecting of financial benefits by the assessors to remain forever buried and out of reach of the clean, white light of public scrutiny.

"Commissioner Long's ruling, if followed by local officials, opens the way to setting up a secret assessment list. If records of tax abatements must remain forever barred from public knowledge, there is nothing to prevent assessors, for example, from valuing a man's property at $1,000,000 and carrying it on the public assessment books at that figure year after year, while secretly granting an abatement each year so that he actually may pay taxes on a valuation of no more than $50,000 or even $20,000."

U. S. Radio Chains To Relay King's Talk

By the Associated Press

New York, May 23

The three American radio networks—NBC, CBS and NBS—will relay the Empire Day broadcast of King George of Great Britain, scheduled for 3 p. m. (E. S. T.) Friday, May 24.

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'Colony' Commuters Want Action, Also

By the Associated Press

Washington, May 23

The Old Colony Commuters' and Shippers' League asked the Interstate Commerce Commission today to disapprove the plan of reorganization for the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad, unless it is modified to provide for the simultaneous reorganization of the Old Colony Railroad.

The protective committee of shareholders of the Old Colony filed a similar petition. The I. C. C.'s New Haven reorganization plan made no provisions for reorganization of the Old Colony.

The New Haven and the Pennsylvania Railroad, largest stockholder of the New Haven, filed petitions urging amendment to the New Haven plan in order to provide for participation of present stockholders.

Hoover Asks Food Surplus For Europe

By Robert R. Mullen

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Picturing the present plight of millions of Scandinavians, Lowlanders, and Middle Europeans as many times more serious than in the previous war, Herbert Hoover, former President, today called upon the United States to make its vast stores of surplus foods available to imminently starving millions abroad.

Mr. Hoover, in Boston today for dedication of the new South End Boys' Club Building—result of a $175,000 gift from the Charles Hayden Foundation—took time also to expand on his opposition to a so-called "Coalition Cabinet," in which certain G. O. P. leaders might serve under President Roosevelt.

Mr. Hoover asserted that co-operation, not coalition, was the need and suggested that the President might secure such co-operation by consulting with the minority leaders in the House and Senate. This was taken as an indirect criticism of the President's recent consultations with Alfred Landon and Col. Frank Knox, 1936 Republican presidential and vice-presidential nominees.

The former President, wearing the double-breasted blue-serge suit, black tie and familiar deep collar, which he has called his "campaign uniform" in times past, talked reluctantly of domestic politics. He emphatically reaffirmed his 1937 statement that he is not a Presidential aspirant.

Obviously deeply touched by the news reaching him in recent days from Europe, Mr. Hoover spoke once again of the need for adequate American defenses, but made it clear he has not the slightest apprehension that this Nation might be attacked any time in the near future.

When asked whether he felt the United States should immediately intervene on the side of the Allies, the former President declined an answer, explaining that the situation was so confused it was impossible to do anything but speculate. "We do not know the extent of the forces loosed in Europe. The outcome is speculative. The whole complex picture is so steeped in speculation that I can't state an unqualified answer. My whole training has been to act on the

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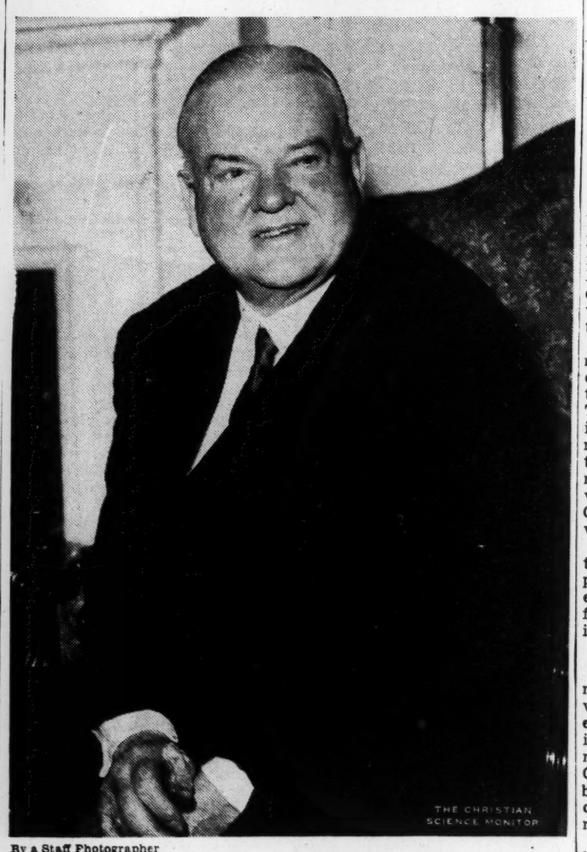

By a Staff Photographer

Herbert Hoover in Boston Today

Fireside Chat On U.S. Defense By Roosevelt

President announces he will give a factual analysis of steps taken on Sunday night.

By Richard L. Strout

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, May 23—Continuing his drive for a united nation to face with co-ordinated effort the threat of Europe's war emergency President Roosevelt will make a factual report to the country over the radio next Sunday night, explaining the preparedness steps that have been taken and the steps that lie ahead.

In particular he will emphasize the three points of his program made in his memorable press conference this week that there shall be no war millionaires created by this emergency, that no action be taken by labor to secure special privileges in key industries, and that there be no sacrifice of the social gains made in the past seven years.

The announcement of the address was made at the White House this morning by Stephen Early, the President's Secretary, who offered no further comment on the visit yesterday of Alfred M. Landon which was followed by the issuance of a statement by Mr. Landon urging the President to eliminate himself from a third term if he expected Republican coalition. The Landon statement in turn met a brief rejoinder from the White House. It is understood that so far as Mr. Roosevelt is concerned the matter is a closed chapter.

Received Hopkins

Mr. Roosevelt's search for nonpartisan aid from business and industry from either party in coordinating and liaison work between the various agencies of the Government meanwhile goes on. President Roosevelt this afternoon received Harry Hopkins, Secretary of Commerce, with some 60 business leaders from all parts of the country who have been attending the semi-annual meeting of the Business Advisory Council, which co-operates with the Commerce Department. In general terms the new preparedness program was discussed.

On Mr. Roosevelt's visitors list today also was Louis E. Kirstein of Filene's, Boston, who is prominent among national retailers. The Kirstein visit was made at Mr. Roosevelt's request, and it was explained that it fits into the general background of industrial business mobilization plans now going on behind closed doors at the White House.

As to these plans specifically little additional information was given out. It is understood that they are still tentative even with Mr. Roosevelt. Lists of industrialists and businessmen are being prepared to whom appeal for public service may later be made. At the present however the President's thinking is not taking the direction of a super-cabinet or of any additional governmental agency. The purpose seems rather to be to fit key leaders into key spots in the Capital in order to strengthen experience and co-ordinate effort. Simplification rather than multiplication of agencies seems to be the desire.

Churchill Admits Channel Fight; Nazis Break Two More Lines; U.S. General Calls for Action

Warrior of 1917 asks military aid now to Allies—Conscription is suggested.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, May 23—Direct intervention in the European war on the side of the Allies, adoption by this country of an immediate universal compulsory military training law, and recommendation that private enterprises be freed from Government control as a defense measure are some of the many-faceted developments in the New York area today as a result of Nazi aggressions and military successes on the European continent.

At the same time the twelfth annual convention of the United Lutheran Synod of New York announced it would place on record as conscientious objectors to military service the names of baptized or confirmed members of the Lutheran Church "who feel unwilling for conscience sake to take human life in war."

Maj.-Gen. John F. O'Ryan, Commanding General of the 27th Division in Belgium and France during the World War, called upon Congress to immediately authorize the detachment from the regular military services of aircraft-carriers, transports, protecting naval vessels, and at least 2,000 bomber and fighter planes with pilots to the Allies, "with or without war declaration."

"People Seem Dazed"

His recommendation was contained in a telegram addressed to Sanford L. Gore, Commander of the Veterans' Civil Service League, which has pledged 600 of its members who served under General O'Ryan in the World War to serve under him again should he wish them to do so.

"Our people seem dazed and unable to visualize the unprecedented realities and the imminence of our danger," General O'Ryan said, commenting on the Nazi aggressions. "All battle veterans should make clear such force can only be resisted by greater force. Our irresponsibility toward civilization will be cursed for years to come by surviving Christian peoples. I fear the German "fifth column" has successfully anaesthetized the understanding of our people at least until this late date."

The Military Training Camps Association, including leading New York business and professional men who organized the Plattsburg movement for training officers in the World War, adopted a resolution here last night urging upon the Nation immediate conscription. Another resolution adopted by the meeting at the Harvard Club pledged the group to active co-operation with the training of 10,000 airplane pilots at volunteer "air Plattsburg" camps in the nine Army Corps Areas throughout the country in association with the Federal Government. The meeting, it was said, was held only in the interests of preparedness for the United States and not for the purpose of involving this country in war.

The meeting resolved that the Training Camps Association "advocate the principle of universal

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Wide World

As Italy Ponders Its World Role

King Victor Emmanuel, shown during his inspection of the Italian Overseas Exposition at Naples, is playing an increasingly active role as Italy—scanning both sides in the war—ponders its course. The King has just helped to cement the Axis by making Field Marshal Hermann Göring his "honorary cousin" through conferring the Collar Annunziata, Italy's highest order.

New mechanized warfare cools southern ardors: Page 4.

British Accept Wartime Rule; Fascist M. P. Put Under Arrest

LONDON, May 23 (AP)—Sir Oswald Mosley, leader of the fascist "British Union," went to Scotland Yard tonight in custody of police.

By Peter Lyne

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, May 23—To meet the impending threat of ruthless totalitarian militarism, the people of Britain have accepted freely—in fact they have welcomed—the temporary sacrifice of their ancient constitutional liberties.

The unprecedented Emergency Powers Act authorizing conscription of wealth, of property, and of labor rushed into law in a few hours yesterday is recognized and in fact is acclaimed by the nation, not as a defeat, but as a triumph of parliamentary democratic Government.

For though dictatorial authority has now been entrusted to the Government, these extreme emergency powers were not only yielded up voluntarily by the people's own representatives to a genuinely national coalition Cabinet, including all principal parties, but Parliament fully retains its ultimate control and its ability to modify or rescind the act at any time.

Full Control Over Jobs

With each man and woman facing the prospect of compulsory changing of jobs, with money controlled, property subject to seizure, and excess war profits confiscated 100 per cent, the situation is greeted on all sides by such comments as: "At last we are fully mobilized"; "Now we are one"; "Soldier and civilian are on the same footing":

LONDON, May 23 (AP)—Arrest of Capt. Archibald H. M. Ramsay, Conservative Member of Parliament, by direction of the Home Secretary was announced today by the Speaker of the House of Commons.

Captain Ramsay, a veteran of the World War, was detained in Brixton Prison as the Government carried out a roundup of persons suspected as "fifth columnists."

At the same time a police guard was clamped on headquarters of the British Union, the British Fascist organization headed by Sir Oswald Mosley. Shortly afterward several persons left the headquarters accompanied by police.

Captain Ramsay long had been regarded as a Fascist, particularly on the score of anti-Semitism.

Educated for the Army at Eton and Sandhurst, the British West Point, he fought in the World War with the famous Coldstream Guards in France.

The arrest followed closely on the issuing of regulations under the emergency legislation passed yesterday empowering the Home Secretary to intern or arrest anyone suspected of being active in an organization subject to foreign influence or control or who has "sympathies with the system of government of any power with which His Majesty is at war."

The Home Secretary, Sir John Anderson, assured the House that steps have been taken to safeguard England from the entry of "fifth columnists" as refugees.

Continued on Page 8, Column 1

How Britain's new war regime affects American investment: Financial Page.

British Trade Open to Big Neutrals

By E. Berg Holt

Special Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—Examination today of the Soviet reply to British proposals for a trade agreement finds it is the general consensus that Russia has by no means closed the door to further talks, and it is widely expected a British delegation will go to Moscow shortly.

The British proposals which Premier Vyacheslaff Molotoff yesterday turned down were made by the previous British Government. The new Churchill Administration, it is pointed out here, contains a number of individuals including the Prime Minister himself, and a number of Labor representatives, who were highly critical of Mr. Chamberlain's cautious policy towards the Soviet Union.

Hence, Mr. Molotoff's flat rejection of the basis of negotiations proposed by the Chamberlain Government may clear the way for fresh proposals from the new Cabinet.

Another Method, Same Result

On the theory that there are more ways of taking a horse to water than dragging it by tail, experts here have been examining whether there are not indirect methods of achieving the end Mr. Churchill, no less than Mr. Chamberlain, desires, namely, intensification of the blockade of Germany.

The method hitherto followed has been to refuse to sell British products to Russia unless the Soviet would limit its own exports to Germany.

The same result, however, would be achieved if Britain sold Empire products in exchange for precisely those Russian products which Germany chiefly needs.

These include such important necessities as oil, manganese, fodder, and wheat, of which the first two are essential for prosecution of the war, and the last two vital for maintenance of Germany's food supplies even at the meager level to which they have been reduced.

In this connection there is reason to believe the unprecedented cold of the last winter, coupled with the calling up of men for the Russo-Finnish war, has seriously affected the prospective Russian harvests. Wheat acreage and the forecasted yield per acre are both believed to be seriously below normal. Fodder crop prospects are also thought to be not too good.

For this reason alone experts consider that in some directions a really rigid system to prevent Russian exports to Germany is not necessary.

Further consideration is that if, as is generally believed, Germany's exports to Russia have not been made on the scale proposed in the Russo-German trade pact, then it is safe to assume the Soviet Union may already be prepared to practice to restrict its own exports even though unwilling to make concession of the fundamental principle of its right as a neutral to trade with both belligerents.

Signs of Soviet Alarm

Whether the impending British move towards reopening trade relations with the Soviet Union will be followed by improvement of diplomatic relations is a question which is being much debated. There have been many signs recently that the Soviet Union is becoming increasingly perturbed about German military aims in Eastern Europe, in particular about the possibility of a joint German-Italian drive in the Balkans.

Since such a drive would probably bring the Allies' Near Eastern Army into the field on behalf of the Balkan states, spheres wherein there is scope for political tension between the Allies and Russia have been correspondingly reduced.

Some observers even go so far as to see in recent successful Rus-

Continued on Page 2, Column 7

British Continue Russian Efforts

By the Associated Press

London, May 23

Mr. Richard Austen Butler, British Undersecretary for Foreign Affairs, told the House of Commons today he was taking immediate steps to improve relations with Soviet Russia.

French troops waging 'violent battle' near Cambrai — Weygand consolidating front.

LONDON, May 23 (AP)—Prime Minister Churchill repeated today Neville Chamberlain's pledge that Britain would never make a separate peace with Germany.

In a written reply to a question whether he renewed the pledge to conclude no peace except in agreement with France, Mr. Churchill answered one word:

"Yes."

By the Associated Press

Prime Minister Winston Churchill, in a two-minute war report, told the House of Commons today that there is heavy fighting in the English Channel coastal area of Boulogne, that Abbeville is in German hands, and that British communications are endangered.

Heavy fighting is proceeding around Boulogne, France, on the English Channel, the Prime Minister said.

Mr. Churchill reported it was too early to say what might be the result of this coastal fighting. "But it evidently carries with it implications of a serious character," he said.

Abbeville, at the mouth of the Somme 12 miles from the English Channel, was reached by the Germans Tuesday, but French reports yesterday said the Nazi advance guard had been "driven out."

Mr. Churchill said that the German mechanized forces had made their way through a breach in the French lines and had penetrated into the Allied rear in Belgium, where "they are now attempting to derange their communications."

Gen. Maxime Weygand, Commander-in-Chief for the Allies, Mr. Churchill said, is conducting operations involving the Allied armies, "with a view to restoring and reconstituting the combined front."

The Prime Minister spoke only two minutes in the briefest war statement yet made to the House of Commons.

Two Gaps in Lines

While London dispatches indicated that a gap had been broken through the British lines at Audenarde, 32 miles west of Brussels, and another had been made in the French lines between Arras and Bapaumé, Paris reports said that the French were counterattacking vigorously on a 25-mile front between Cambrai and Valenciennes.

Divided in Three Zones

The French armies, effecting what foreign military experts called a "miracle of reorganization," fought today with new energy to reunite their northern and central armies and cut the long spearhead which the Germans have driven through Northern France to the Sea.

The northern battlefield was described here as being divided into these three zones:

1. A stabilizing line along the Aisne River extending westward from Rethel, about 100 miles northeast of Paris, to an indefinite point.
2. The strongly-consolidated line on the Somme River, whose southern bank the French said was strongly defended from Ham to Abbeville, an airline distance of about 60 miles.
3. A jagged line of confused positions extending northward from the Somme area and culmi-

Continued on Page 6, Column 4

Allied Planes Flying Atlantic

WASHINGTON, May 23 (AP)—The Allies have disclosed that they are flying some of their American-built bombing planes across the Atlantic Ocean.

Arthur B. Purvis, British head of the Allied Purchasing Mission, said that some of the long-range planes purchased here already had flown the ocean and others would follow as rapidly as they were delivered.

Disclosing the Atlantic plane ferrying operations, Mr. Purvis refused to say how many ships were involved. Other details likewise were withheld. In aviation quarters here it was thought likely that the planes were following the North Atlantic commercial route, which involves a 2,000-mile over water hop from Botwood, N. F., to Foynes, Ireland.

The flights can not be made directly from the United States, because of the Neutrality Law. In practice, the planes are flown to the Canadian border, hauled across the line, and flown again to a base.

Women Down Resolve Against U. S. War Part

By Dorothea Kahn

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MILWAUKEE, Wis., May 23—Clubwomen of the United States deeply concerned about maintaining peace in their land, nevertheless voted down a resolution, which would have put them on record as "unalterably opposed to military participation by the United States in any foreign war." They took this action at the annual Council meeting of the General Federation of Women's Clubs here yesterday.

As Mrs. Frederick Beggs, Chairman of the International Relations Department expressed it, "we don't feel we should put ourselves in the position of passing a resolution today which would give strength to the Dictators of Europe."

Offered by Illinois Group

The resolution, offered by the Illinois delegation, was lost by a vote of 202-74.

At the same time, the delegates, who determine the policies of the clubs enrolling some 2,000,000 women, declared themselves for adequate national defense and for the granting of sufficient funds to the Federal Bureau of Investigation to continue its work of uncovering subversive activities. Further, they urged their membership to give increased thought to the defense of democracy at home.

"We call upon our members," a resolution said, "to face the present situation with clear thinking and an alert awareness of their individual responsibility in their homes and in their organizations for maintaining an unswerving loyalty to the democratic principles and to our representative form of Government."

Because of the week's events, a resolution on "strengthening the forces of democracy," prepared some months ago for presentation to this convention, was referred back to the committee for revision. It was thought not strong enough.

Other resolutions proposed were adopted with only little discussion. They included requests for Federal non-support legislation, for legislation to provide Federal aid for the "grapes of wrath" families, for observance of Flag Week, for retention of the United States Forest Service in the Department of Agriculture, and for study of the findings of the White House conference on children in a democracy.

American foreign policy came in for renewed study at the session last evening, when Dr. Hubert Herring, Director of the Committee of Cultural Relations with Latin America, urged that the United States keep out of the European conflict but look to the protection of its own democratic institution at home.

More dangerous by far than a cloud of German airplanes over Manhattan, said Dr. Herring, is the talk that is going around to the effect that democracy has failed and that it will be necessary to turn to the ways of the totalitarian powers. It is not necessary, he insisted.

Bettering New World Relations

Refusing to be discouraged in their work for peace by European developments, members of the International Relations department of the Federation, several hundred strong, devoted an afternoon to exploring possibilities of improving relationships among the 21 republics of the New World. They called in Mr. Frank P. Corrigan, United States Ambassador to Venezuela, in the United States to attend a scientific congress, and asked him the pertinent question: "What can we clubwomen do to help establish enduring peace in the Western Hemisphere and thus contribute to eventual world peace?"

Mr. Corrigan, who has spent a quarter of a century in the "good neighborhood" of the Latin-American Republic, told the clubwomen that they could make big contributions through promoting, first, understanding of the Latin-American neighbors; and second, appreciation of them.

"Encourage your libraries to get books on the Latin-American countries," he said. "Learn their languages, read their literature. Learn to know and understand their problems."

Women who participated in the discussion agreed with Mr. Corrigan in urging study to promote better understanding of Central and South America. A delegate from Little Pratt, Kan., a town of 8,000, told how her club stirred the whole community to think about Latin America when it staged a three-day Pan-American celebration recently. The women didn't stop with clubs and school people. They got the Junior Chamber of Commerce to join them, drew in the Highway Commission, and even persuaded restaurants to brighten their menus with South American dishes.

"Every taxi driver knew what it was all about," said Mrs. Howard M. Richardson, who reported the event.

On the national scale, the General Federation is doing its part to increase Pan-American understanding by preparing to send out next week a group of from 20 to 25 women on a good-will tour of South America, under direction of Mrs. Beggs, Chairman of this department. Mrs. Beggs was cheered by the group here when she quoted from a letter she had just received from a clubwoman in South Buenos Aires, saying:

"We of Argentina are hoping nothing will prevent your coming. We must demonstrate that the women of North, South and Central America are sisters."

Judge of Character

● Only one man from the county had ever been sentenced to be hanged, and he had it coming to him. When the prisoner turned from the bar of justice, tears filled his eyes, as he sobbed, "It ain't me I'm sorry for, it's Judge Renfrew* . . . he feels worse about this than I do."

Unless you had known the judge, you might take that story with a grain of salt. The fact was that the Judge always felt he was sitting in judgment, not on men but on society, which had so shaped that man's life to that particular end.

Character implies an ability to meet the ordinary demands of life a little better than would be expected. But the true test of character is found in emergencies. It is this quality which we feel distinguishes Quaker State from other motor oils. It is purposely made a little better than seems absolutely necessary. We believe this extra quality is fully justified by the extra service it gives you. And so, with Quaker State, you have an extra margin of protection if and when you need it. Quaker State Oil Refining Corporation, Oil City, Penna.

*The name is fictitious, of course.

Trust your car to the Oil of CHARACTER!

Retail price 35¢ per quart

Day's Pay Forthcoming 30 Years After Earned

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RICHMOND, Va.—Jacob S. Whitley, of Richmond, received a $2.47 check for a day's work in 1909 for a railroad that no longer exists.

While employed by the Northern Central Railroad as locomotive fireman in January, 1909, he returned to Richmond one day after pay day.

He found other employment in Richmond and forgot about the day's pay due him at Baltimore. But recently the circumstances were recalled to mind and he wrote to the paymaster of the Pennsylvania Railroad, which absorbed the Northern Central.

The check came in reply.

Wonders of Research: City Walled by Light

Sodium illumination on Parkway circling New York schemed—Blackout problem solved.

By Herbert B. Nichols

Natural Science Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Plans are being made by New York highway authorities and the General Electric Company to produce the world's largest sodium vapor lighting system over some 33 miles of the Belt Parkway in New York City. They call for more than 2,200 of the latest style lamps for street illumination, the so-called airplane-shaped reflectors and lamps producing 10,000 lumens of light, or equal to that of 12 60-watt Mazda lamps of the kind used in every home. These lamps produce a high-visibility, with orange-yellow light for safe and convenient night driving. The installation will be for Owl's Head Park in Brooklyn to the Bronx-Whitestone bridge.

Meeting in the Dark

Blackouts of the present war have given impetus to the production of luminous paints, according to a bulletin of Arthur D. Little, Inc., Cambridge industrial engineers. They are used to accentuate not only curbings, stairs, and doorknobs, but also clothing, to prevent people colliding in the Stygian murk. In America, applications of luminescence usually take other directions, such as fluorescent lamps and television tubes; but in England, experiments are under way to produce luminescent lipstick and face powder.

Ocean Marvels

A. Hyatt Verrill, explorer, writer, lecturer and artist from the standpoint of natural science, has led many expeditions through the West Indies and South and Central America. He now writes on the "Wonder Creatures of the Sea," published by Appleton-Century at $3.

Animals that seem to be plants, creatures that dwell in tunnels, starfish, sea squirts, sea anemones and animals that change a floating seashell into an island, are some of the subjects covered. The book is not so much an exhaustive compilation of all the seas' natural history, as a well-written treatise on the creatures the author knows best.

Sky Sweepings

Star dust, the theme of popular songs, is something very real and can be collected from the roof of your own house, researchers have found. Known technically as meteoritic dust, these minute particles float down to earth as the remnants of meteorites, or falling stars.

Dr. H. H. Nininger of the Colorado Museum of Natural History, who has been collecting star dust for years, reports his findings in The Scientific Monthly. His method is to place a magnet at the exits from down spouts which carry the water from roofs. After several storms, he finds that the magnet has collected a heavy slate-gray dust identical in composition with most meteors that have reached the earth.

Chameleon as Hunter

The big tail that wags a little dog finds a counterpart in the little seven-inch chameleon which can capture a fly 12 inches away without moving. It seems, according to researchers of the American Museum of Natural History, that the mechanism that enables it to do this is a remarkable much-longer-than-itself tongue which is shot out of the mouth in much the same way that a watermelon seed can be shot from between the fingers. Ring-shaped muscles contracting suddenly on a slippery spike-like bone, send the tongue forward like a spear. A sticky tip catches the fly before it can escape.

Ball Bearings in Watch

When members of the National Advisory Committee on Aeronautics visited Wright Field near Dayton, Ohio, they were shown ballbearings intended for watch movements to supersede precious stones. Developed by the Army Air Corps, they prove more efficient, is the claim.

Rabbits Chew Cud

Does a rabbit chew its cud?

Laboratory researchers know they do, and the English zoologist, H. N. Southern of University Museum, Oxford, finds wild rabbits are active cud chewers, with ability to lie up for as much as a week at a time in unfavorable conditions. Thus cud chewing must be taken into account in regions where rabbits are considered vermin and extermination is desired.

Rotation Speed

Forces equal to 8,000,000 times that of gravity are now available for scientific research through advances in high speed centrifuges that spin in a vacuum, according to Prof. J. W. Beams of the University of Virginia. So far, the highest rotational speeds attained are 1,500,000 revolutions per minute. The top limit of speed is apparently only a question of the strength of the materials of which the centrifuge rotor is composed.

General Electric

Reflectors and Where They Go

Engineer inspects fixtures designed for highway lighting system, Owl's Head Park, Brooklyn (dotted line on inset map) to Bronx-Whitestone Bridge.

Studebaker Suggests Plan For Streamlined Democracy

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, May 22—In answer to the pressing problem, "How can democracy be streamlined?" a proposal that the newest media of communication—the radio, motion pictures, town hall forums, adult education centers, newspapers, and magazines—be mobilized at regular intervals to deliver a co-ordinated, sustained discussion-barrage on the single most vital issue facing America at the moment was made by Dr. John W. Studebaker, United States Commissioner of Education, before the American Association of Adult Education today.

Through use of such an educational searchlight, he told 1,500 delegates, the people, stirred from their lethargy and rescued from the confusion of a thousand divergent appeals, might be able to attain a sane, unified, and national answer to such vital questions as: "What shall our foreign policy be if the Allies lose?" "How end unemployment?" "How halt the rising national debt?"

Other speakers advocated the continued development of the new frontier of adult education in underprivileged rural regions, in prisons, and among illiterate Negroes in the South.

Education in Future

A picture of future American education was sketched in which, with the decline of population growth in the United States, adults would be able to share the ample public school facilities with youth and the school systems would become the "agency of the whole people" for promotion of that enlightenment and alertness declared to be necessary if democracy is to work.

It was further stressed by Chester S. Williams, Assistant Administrator, Federal Forum Project of the United States Office of Education, that this participation by adults would be the best guarantee of the freedom and intellectual integrity of the public school system.

The "fifth column" of which America has to beware is the audience of disgruntled, disheartened citizens who are ready to listen to the propaganda of foreign "isms," Dr. Studebaker declared. To outmaneuver this danger, disheartening American problems of unemployment, food scarcity in the midst of farm plenty, and lack of youth opportunities must be solved in streamlined democratic fashion, and here he stressed that the full mobilization of technology's newly fashioned means of communication must play a vital role.

Dr. Studebaker suggested that a central committee, such as the American Newspaper Publishers' Association, select a nonpartisan board of experts who would canvass major public issues and plan a method for the concerted treatment of one of these issues each month by all the major instruments of communication, harnessing the radio, motion pictures, newspapers, school study clubs, libraries, extension classes, and forums. The result, he said, would be a democratically-managed, cooperative program designed to understand the selected problem and the alternative ways of solving it.

Focus on Single Topic

Such mobilizations would not seek to supplant political platforms, he added, and would thrust the entire attention of a democracy toward one topic, giving Americans something more than the 10-minute chat or pamphlet digest of major issues which they are getting today.

"We believe that in America we should give the people the light and they will find their way," Dr. Studebaker said.

Spiritual Guidance In CCC Praised

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, May 23—Building of character in American youth through spiritual guidance was described here yesterday as "one of the most vital single activities of the Civilian Conservation Corps" by James J. McEntee, Director, in a speech prepared for delivery before the Chaplains' Association annual conference.

"With Europe aflame, it is of vital importance that we in this country do everything we can to make this Nation secure," Mr. McEntee declared. "The development of character and moral courage in our youth is certainly a step in the right direction.

"The CCC chaplain is an integral part of the CCC organization. Often we find that it is the chaplain who gets nearest to the individual boy."

CCC records show that there are approximately 350 paid clergymen connected with the Nation's 1,500 CCC camps, in addition to many volunteers, who serve camps in their home communities.

Georgian Educator Gets Brazilian Honor

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATLANTA, Ga.—Dr. Benjamin Harris Hunnicutt, native Georgian and member of a family long and traditionally associated in educational work, has been granted the Order of the Commander of the Southern Cross, highest award of the Brazilian Government.

Dr. Hunnicutt has been 32 years in Brazil, as educator, missionary and now President of MacKenzie College, at Sao Paulo. This is the largest American-operated college in Brazil.

It is for this educational activity of a lifetime, and for his success in the administration of this college that Dr. Hunnicutt has been given this award.

Dr. Hunnicutt holds degrees from Mississippi State College, Cornell University, and the University of Georgia.

Resume Labor Peace Talks, Demand of Clothing Union

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, May 22—Rejecting the stand of John L. Lewis, head of the Congress of Industrial Organizations, that it was useless to parley with the American Federation of Labor to end labor's warfare, the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America today approved a recommendation by their President, Sidney Hillman, to reopen deliberations between the C. I. O. and the A. F. of L.

The peace conferences, it will be recalled, were suspended in 1939, both sides charging the other with blame for their failure. Since then, Mr. Lewis has steadfastly refused to sanction further peace negotiations.

The supporting resolution following Mr. Hillman's statement was adopted with an acclaim by the delegates which rivalled the fervor of the convention's support of a third term for President Roosevelt, against which Mr. Lewis also is on record.

"We want peace," the delegates shouted, as they staged a demonstration in the convention hall.

Pressure on Lewis

The Amalgamated, a supporting arch of the C. I. O., in taking a stand against Mr. Lewis on both the third term and labor peace, was seen as joining other big C. I. O. unions in a move to bring pressure on Mr. Lewis to change his stand on both these issues. Men high in the labor movement denied categorically it indicated any parting of the ways by the Amalgamated and Mr. Lewis.

"President Lewis has publicly stated that in his opinion unity is impossible on any basis acceptable to the C. I. O.," Mr. Hillman said. "I am not prepared to go so far. Because he believes that the prolongation of negotiatons would be futile, he has failed to take steps for further conferences. I believe that this position is a mistake.

"Labor and the nation stand to gain so much from a united labor movement that no effect should be spared to achieve it. If, despite our efforts, the A. F. of L. leadership should demand the sacrifice of the gains of the past four years as the price of unity, then responsibility for continued division would be placed clearly and unequivocally upon its shoulders."

Fuel for Reactionaries

Mr. Hillman stressed that American labor should know that "reactionary forces" here, like those in Europe, thrived on division in labor's ranks.

"The ranks of labor's enemies are not divided," he said. They have taken advantage of our disunity to sharpen their attack against all legislative and organizational achievements which we have realized since 1933. We must spare no effort to find a basis for a united labor movement which will guarantee the preservation of these achievements and assure the realization of labor's full program for itself and the nation."

The convention again focused attention on Washington in a series of resolutions calling for vigorous opposition to "crippling amendments" to the Wagner Act, such as the Burke bill, the Norton bill, and the Smith bill, and proposed reduction of appropriations for enforcement of labor legislation. It recommended adoption of the amendment by Representative Joseph E. Casey (D), of Massachusetts, providing for 3,000,000 Work Projects Administration jobs during the coming year, and an amendment to the Old-Age Insurance Act to provide on income of $60 a month for single people and $90 for married couples to every contributor 60 years or more of age.

South America Talks of Arms If 'Wrong Group' Takes Europe

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BUENOS AIRES, Argentina—The arousing of South American diplomacy, shown by the Argentine initiative to introduce effective guarantees for neutrality, is due to the unwelcome prospect that what is termed the "wrong group" may become the dominating bloc in Europe.

This view had reached the "man in the street" long before the invasion of the Low Countries and the German military onslaught against the Allied armies, so that it can safely be said that popular feeling is largely responsible for present diplomatic activity.

The authorities today are echoing yesterday's expressions of press and populace: "The time has passed for ideological and theoretical resolutions. The Buenos Aires, Lima, and Panama declarations are not enough. Protests are not enough. Action is required."

Officials refuse to commit themselves while consultations continue, but an outline of possible action is freely discussed. No active participation in the war is contemplated anywhere, but there is a general—thought not unanimous—refusal to continue the present "fiction" of neutrality. Nonbelligerence, meaning partiality for the Allied cause, has been advocated.

What kind of partiality is feasible? To this question prominent Argentines have replied: Suspension of trade with countries who sympathize with and pass on imports to the "wrong group"; permission for the Allies to recruit their nationals—though this procedure has been winked at for some time; positive economic contributions; and, above all, a vigorous moral association with the "right group" of powers.

Not all 10 States have advanced to this mood as yet. The majority are impatient, however. Expressions in Uruguay, Colombia, Ecuador, and Bolivia are equally as strong as in this country. In Chile there has been a remarkable revulsion of feeling among conservatives who were perched on the fence from the beginning of the war up to the Scandinavian developments.

There has been suggestions for certain sources that the River Plate countries, closely associated with Allied economy, have been prompted by British pressure. The evidence is otherwise. Argentina and Uruguay, with the encouragement of neighbors, have been impelled into diplomatic action by high reasons of morality and security.

The moral aspect of aggression has been dealt with though not yet disposed of. The question of security now goes beyond the confines of Panama and the "safety belt." There is pressure for continental military co-ordination. In Argentina it is unofficially suggested that the general staffs should confer to produce plans for immediate assistance in case of attack. There has been an insistent demand for this also in Chile, where feeling is less in favor of departing from rigid neutrality.

In a series of five editorial articles on American security, printed just before the German invasion of the Low Countries, El Mercurio of Santiago asked that southern countries should commence military preparations, even at considerable sacrifice individually, to face the post-European war period.

The Chilean newspaper's suggestion was based on an analysis of President Roosevelt's "meet force with force" speech at the anniversary gathering of the Pan American Union.

Rearming on the Atlantic Coast, especially by Argentina and Brazil, has been on a much larger scale than in Pacific seaboard countries. Brazil recently purchased heavy artillery from the United States. Argentina aims at military autarchy and wants to become a first-class naval power.

English Trade Door to Russia Is Still Open Despite Rebuff

Continued from Page 1

so-Yugoslav trade talks the first tentative step towards assumption by the Soviets of the old Czarist role of protector of the southern Slav states which brought Anglo-Franco-Russian collaboration against the Central Powers in the last war. It is more generally held, however, that though Moscow may be moving somewhat in this direction there is still a long way to go and that for the time being Joseph Stalin is determined to do the utmost to keep out of this war, though whether he would be able to do so if Italy or Germany or both of them attacked the Balkans is regarded as an open question.

Italian War Signs Grow

Whether Premier Mussolini is similarly inclined is considered more doubtful. The visit of Foreign Minister Count Galeazzo Ciano to Albania, the steady increase of the number of Italians under arms, the closing of the school year May 31, instead of the end of June, as usual, are all regarded as straws pointing toward participation in the war and attempting to fish in the troubled Balkan Mediterranean waters while the Allies are critically menaced in Belgium and Northern France.

But in informed British circles it is still not felt that the die has been irrevocably cast. Indeed it is noted that the most recent Italian press comment has stressed that Premier Mussolini has sought first to prevent war and then to localize it. And the only specific complaint against the Allies is on the question of contraband control.

If an Italian resident here was right in declaring "it is difficult to arouse enthusiasm for war over a shipload of sultanas," then the road to an agreement between Italy and the Allies is not closed.

The British decision to send special trade envoy back to Rome is based on this assumption. It is understood his missions were concerned primarily with contraband control but also with the possibility of inaugurating discussions for a comprehensive trade agreement. But it is too early to discuss prospects in either direction.

Signs of Friendliness

Recent relaxation of the control regulations in favor of the Italian steamships Rex and Conte di Savoia, however, aroused some favorable comment in Italian circles, although the news was apparently kept out of Italian newspapers, so the man in the street is still in ignorance of the British gesture.

It is also noted that Butler, Undersecretary for Foreign Affairs, was able to announce to the House of Commons Wednesday that the incident wherein members of the British Embassy were involved had been settled. And there has certainly been a diminution of the anti-British campaign in Italy.

Meanwhile it is strong emphasized here that the Allies have no wish to quarrel with Italy. At the same time they are not in a position to buy Premier Mussolini's neutrality. Suggestions like one in an American newspaper that Britain offered £25,000,000 in settlement of Italy's contraband control claims—provided Premier Mussolini promises to keep out of the war—are stated to be equally as unfounded as the idea that Britain and France might proffer colonial compensation or agree to the demilitarization of Malta and Gibraltar. Nor is there the slightest inclination to withdraw the fleet from the Mediterranean as reported from New York Wednesday.

Thus with Italy as with Russia the Allies are restricted at present to using economic concessions as bait wherewith to coax these two European neutrals from too close diplomatic association with the enemy. Prospects of success seem at the moment better in the case of Russia than with Italy.

Higher Education for Municipal Staffs Covers Wide Range of City Activity

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—This year 50,000 municipal employees are going to school to learn more about their jobs. This estimate indicates that more and more public workers are taking what is known as "in-service training," comments the International City Managers Association, which made the report.

Firemen are learning more about the chemistry of putting out fires and preventing conflagrations. Policemen are studying scientific crime detection and the law. Finance officers are taking courses in class or by correspondence to acquaint themselves with the latest practices in municipal bookkeeping. And other governmental employees are polishing up their knowledge of their jobs. All but 10 states had some sort of public service training program last year for local government employees, according to the 1940 Year Book of the International City Managers' Association.

This back-to-school movement has been greatly stimulated by the George-Deen Act, which now, for the third year, provides Federal grants to States for vocational education of public employees, notes the Year Book.

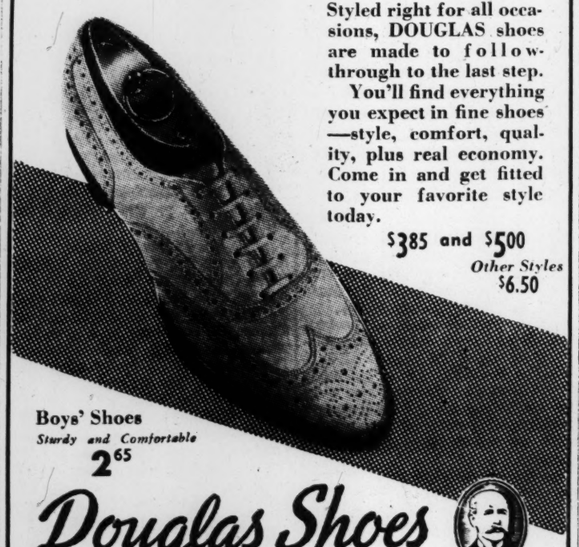
Most of the courses are for police and firemen. But 15 States have extended training to other jobs. There are courses for assessors, for city attorneys, city clerks, finance officers, food inspectors, justices of the peace, park employees, and even for swimming pool operators.

Some States employ full-time supervisors of training. In this group are Arkansas, California, Michigan, New York, and Pennsylvania. State vocational boards now direct the work, but they receive advice from many State Leagues of Municipalities, pioneers in in-service training before the passage of the George-Deen Act.

Even the higher-ups in government service went to school last year, the City Managers found. An Institute for Training Municipal Administrators was offered by the International City Managers' Association, and 150 public administrators enrolled. Other courses for administrators were offered in Oklahoma, California, and Massachusetts.

A number of universities offered in-service training in 1939. Outstanding was the University of Southern California's one-week institute, which enrolled more than 3,200 public employees from 138 cities and a dozen States.

It's The Follow-Through That Counts



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Church Group Protest Heeded In Social Security Changes

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, May 23—Heeding the protests of numerous Church groups, Representative Caroline O'Day (D), of New York is advocating that any proposed expansion of the Social Security Law to cover nonprofit institutions specifically exempt "service performed in the employ of any church, synagogue, or other institutions devoted exclusively to service of worship (of any denomination)."

A deluge of letters and newspaper editorial opposition to taxation of Churches as a violation of the long-established American principle of separation of Church and State, moved Mrs. O'Day to include in her bill extending social security to 1,000,000 more workers a specific exemption for Church employees.

Mrs. O'Day vigorously denied here today that she has given her support to the bill introduced by Senator David I. Walsh (D) of Massachusetts to bring certain classifications of religious employees under social security, as stated in a recent story carried in The Christian Science Monitor, from a New York source.

The fact that no companion measure to the Walsh bill has been introduced in the House lessens the possibility of its passage, especially since all revenue measures are supposed to originate in the House. Sponsors of the Walsh measure are hopeful of getting around this stumbling block by having their measure attached as a rider to a Senate bill, but it is considered doubtful whether Senate leaders would let it pass by such a subterfuge.

Taxation Issue Raised

In an effort to get around the taxation angle objected to so strenuously by many Church groups, the sponsors of the Walsh bill have provided for payment of Church funds directly into the federal old-age and survivors insurance trust fund, instead of through the regular social security channels, but opponents of the measure deny that this would change its religious taxation aspects.

The Walsh bill, said to have been written in the offices of the National Catholic Welfare Conference here, is being pushed by several nonprofit organizations, interested in seeing their workers given social security protection. These have banded together into the Committee on Nonprofit Organizations, with Allen T. Burns, Executive Vice-President of Community Chests and Councils, Inc., as Chairman. This group has held meetings in behalf of the Walsh bill, though none recently. A number of educational and charitable groups that would like to be covered by social security have not joined up, because of the nature of the Walsh bill.

Roman Catholic authorities are anxious to see the Walsh bill pass because, in their extensive educational and other operations of a lay nature, they have found reluctance among laborers to work for an organization where their old-age insurance fund would be temporarily at a standstill or they would not have the benefit of old-age insurance.

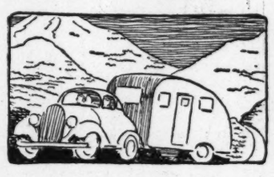
Amendment Introduced

Mrs. O'Day, an Episcopalian, has had nothing to do with the Walsh bill. Motivated chiefly by the appeals of librarians, nurses, and social workers who objected to being unprotected, she introduced a bill last year to strike out the section of the present act exempting "service performed in the employ of a corporation, community chest, fund, or foundation, organized and operated exclusively for religious, charitable, scientific, literary, or educational purposes, or for the prevention of cruelty to children or animals, no part of the net earnings of which inures to the benefit of any private shareholder or individual."

When it became clear to Mrs. O'Day that the many churches did not wish to be included in the expansion, she introduced in January an amendment to her bill specifically exempting "service performed in the employ of any church, synagogue or other institution devoted exclusively to services of worship (of any denomination)."

The New York Congresswoman has appeared before many church meetings in the past year to explain the intent of her bill as amended.

'The Best Vacation I Ever Had'



The following is the tenth group of prize-winning letters in the Monitor's recent contest. These letters are being published on 12 consecutive days.

. . . Hopeful Outlook

Last summer, a friend invited me to spend a week at an old estate on the Hudson, where the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union was to hold an educational conference. I am a pianist and have lived almost entirely in the world of professions and arts; this was to be my first personal contact with factory hands. Frankly, I expected to mingle with a group that was superficial and noisy.

My 50 fellow guests, however, proved to be orderly and refined. They kept their rooms and possessions in perfect condition. They played and spoke entirely without boisterousness or vulgarity.

The girls were a worthy advertisement for the industry in which they worked. Nowhere could I find the flashy finery usually associated with the shop girl. Their clothes, generally made by the wearers, showed a complete appreciation of what the well-dressed woman wore when she played, lounged, or dined.

These garment workers varied widely in their national and religious backgrounds; consequently, in their viewpoints. Yet I found that they listened to each other quietly and differed courteously.

Shorter hours and modern educational facilities had produced factory workers who read and studied, who went to concerts and art exhibitions, who partook in athletics and dramatics. The group was active, articulate, intelligent.

The vacation I had approached with misgivings proved to be my best. It was a refreshing experience to live with people who were entirely without sophistication, cynicism, or smugness, people whose quest for knowledge was genuine, whose outlook was hopeful.

Anna Lee
1910 University Avenue
Bronx, New York City

. . . English Spring

Is it ever wise to give up one's job and spend all one's savings for the grandest vacation of a lifetime? We did, and came out ahead.

All my life I had wanted to see spring come to an English country side, to feel firsthand all that English poets had ever felt in an English spring. Toward this end, my wife and I saved one half of everything we made until we had $2,000. Then we pushed aside all the arguments with which everyone who loved us beseiged us, and we followed our heart's desire.

Foolishly, some thought, we bought a 300-year-old thatched-roofed Devonshire cottage and a garden, sight unseen, for $600—little more than rent would have been for the year.

What if it was the smallest house in the village of Kilmington, it had charm—with its thick stone walls, big Devonshire fireplace, winding narrow stairs to the cosy bedroom with its original leaded-paned windows, overlooking a brook, our brook now, and our garden enclosed by dense holly hedges. For eight months we knew the joy of working with our hands on a house and a garden of our own.

Snowdrops bloomed in late January, yellow primroses and Wordsworth's celandine during February, then violets and wild daffodils taking the winds of March with beauty, followed in April by cowslips and bluebells linking spring to the pageantry of summer.

The war came closer, sent us home. But we had learned a new courage in controlling our own destinies—we have better jobs now than we left, and we have rented our improved vacation house in England at a price that will eventually pay for it and help us to get back some day for another vacation.

Harper G. Brown
9 Appleby Road,
Wellesley, Mass.

In a Trailer . . .

Our best vacation came after we made the momentous decision to buy a trailer. Imagine leaving home for faraway places and yet taking along all the comforts of home.

Imagine stopping on the banks of the Mississippi for lunch in your own kitchen. And rolling into the desolation of the Dakota badlands where there is nothing around you in the terrific heat but the unbelievable works of erosion, then walking back to the comparative coolness of the trailer to open the icebox where frosty bottles of soft drinks wait.

Imagine driving farther until the enchanted Black Hills appear and then—driving into them and camping on a rushing mountain stream instead of staying at a prosaic hotel where the beauty you seek is lost in the rush of vacationers.

As we drove up the Shoshone Canyon to the Yellowstone we felt fortunate to be able to camp between those perpendicular walls which rise so high and close together that night brings only a ribbon of jeweled sky overhead.

Yellowstone was the veritable wonder we expected but our best memories are of things we did because we had the "Dog-House" along. Stopping to fish in the Firehole River and cooking our fish for lunch; camping on the pass across the Tetons, those mountains which are actually what we dream mountains to be; or cutting blocks of ice out of mountain drifts to replenish our icebox.

Best, though, was our stay in the Medicine Bow Range. Camped at 10,000-feet altitude potatoes and peas would not boil and fried eggs would not hold together, a valuable lesson concerning atmospheric pressure for the young son. How can we forget that camp where snow surrounded us on every peak while lakes sparkled below us. From it we took memories which stayed with us as we crossed the great plains and again reached Milwaukee. Indeed they have lasted for four years and will long remain as recollections of the best vacation we ever had.

Mrs. Harold Franz
1711 E. Beverly Road,
Milwaukee, Wis.

Morale of Unemployed U. S. Concern

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

KANSAS CITY, Mo.—A field far broader than the mere finding of a man for a job, or a job for a man, was accepted for the public employment services by approximately 700 delegates to the convention of the International Association of Public Employment Services in Kansas City May 14 to 17.

The delegates were called upon to guard the morale of the unemployment compensation laws of the various States, to direct young people into vocations which hold promise for the future. Problems of women in industry and domestic work were discussed before employment officers from all the States and from Canada.

It was Joseph M. Tone, of Washington, a department of labor consultant, who emphasized the importance of keeping hope alive in the hearts of the jobless.

"An uncouth, ill-trained employment service interviewer," he said, "can play hob with an unemployed man. Think of the harm to the country as a whole, as well as to the unemployed individual, if contacts with the employment service fail to reassure him. On the employment service staffs rests to a large extent the temper of the nation's unemployed."

Preservation of Skill

He also called upon the employment officers to see that acquired skills were preserved, by placing men in jobs requiring the full exercise of their abilities. Another speaker from Washington, Ewan Clague, Director of the Bureau of Employment of the Social Security Board, pointed out the difficulty of doing this, especially with the older workers and those in industries that are declining. Mr. Clague said there were more persons employed now than in 1929, and at the same time, nine million were jobless. That condition he attributed in part to increasing longevity.

The employment services look to the census now under way to give them definite figures on how many are unemployed and, just as important, who the unemployed are.

"It makes a lot of difference," Mr. Clague pointed out, "whether the idle worker is the head of a family of four, or a girl out of college with a comfortable home. The first creates a social problem. The second doesn't necessarily have to have a job."

The unemployment compensation laws provided perhaps the liveliest topic of discussion in the convention. Variations among the State laws were considered, and the warning was reiterated that competition among the States to reduce unemployment compensation tax rates might produce a steady decline in the amounts of benefits, and the periods over which they might continue. Stabilization through minimum federal standards was suggested.

Too Much Duplication

"I firmly believe we are using horse and wagon methods," said Robert J. Watt, international representative of the American Federation of Labor at Geneva, Switzerland, "when we have fifty-one varieties of competing or duplicating systems to peck away at a problem which is fundamentally national in character."

Saying that he knew one State with the slogan, "All jobs in our State for our workers," Mr. Watt remarked that "We have already too many tariff walls in our country, and it is high time we tore down present barriers instead of building new ones."

A discussion of employment for women brought emphasis upon improvement in the quality and training of domestic workers and betterment of their working conditions. Miss Mary V. Robinson, Director of Public Information for the Women's Bureau of the Department of Labor, urged education of the public to rid domestic employment of its social stigma. She suggested that, after an applicant had been trained and placed, an investigation should be made to learn whether the worker and the housewife who employed her were satisfactorily adjusted. She also proposed legal safeguards against unreasonably low wages or long hours.

V. C. Phelan, Assistant Director of the Employment Service of Ottawa, Canada, was elected President of the Association. He succeeds L. J. Maloney, Director of the Connecticut Employment Service. The next annual convention will be held in Denver.

Forest Crops for Texas Paper Mill Check Erosion and Promise Profit

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DALLAS, Texas—Reforestation in East Texas is making some eroded lands profitable. The trees serve as an extra crop as well as a check on erosion. This year farmers will plant 930,000 seedlings, the largest plant progam on record in Texas. This has been made possible by the United States Government under Agricultural Adjustment Administration supervision assisted by the local Agricultural Association. There are orders for 600,000 loblolly pines and 100,000 black locust. The Texas Forest Service is also aiding in this work.

Since the establishment of a paper mill at Lufkin, Texas, last year, interest in tree preservation and reforestation has been steadily growing. Recently nation-wide attention was focussed on a Dallas newspaper (Dallas Morning News) when it printed its first edition on this home-manufactured paper. Since then other large publications have patronized this new southern industrial product.

An exceptionally large soil conservation project located in Bell County, near Temple, Texas, contains 32,000 acres. It is formed of 167 farms. Four hundred and fifty other farmers with 51,000 acres are co-operating in this experiment. It was more than a century ago in 1836 when Texas became a Republic that pioneers from other states treked to Texas claiming the 9,000,000 acres of black lands to raise cotton.

This land yielded big profits. The rich top soil gave way under many years of winds, the continuous raising of cotton and plowing the same way. The Soil Conservation Service is doing much to reclaim this eroded land by means of terracing, grazing, planting of grains, and protective meadows around the cultivated lands.

Low-Cost Victor Disks Compiled

Review of Recordings

To make the classics available on records at lower cost, RCA Manufacturing has recently announced the Victor Black Label series, which is to become a standard library. In hand now are a very good rendition of Tchaikovsky's Symphony No. 5, in E minor, by the Chicago Symphony Orchestra under Dr. Frederick Stock. Also single disks of Fritz Kreisler playing two standard encore works and Beniamino Gigli, tenor, singing two popular Italian songs. At a cost of roughly half the Red Seal releases, the Black Label disks are certainly a worthy buy.

Recommended New Symphonic Works—Schubert's Symphony No. 7, in C Major, the long one, by the Chicago Symphony Orchestra, Dr. Frederick Stock, conductor. Six Columbia records in album.

Stravinsky's "Le Baiser de la Fee," a ballet cast in more conventional mold to honor the memory of Tchaikovsky, by the London Philharmonic Orchestra, Antal Dorati, conductor. Two Columbia records.

Handel: "Alcina" Suite-Ballet-Opera, a set of dance movements composed by Handel at a time of waning fortunes; recorded by the Paris Conservatory Orchestra, Felix Weingartner, conducting. Two Columbia records.

Liszt: Spanish Rhapsody, by Egon Petri, pianist, and the Minneapolis Symphony Orchestra, Dimitri Mitropoulos, conductor. Two Columbia records. A brilliant work in the style of the famous Hungarian Rhapsodies, based on two Spanish melodies.

Recommended Chamber Music— The viola, infrequently recorded, has received unusual attention in the past weeks through Royale's waxings of the **Bach Sonatas Nos. 1 and 2, in G Major and D Major,** respectively, by Emanuel Vardi, viola player, and Vivian Rivkin, pianist. Two records each. The same two artists are heard in a Royale label of Chopin's Nocturne in G Sharp Major, unusual and good, coupled with Mr. Vardi's performance for solo viola of Paganini's violin Caprice No. 17, transcribed.

Smetana's Quartet No. 1, in E minor ("From My Life"), played by the Curtis String Quartet. Four Columbia records. A fine work, autobiographical in mold, replete with folk music allusions.

Other Chamber Works—Tchaikovsky's Quartet No. 1, in D major, by the New York Philharmonic Symphony String Quartet, the work containing the well-known andante cantabile. Three Royale records.

Lamar Stringfield's "Moods of a Moonshiner," a vigorous indigenous work in three movements, with the composer as flute soloist, with string quartet. Two Royale records.

Handel's Sonata in G minor, by Eddy Brown and Roman Tottenberg, violinists, with Ernst Victor Wolff, harpsichordist, a good performance, though the harpsichord is not heard to advantage. Royale record.

Instrumental—Walter Gieseking, pianist, contributes one of his usual good renditions of Debussy's. "Pagodes;" and on the other side, his "L'Isle Joyeuse." Columbia record.

Recommended Lighter Music— Ten Favorite Gavottes, by Oxford Ensemble, five Decca records; Balalaika Music, by the Zarkevitch Ensemble, five Decca records; Song Hits of the Twentieth Century, No. 1, devoted to popular music at the beginning of the century, such as that from "Floradora," by Victor Mixed Chorus, with piano, three Victor records; Ten Strauss waltzes in dance tempo, by Jack Shilkret's Concert Orchestra, five Columbia records.

New Popular Music—Royale has waxed most of the new Irving Berlin music to "Louisiana Purchase," by Johnny Green's and Eddie Le Baron's Orchestras; Victor has two numbers from the same, by Hal Kemp's Orchestra and a Bea Wain vocadance version. Other smooth Victor versions of new music are available in Tommy Dorsey's recordings of "Devil May Care," "Fools Rush In," "Imagination" and "Charming Little Faker."

For Jitterbugs—Victor's "Flying Home" and "Save It," by Lionel Hampton; "Missouri Scrambler" and "Study in Modernism," by Larry Clinton; Bluebird's "Dinah," by "Muggsy" Spanier; "Bouncing with Bean," by Coleman Hawkins's All Star Octet; Decca's "Swing That Music," with Louis Armstrong; Columbia's "Manhattan Transfer," by Gene Krupa; "Back Beat Boogie" and "Night Special," by Harry James; and Vocalion's "Clarinet Marmalade" and "Singin' the Blues," by Bobby Hackett.

Opposing Maritime Unions Delay Rates

WASHINGTON, May 23 (AP)—Spokesmen for Congress of Industrial Organizations and American Federation of Labor maritime unions continued yesterday to squabble over legislation to establish an unemployment compensation system for deepwater seamen, lending strength to other indications that there was little possibility of final action this session.

Chairman Schuyler D. Bland (D) of Virginia interpolated during the hearings that his committee probably would go ahead during the recess of Congress with further studies of all social legislation proposed in the recent report of the Maritime Labor Board, including unemployment benefits and workmen's compensation.

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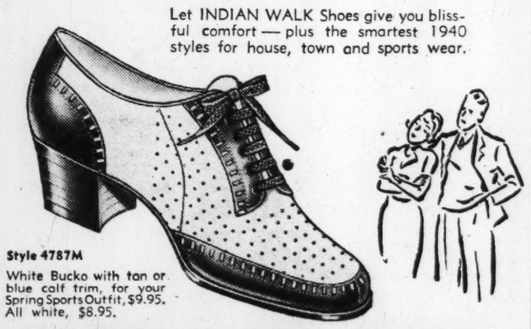

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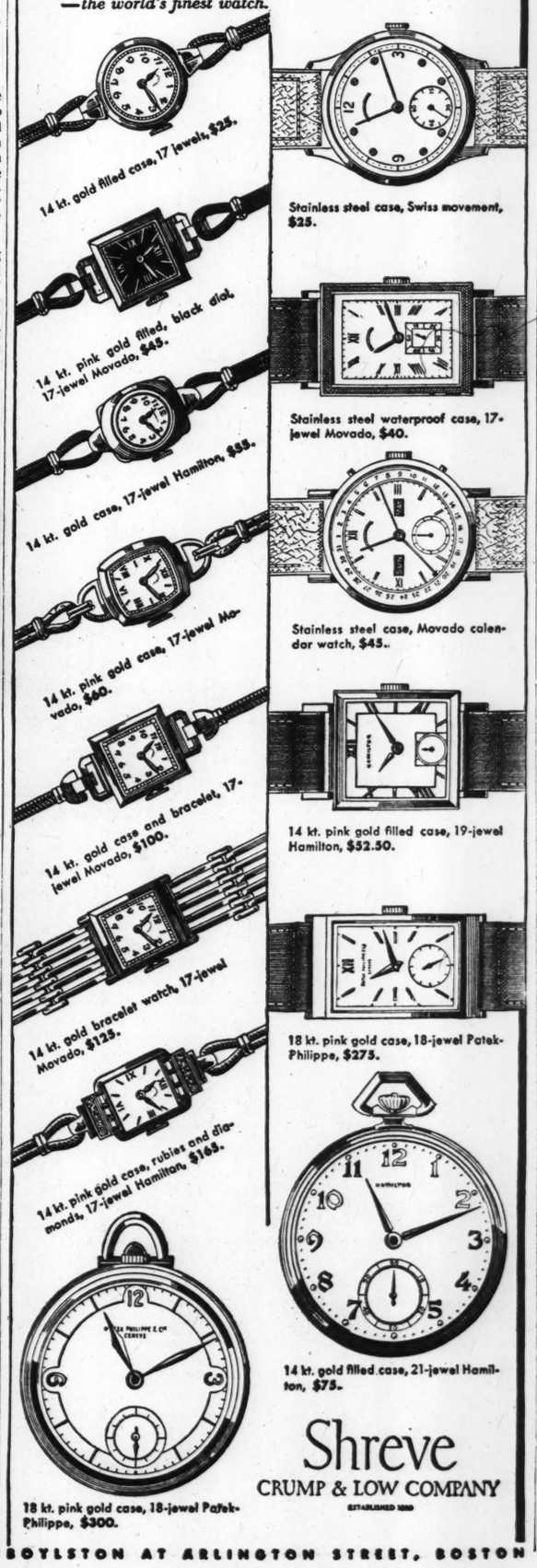

14 kt. gold filled case, 17 jewel, $25.
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14 kt. gold bracelet watch, 17-jewel Movado, $125.
18 kt. pink gold case, 18-jewel Patek-Philippe, $275.
14 kt. pink gold case, rubies and diamonds, 17-jewel Hamilton, $165.
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New Mechanized Warfare Cools Inflammable South

ROME, May 23 (AP)—Premier Mussolini, continuing Italian war preparations, today ordered the General Board of War Manufacturers made into a cabinet division headed by an Undersecretary of State directly responsible to him.

By Saville R. Davis
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ROME, May 23—The mechanized German drive into France has had a profoundly sobering influence on military strategy throughout the Mediterranean Basin.

This reaction is the strongest deterrent to war today in this admittedly inflammable area.

Mediterranean war would hardly be subject to the "new concept of warfare," to use the phrase of Premier Paul Reynaud of France. There has been a serious effort at mechanization by British, French, Turkish and Italian forces throughout their various garrisons scattered around the inland sea. But this was carried out according to accepted military standards, which existed prior to 4:30 on the morning of May 10 when Germany unleashed its mechanized drive on the Lowlands.

Any immediate military test between Gibraltar and the Red Sea would for the most part be "classic warfare" in the Reynaud phrase.

Military establishments the world over are noted for their peculiar brand of caution. Once plunged into war they can act with daring. But when they still have a free hand in selecting the time and conditions for starting war, they seek to make these as favorable as possible.

"Definite Deterrent"

Neutral military experts who long have been studying the strategic situation in the Mediterranean are convinced today that this type of caution, though it may not be decisive, at the moment is definitely deterring an extension of the war.

Any Mediterranean conflict would be fought chiefly on the sea. Ability to use quick water routes to transfer troops and material from one strategic point to another, and to concentrate gun-power, would in all probability be decisive. There have been no advances at sea comparable to those introduced by German land forces. Even magnetic mines and the dive-bombing of naval vessels off Norway and the Low Countries have revealed as many limitations as they have novelties. It was Admiral Domenico Cavagnari, Undersecretary and directing genius of the Italian Navy, who stated publicly only a fortnight ago that it had not been proved that aircraft could successfully attack capital ships.

Decisive Aspects Fixed

The most decisive aspects of Mediterranean war therefore are least subject to the introduction of unforseen weapons and least adaptable to lightning war in the new week-old sense of that term. As for land warfare, it would be conducted chiefly on colonial as opposed to home terrain. Intensive efforts have been made by various armies to motorize their garrisons, equip them with tanks and appropriate air arms. On the other hand, it has been necessary to distribute these forces over a score of widely separated points around the Mediterrranean. Overwhelming concentrations comparable to that of the German home army are thus impracticable.

Moreover it is generally the rule that home needs are filled first and those of garrisons abroad only second in this war which is centered on Europe itself. And in a time when all nations are racing against various limitations to catch up with their plans for mechanization, the lag in bringing imperial outposts up to new standards set on the Western Front is understandable.

Old-Style Strategy

It is considered axiomatic therefore that a Mediterranean conflict at the present time would be fought out with modernized details but along traditional lines of strategy. It is yet to be proved that such an open, scattered war could be brought speedily to a conclusion. This is the lesson of the Norwegian and Low Countries campaigns as interpreted by experts in terms of this area.

Unrest Increases

Meanwhile unrest here is still further increased by a number of developments. Students of the University of Rome sent a message to Premier Mussolini prominently captioned in the press as "filled with revolutionary and warlike zeal."

Newspapers are no less militant. Since Count Ciano's speech in Milan Sunday, they have been freely predicting war openly and more bluntly than before. They have seized the opportunity with an enthusiasm which appears to be surviving a day-to-day tendency to fluctuate in violence. The foreign observer is therefore discouraged from reporting things as more tense one day and easier the next.

Also on the home front Il Duce has recognized the gravity of the situation by raising General Savagrossa, now Commissioner General of War Manufactures, to the newly-created ministerial post of Undersecretary of War Manufactures. Air raid drills in major cities to the northward are being completed today under the veil of military secrecy, having affected military defense units rather than civilian population for the most part. On Saturday an experimental mobilization of volunteer civilian squads will occur in one portion of Rome.

Count Ciano in Albania

Count Ciano is in the course of a triumphant state visit to Albania, directing Italian attention to that area and beyond it to the tightening situation in Central Europe. It is in Albania that "certain military precautions" have been taken, in the recent words of Virginio Gayda, the regime's chief journalistic spokesman. Newspaper reports of unwavering fidelity pledged by the people of this recently occupied territory clearly are designed to draw attention to the technical preparedness of Italy for war at still another critical point.

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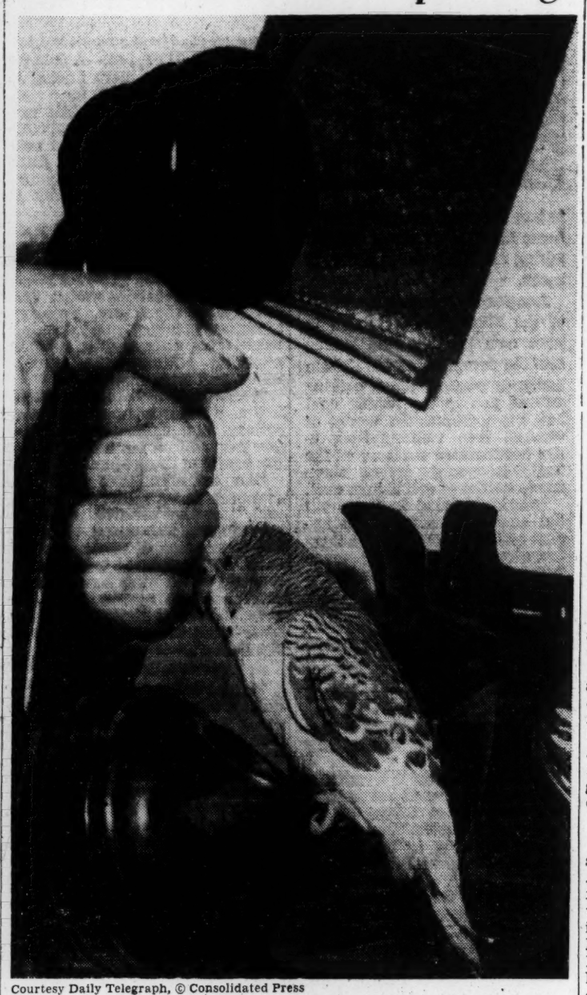


Courtesy Daily Telegraph, © Consolidated Press

Little Budgereegah Has Vocabulary and Uses It

Answering the telephone is just one of the conversational accomplishments of this rare little Australian love-bird.

Australia's Noted Talking Bird Is Accomplished Broadcaster

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SYDNEY, New South Wales—Billie Peach is only about three inches high, but he is an accomplished broadcaster. He speaks fluently and with perfect enunciation through the microphone with his tiny voice, and uses a vocabulary of something like 500 words.

Besides his radio programs, Billie, who is a little blue budgereegah, or Australian love-bird, has been shown on news reels and has also made several gramophone records.

When broadcasting Billie announces himself with: "This is Billie Peach talking on the air"—a reference to the fact that he belongs to Mr. and Mrs. R. A. Peach of Sydney. He then proceeds to recite well-known nursery rhymes, of which "Mary has a little lamb," and "Baa, baa, black sheep" are his masterpieces.

Sometimes he will carry on a conversation.

When the Duke of Kent was coming to Australia as Governor General, Billie learned to say, "God bless the Duke of Kent and make him a good boy; God save Our King." A recording of this, as well as other of his sayings, has since been sent to the Duke's children.

Billie is also quite intelligent in other ways. Should the telephone ring when he is near by, he perches on the receiver, informing the person at the other end, "That Mr. Peach has gone to the pictures," or "Mother has gone to church to make her a good girl."

According to an authority on budgereegahs only one in a hundred is a talker. Only on rare occasions is a Billie Peach hatched.

The name budgereegah is derived from an aboriginal word belonging to a New South Wales tribe, meaning "good food," although other tribesmen call it "Gil-gil-ga."

Truck-Bus Control on Way

OTTAWA, May 23 (CP)—Making the first move toward the regulation of highway transport by Canadian Government authority, Transport Minister C. D. Howe has introduced a bill in the House of Commons which would bring transport by truck and bus across the International Boundary under the control of the Board of Transport Commissioners.

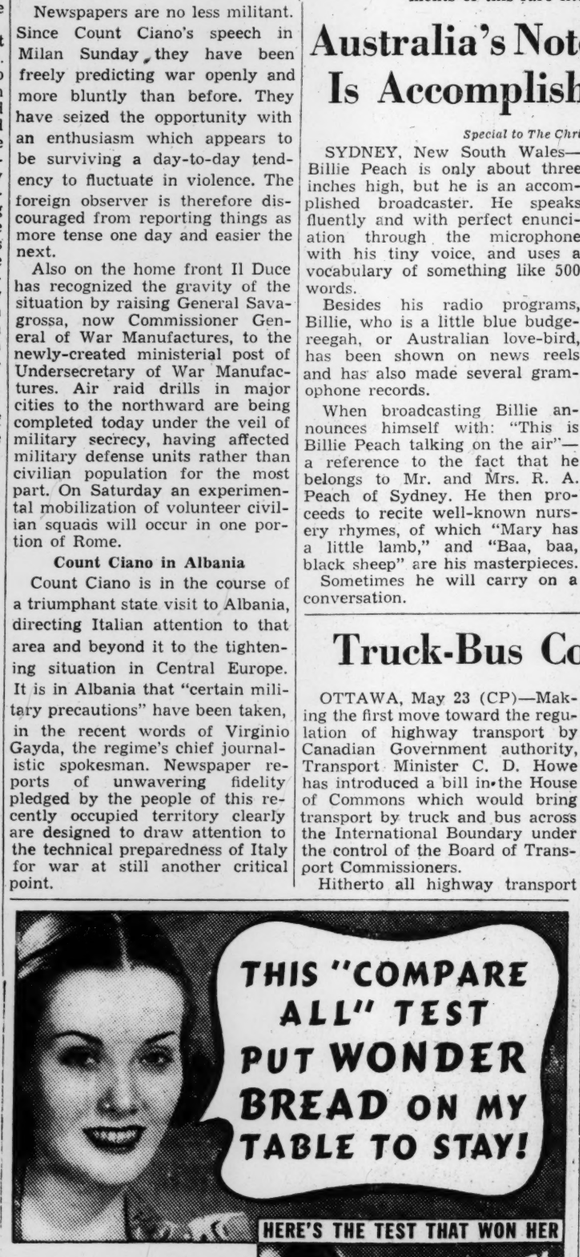
Hitherto all highway transport has been under provincial jurisdiction while water, rail, and air transport came under Federal jurisdiction. The problem of competition between highway and rail transport has been studied for some time and the bill just introduced is the first federal legislation on the matter.

Two new parts will be added to the Transport Act if the bill becomes law. Both will come into effect on proclamation.

The one dealing with the international trade authorizes the Board of Transport Commissioners to license vehicles for the transport of goods or passengers in international trade, prescribe the schedule of services to be maintained, routes to be followed, and standards of vehicles to be used. It shall not issue a license unless satisfied public convenience requires it.

The other new part brings transport into and through national parks under the control of the Board. Power to do this, however, was already contained in the National Parks Act. It is similar in terms to the part relating to international trade except that the Board is empowered to regulate the tolls to be charged for such transport.

Numerous minor amendments to the Transport Act, many of them consequential on the extended jurisdiction of the Board, are included in the bill.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Juliet's Balcony Sold

NEW YORK (AP)—A 400-year-old paneled room and balcony from Verona, Italy, where legend says Romeo and Juliet used to meet, was sold at auction May 22 for $1,900 to a woodworks firm. In 1911 Dr. John A. Harriss paid $800,000 for the scene.

Films to Tell Way Out Of Nationalisms

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—Recognition of the need for positive counter strokes to the present high-powered propaganda from Europe's aggressive nationalisms, gives special significance to an international scheme for a series of films based on freedom and justice, a project aiming at the truthful portrayal of the great movements in history for constitutional liberty.

It is suggested that the first picture might deal with the dawn of constitutional order in Athens and the dramatic victory of Salamis, and pass by the romance of Pericles and Aspasia to end with the memorable words of the Athenian statesman:

"Our constitution is called a democracy, because it is in the hands not of the few, but of the many. Our laws secure equal justice for all in their private disputes. . . . And as we give free play to all in our public life, so we carry the same spirit into our daily relations with one another."

By such topics as Magna Charta and Jeanne d'Arc, the theme would approach modern times. These films, supporters of the movement believe, would prove box office successes, beside presenting in a most inspiring way, the steady growth of ideals to which many countries have contributed.

Wide Support Offered

Chief author of the scheme is soldier artist, Capt. Spencer Pryse. Approval and support are already forthcoming on many sides. Among those who have expressed their interest are the Marquis of Lothian, Dr. A. Lawrence Lowell, President Emeritus of Harvard University; Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler, President of Columbia University; Dr. Henry M. Wriston, President of Brown University, Rhode Island; Mr. Will Spens, Master of Corpus Christi, Cambridge, and chairman of the Consultative Committee to the Board of Education; Mr. L. S. Amery, British Secretary of State for India, and Lord Snell, leader of the Labor Party in the House of Lords. Similar support is forthcoming in France and in neutral countries.

The prospect of producers finding a profitable proposition in the kind of picture suggested was considered by Captain Pryse, in an interview with a Monitor representative, to be good. He quoted Mr. Will Hays, president of the Association of Motion Picture Producers and Distributors, which guides the policy of Hollywood, as having spoken of the need for films displaying "the long struggle for freedom."

Regarding the problem of how the demands of different nationalities are to be met when the time comes to build a new basis for international relations, Captain Pryse quoted President Roosevelt's words to Congress: "We can retain our respective nationalities without at the same time threatening the national existence of our neighbors."

Overcoming of Prejudices

Captain Pryse told the Monitor representative, "the plan is founded on well-tried national loyalties, and nationalism is already perceiving a wider prospect. And aware of the new horizon, a force of opinion is beginning to appear, that may eventually prove strong enough to avert aggression altogether. But before that can happen, ideas so far confined to the few must be shared among the many with whom the power resides."

It is chiefly a matter of replacing traditional prejudice by something larger; and among the available means, direct educational methods would in the long run take the lead. But time is a factor, and in the circumstances nothing could rival the feature film, with its power to place a single concept before the audiences of the world, Captain Pryse said, adding:

"Imagine a cycle centered on ordered and tolerant liberty, from Xerxes right down the centuries, to where in the Arctic cold Finns and Norwegians have been fighting for the same ideals that animated ancient Greece.

"The theme is in line with the whole tenor of popular legend from Odysseus to Mickey Mouse. The struggle of the weak against the strong will provide a rallying point for the most inspiriting figures of the past. Roland and Jeanne d'Arc and Michel de Lando, Wallace and Gustavus Vasa and Drake and William the Silent, Father Las Casas and Washington and Lafayette and Charles James Fox and Nelson and Paul Jones and Garibaldi."

The support forthcoming in various countries, and its substantial quality, give the promoters of this project reason to believe that it will be possible to exert a favorable influence on public opinion generally at the stage following the conclusion of hostilities, when it will be peculiarly sensitive to the claims of abstract justice and freedom. And because so far-reaching a scheme involves elaborate preparation, there is no time to lose, it is argued.

Pediforme their peds for Spring!

BIRTHDAY...(1232)...one-strap dress shoe, brown alligator calf...12½ to 3, $5.00...3½ to 8, $5.75

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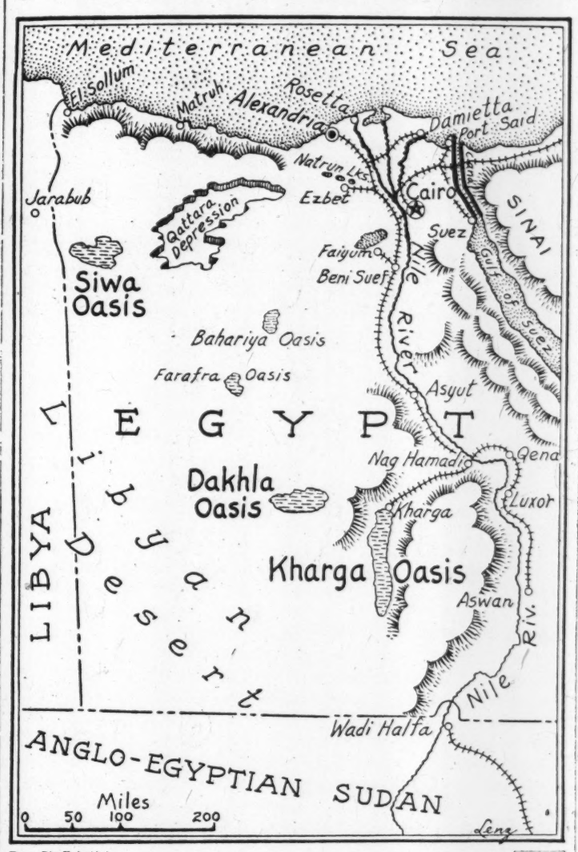

By a Staff Artist

Engineers Seek Water Underlying Desert Area

Famed Siwa, Daghla, and Kharga oases are believed to derive their water from Central Africa and not from the Nile as commonly believed.

Wells in Egypt's Desert Expected to Develop Wastes

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CAIRO—The Egyptian Government has allotted in its budget for 1940 a credit of £10,000 (Egyptian) for sinking further experimental artesian wells in the Libyan Desert.

The possibilities of water from the waterless wastes are of more than academic interest to this country, and recent researches suggest that the results of the borings may be of great value to the future of this country.

The oases which occur in the depressions of the Sahara have probably been known from earliest times, but it was certainly due to Roman energy and ingenuity that a system of wells was planned, especially in the Oases of Kharga, Dakhla, and of Siwa where the famous oracle of Jupiter Ammon was situated.

The source of this subsoil water was unknown, though the impression that it was the Nile was generally accepted until quite recent times.

From Central Africa?

Dr. John Ball, of the Egyptian Desert Survey, after taking levels and studying the geology of the region, has come to the conclusion that the water comes from Central Africa, perhaps even from as far south as the Congo Basin where it saturates the stratum of Nubian sandstone which underlies or overlies the greater part, if not all, of Northeastern Africa.

This assumption is further strengthened by the borings that have recently been made in the Oases of Kharga and Dakhla which lie approximately 125 and 250 miles respectively west of Luxor in Upper Egypt.

Thus, at Dakhla plentiful water was found at a depth of 700 feet, rising under natural pressure to the ground surface at a level of more than 300 feet above sea level, whereas at Kharga, 125 miles to the east, water was found at a depth of more than 1,500 feet and rose to a level of about 240 feet above sea level, while the level of the Nile another 125 miles further east is about 220 feet above sea level.

The water gradient would therefore appear to be from the desert toward the Nile Valley, not from the Nile toward the west.

Wells Yield Plenty

All four wells bored gave good supplies, especially that at Dakhla where a six-inch tube gave the remarkable discharge of 1,200 gallons per minute or sufficient to irrigate liberally more than 200 acres.

In the past, new shallow wells which had been sunk at once affected adversely the discharge of old wells in the neighborhood. So far, the new wells have had no similar effect, and there is therefore justification in believing that the supply now tapped is practically inexhaustible.

In this connection it is interesting to note that the Italian authorities have in recent years been successfully sinking a large number of similarly deep wells in Tripolitania. In all probability the source of this water is precisely the same as that of the Egyptian Sahara.

If this is so, the optimism recently expressed by a high Egyptian official that the Western Desert, especially near the Mediterranean where the soil is generally of excellent quality, will prove ultimately a home for the surplus of Egypt's ever-growing population, is justifiable.

Tension Eased on Swiss Border

BASEL, Switzerland, May 23 (AP)—Germany and France, apparently putting all the strength they can spare into the battle in the West, have withdrawn almost all of their motorized veteran divisions from the Swiss frontier.

Villages on both the German and French sides of the border, which were packed with troops last week end, now are empty.

At the same time a hospital for German wounded has been established at Konstanz on a German bridgehead on the south side of the Rhine, a circumstance which observers construed as a strong indication the Germans have no intention of invading Switzerland.

Advices reaching Switzerland indicated also that the Nazis and the Allies had withdrawn many protecting troops which had checkmated each other in the West Wall-Maginot Line regions.

French bombers flown to Morocco and then relieved there by British planes after the Allied retreat from Norway have come back across the Mediterranean to the Western Front, these reports said.

German air battle formations south of Vienna ready for a possible Balkan drive also have flown westward and north to the Swiss frontier.

German official assurances through a Legation spokesman at Bern that the Nazis have no intention of invading Switzerland appeared to observers here to be supported by the frontier events.

A few weary and worn units of the French and German armies came to the Swiss frontier regions from the battlefronts for a rest.

The Swiss nevertheless retained their elaborate defense preparations.

Economic Adjustment Is Necessary, Student Writes in Recipe for Peace

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Wilfred Schell, 16-year-old high school senior, of Bowling Green, Ky., won first place in the annual student contest of the League of Nations Association set up to teach young people about world co-operation and organization. He prepared the best paper in the fourteenth annual examination conducted by the educational Committee of the Association in which 1,210 high schools all over the country took part.

For the first time in 14 years, the European trip, the usual prize of the contest, is not possible this year; but the Association said the winner would probably be given a trip to South America instead. He won highest honors in his high school class this year.

"If nations do not gain what they want by peaceful means, they resort to war to secure those ends," the student wrote in his winning paper. "Constantly changing economic conditions demand necessary adjustments if war is to be averted. Also the League of Nations must have a means of enforcing its decisions. It has failed largely because its members refused to live up to their obligations."

Questions asked in the examination used as the basis for the contest did not deal with the League of Nations alone, but with the "Union Now," plan, the International Labor Organization; and the students' conception of the basic requirements of a more workable peace system.

Second place went to Frederick Simonton, of Gary, S. D., and additional cash prizes were awarded to Warren E. Schulz, of Ilion, N. Y.; Doris Eliazon, of Hunter College High School, New York; Garvin Shatts, of Rye, N. Y; Jane Farrington, of Streator, Ill., and Lilly Berdinsky, of Baltimore, Md.

Wider Credit For Allies Is Roper's Plea

TORONTO, May 23 (AP)—Daniel C. Roper, former United States Secretary of Commerce and former Minister to Canada, voiced dissatisfaction today "with our American situation in respect to credits for the Allies."

Supplies of all kinds, he said, should be conveyed to the Allies by the United States in every possible way, by barter or otherwise.

Addressing the First International Credit Men's Congress, Mr. Roper declared:

"Our Neutrality Law unintentionally misrepresents our national purposes and embarrasses the operation of our domestic ideals.

"Both the Neutrality Law and the Johnson Act (which prohibits the extension of United States credits to debtor nations) should be amended to meet our responsibilities in the present-day crisis.

"All essential supplies should be exempted from the 'cash-and-carry' restrictions."

Mr. Roper declared that the idea of a League of Nations again would be in the minds of peacemakers when the war ends, and said the United States must "assume proper responsibilities in this connection."

"I believe that, had the terms of the Versailles peace treaty been less drastic and had the United States joined the League of Nations promptly, we would never have heard of Hitler and the present war would have been avoided," he said.

For postwar relations between the United States and Canada, he proposed a principle of "economic union with political federalism and co-operation."

Best Propaganda

LONDON, May 23 (AP)—Opinion favorable to the Allies is increasing in the United States, Mr. Alfred Duff Cooper, Minister of Information, said today. The events of "these last few weeks have done more for the cause of the Allies in the United States than eight months of propaganda could have done," he declared.

Addressing a luncheon meeting of the English Speaking Union, the Minister, who recently returned from a lecture tour in the United States, said:

"We can leave it to the people of that great country (the United States) to decide for themselves what line they should take and when in the affairs of the civilized world."

Mr. Duff Cooper asserted that "danger is a test of friendship and this country is in fearful danger today."

'Trade' Suggested

LONDON (AP)—Sir George Paish, economic adviser to the Chancellor of the Exchequer in the last war, has suggested that Great Britain trade part of the West Indies for United States airplanes and pilots. He addressed the Sound Currency Association.

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Nazi Invasion of Ireland Recognized as Possible

LONDON, May 23 (AP)—The Governments of Britain and Ireland (Eire) both are "alive to the possibilities" of an invasion of Britain through Ireland, Mr. Clement R. Attlee, Lord Privy Seal, told the House of Commons today.

Mr. Attlee, who speaks in the House for Prime Minister Churchill, said: "There can be no question of the British Government giving orders to the Government of Eire, but all proper consultations have taken place."

By Peter Lyne
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—The decision of Eire call up several new classes of reservists shows the Irish Government's determination to face the growing German menace to the British Isles.

Though the south of Ireland is still neutral, it has felt an awareness of the increasing possibility that Germany might attempt to establish bases in Eire for attacks on England.

While the necessity to strengthen Eire's defenses in the present critical situation is recognized in an official statement explaining the new call-up, unofficial commentators have been pointing out the small per capita expenditure on defense in Eire as compared with that of other neutrals already gobbled up by the Nazi war machine.

Intention of the Government of Mr. Eamon de Valera to resist any infringements of its neutrality, including any attempt to establish bases for attack on Britain, has been strongly emphasized in official circles in Dublin recently. The first preferential reference to belligerents since the war was made by Mr. de Valera in Galway recently when he said of the plight of Belgium and the Netherlands:

"I think it would be unworthy of this small nation [Eire] if I did not offer our protest against the cruel wrong which has been done them."

Denied British Negotiations

Mr. de Valera vigorously denied, however, the rumors current in Dublin that Britain was to buy or lease ports and bases in Eire.

These rumors had mentioned £50,000,000 as the sum Britain was to pay for use of camps, forts, and air bases. Britain formerly controlled as naval bases several Irish ports but these were restored to Eire by the Anglo-Irish agreement of 1938.

Simultaneously with the new call-up Eire police are redoubling their efforts to round up revolutionary elements. A group of extremists numbering nearly 50 found drilling near Castle Connell on the Limerick-Tipperary border has just been arrested.

In a recent radio appeal Mr. de Valera called for national unity in the face of "danger from within as well as from without," and asked the whole community to act as "eyes and ears of national defense." He warned there would be drastic measures to curb crimes against the Nation from within.

Majority Favors Allies

While Germany's merciless invasion of the Low Countries and the desperate battle now raging in France have helped to consolidate majority Eire opinion in support of the Allies, the situation nevertheless has to be faced wherein a small but ruthless minority there remains hostile to Britain. Moreover the German Minister has continued to enjoy Dublin hospitality since the war.

Meanwhile high hopes are entertained of the new Anglo-Irish trade talks which opened a few weeks ago but have not yet been fulfilled. It was hoped these talks in London would open the way for Eire to fill to a large extent the role Denmark formerly held as supplier of British breakfast tables. The talks have not broken down—in fact a number of minor agreements on such produce as cream are already understood to have been reached—but on the major question of butter a temporary deadlock has been reached wherein Britain will buy only at a price which Irish farmers think too low.

Although Britain is prepared to pay 126s. per hundredweight to Irish dairy farmers, the same as to New Zealand and more than to Australian producers, the Irish contend that with greatly increased feeding-stuff costs this does not give them a fair return. The fact is, moreover, that butter is not a major concern of Britain at the moment, despite the intention to decrease the ration shortly.

Taste for Margarine

The public is acquiring a taste for the best margarine at 9d. a pound compared to butter at 1s. 7d. a pound and is becoming so indifferent to the butter shortage that Australian producers are said to be apprehensive that the taste for butter may take long to return even after the war.

No optimistic hopes for Eire farmers were held out by Agriculture Minister James Ryan, speaking at Cork last Friday. He warned farmers that prospects for butter export were not bright. He also pointed out that butter for export had been subsidized and it would have to be decided sooner or later whether the subsidy should be continued.

Mr. Ryan called for greater efficiency in Irish farming but also gave warning that the whole standard of living might have to be revised and farmers might have to rely more and more on self-sufficiency and less on purchases made with proceeds from exportable surpluses.

This is a very different picture from the rosy prospect of a new era for Irish farmers and Anglo-Irish relations in which the trade talks started. But there is a political as well as a commercial issue between Britain and Eire, and some observers here are wondering if the British are not giving exaggerated importance to the price of butter at a time when benevolence toward the Irish people may not be infinitely more important.

Agitation in Eire

NEW YORK, May 23 (AP)—Edward R. Murrow, CBS correspondent in London, said in a broadcast today that the presence of many German diplomats and newspapermen in Dublin is causing "considerable alarm in England."

He said that members of Parliament, "disturbed by reports of underground Nazi agitation in Eire," have delegated representatives to call upon Prime Minister Winston Churchill for protection of "England's back door."

Eire Gives Warning

DUBLIN (AP)—A warning that Ireland (Eire) will "not let anybody come in here" was sounded May 23 in an address by Sean O'Kelly, Deputy Prime Minister.

"We will not let anybody come here and try to take advantage of the disunity of our people to exploit this country for the advantage of some other country," he said.

Mr. O'Kelly added that he hoped "the completion of our great national ideal (unity and independence of all Ireland) would be achieved without any outside interference whatever except such aid as the Government asks in the name of the people."

Ireland's coastal defense has been strengthened by the addition of armed trawlers and a large number of army reservists released last year but since recalled.

The Army now is at full strength.

Queen Wilhelmina Shot At by Nazis, Dutch Envoy Says

WASHINGTON, May 23 (AP)—Dr. Alexander Loudon, the Netherlands Minister, asserted last night that Nazi snipers in surrounding houses had fired upon Queen Wilhelmina and her family in their palace gardens and that Nazi authorities had issued orders to "extinguish the House of Orange at any cost."

Commenting on reports that Hollanders had expressed resentment over the Queen's flight to England, the Minister said that "fifth column" agents had spotted every move of the Royal Family and that it became impossible to protect them in their own country. The move to London was undertaken at the urging of authorities, he said.

"What can a Queen in the hands of the enemy do for her country?" Dr. Loudon remarked. "Ask Mr. Schuschnigg (the former Austrian Chancellor)."

Advertising Dentists Win Oregon Lawsuit

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SALEM, Ore.—Attempts of the State of Oregon to control advertising of practicing dentists have just received a setback. In passing upon a petition filed by Dr. Harry Semler, credit dentist with offices in Salem and Portland, Circuit Court Judge James W. Crawford issued a permanent injunction against the Oregon State Board of Dental Examiners, preventing that body from restraining dentists from advertising in newspapers and other publications.

In acceding to the Semler petition Judge Crawford ruled that he could see no instance wherein the use of the term "credit dentistry" was in violation of the State law governing the advertising of dentists. The Court referred to a set of rules established by the board on Sept. 10, 1939, citing three of these regulations and finding no violation by Dr. Semler in advertising the services of his office.

Texas Town Citizens Escort Trio Away

DEL RIO, Texas (AP)—A group of citizens escorted a man and two women to the outskirts of town for assertedly distributing literature unfavorable to the United States. The trio had been questioned by police but released.

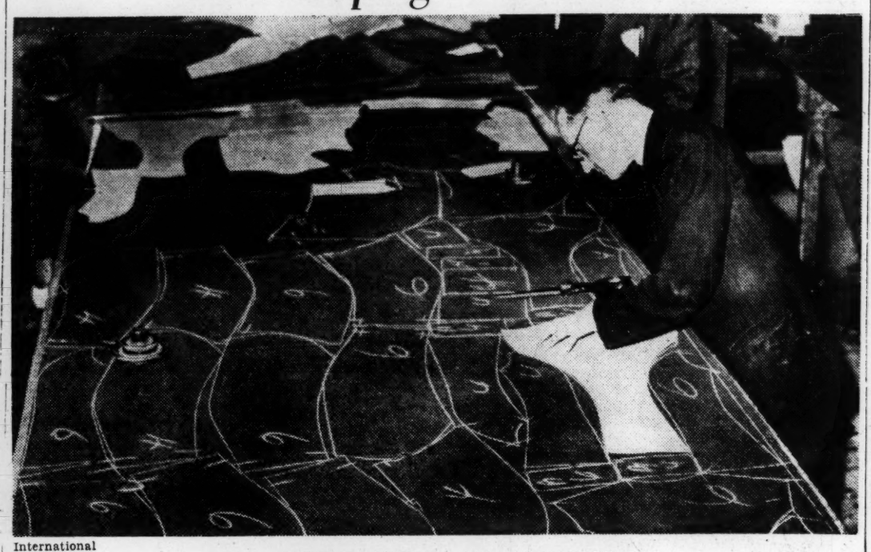
The crowd went to an auto trailer used by the three and destroyed the literature, which Harper Sparks, Del Rio newspaper editor, said bore the Nazi swastika and contained statements against the United States Government and President Roosevelt.

Spanish Refugees Form Club in Mexico

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTERREY, Mexico—A Centro Español, with a club house dining room, and a program of social and educational activities, has been formed here. It is composed largely of refugee Spaniards practicing their professions in Monterrey, and a few of the older Spanish residents who have been here for some time.

Plots Campaign With Shears?



International

Peaceful British Tailor Also Serves Mars

The complicated diagram appears to be a map of the war zone divided into sectors for attack and defense. But it is not. The man launches his attack against the Germans not with tanks, artillery, and aircraft but with a pair of shears. He is doing his bit for Britain as an expert cutter in one of the big military clothing factories where uniforms are turned out by the thousands for the ever-growing army. Uniforms are made by mass production. Most clothing workers are women.

Shanghai Civic Center Put In Repair for 'Puppet' Rule

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SHANGHAI—For the benefit chiefly of the new "puppet" Chinese city government, Japan's Army has just completed extensive and costly repair work on the Shanghai Civic Center covering several square miles of open country to the north of the International Settlement between the foreign areas and Woosung where the Whangpoo River joins the Yangtze.

The Civic Center was a show place in the days of the last two "free China" administrations, those of Gen Wu Te-chen and Mayor O. K. Yui. Paid for entirely from local revenues, the buildings—many of them Chinese-style in modern materials arose one after another in rapid succession. First there was the impressive "Mayor's Building," a tremendous mass surmounted by a gorgeous blue tile roof; then yellow-roofed library and museum structures, plainer and temporary administration buildings, and a million-dollar athletic stadium.

All this was arranged according to a careful plan and accompanied by the construction of residences for city employees. It was intended that industrial and other areas would spring up nearby. A big wharf was built at the river, to which there was to be a railroad extension. Eventually it was hoped that this Chinese project would rival the older foreign areas in importance while there was an almost indefinite amount of space for growth of population.

Two Periods of Wreckage

When the first Shanghai war occurred in 1932, the Mayor Building was partially finished. It lay in the line of fire of Japanese heavy artillery shooting at Kiangwan village from near the Whangpoo, but it was spared. In the summer of 1937, the Civic Center was much more developed and although there was no actual hand-to-hand encounter at this point, it suffered from Japanese shellfire. Many holes appeared in the roof and walls of the great Mayor's Building in particular.

Then when the Chinese withdrew from the area, early in September of 1937, they applied the "scorched earth policy" literally and rigorously. Although explosives were not employed, it seemed impossible that the structures could ever be made habitable again.

Big Task of Renovation

Today the seemingly impossible has been achieved. Shell holes have been repaired, roofs re-tiled, interiors completely refinished, decorative painting done over once more—and by Chinese artisans, Japanese-paid. Even the Aeronautic Building, constructed in the form of an airplane with two "wings" and a "fuselage," is in use again with its heat-blasted interior completely renovated and with cement patching the hundreds of machine-gun bullet pits which particularly marked this structure after the fighting.

The library is now being used as headquarters for the motorcar license distribution office of the Japanese-sponsored Chinese regime.

Shell holes mar the otherwise good asphalt roads in the Civic Center. A characteristic touch may be noted on the way there from the Settlement. Here and there are holes in the highway about two feet square—small manholes, from which the covers have been stolen. No effort is being made as yet to replace them. But the Civic Center itself is like new again, a strange vista of spick and span almost-empty buildings out in the midst of the Chinese countryside.

Freeing the Road

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SHANGHAI—The Automobile Club of China still manages to carry on, despite the handicap of a long-continuing situation which denies the majority of roads outside Shanghai to the average motorist. The chairman's report at the 1940 annual meeting discloses appreciation of the fact that "the all embracing term 'military necessity' makes inland travel out of the question for the time being." Added to this is the disintegration of uncared-for and destroyed motor roads which must be repaired before they will be fit for use.

Road beds have had time, nevertheless, to settle and harden in the past two and a half years and the necessary surfacing should not be a very long job, once free passage of traffic is resumed and funds for repair become available.

There has been some limited motoring since the hostilities moved away, and it is interesting to note that while the chairman pointed to the presence of roving irregulars and bandits as something which must be expected for a time, actually not a single case of interference by bandits appears to have been reported. In this as in other respects, in the chairman's view, "the quickest way to make the roads usable once more to a normal extent is to take away restrictions and permit free movement of traffic over them."

Chinese licenses are being issued by the Japanese-sponsored Chinese Shanghai City Government, and these authorities say they are good for five Provinces. Those who have tested the matter out find that they are actually likely to be stopped by the Japanese military at any point, such as the entrance to Woosung village. No one seems certain just where the military restrictions begin and end.

French Lose 'Sub,' Torpedo Boat, Supply Ship

By the Associated Press

The French Admiralty today announced the loss of the submarine Doris, the topedo boat L'Adroit and the supply ship Le Niger during naval operations in the North Sea.

The Admiralty said all members of the torpedo boat and the supply ship crews were rescued. No details were given as to the submarine's crew.

The Admiralty said the three vessels were engaged in operations in waters off the Netherlands and Belgian coasts.

"All other vessels frequently attacked by planes, many of which were shot down, continue to participate in the operations," the Admiralty announced.

The Doris was a 548-ton submarine of the Sirene class, and normally carried a crew of 40 men. The L'Adroit had a displacement of 1,378 tons, carried a crew of 142, and was equipped with four 5.1-inch guns and six torpedo tubes. The Le Niger displaced 5,482 tons.

In Berlin it was reported today that a number of transports bound for England fell victim to German air bombs in the English Channel yesterday. Whether the vessels were carrying troops was not made clear immediately.

A swarm of German speed boats were reported by the German High Command to be operating in the English Channel, which at its narrowest point is about 22 miles wide. These boats were credited by the High Command with sinking an Allied destroyer off Dunkirk, France.

The British Admiralty announced yesterday that the British naval trawler Rifsness had been sunk in a bomb attack, with three casualties.

At the same time, a British naval source said that five German transport and supply ships had been "successfully attacked by our ships" in the past 10 days.

He added that "other German ships have fallen victims to Allied minefields," and the German attempt to strangle Britain's sea communications had been checked.

The Maritime Register, a New York shipping journal, said yesterday that the Swedish motorship Erik Frisell, 5,066 gross tons, had been torpedoed in the North Sea while trying to reach England with a cargo of American goods.

An ore carrier, the ship left Buenos Aires March 15 for Stockholm, after putting in at Baltimore and Hampton Roads. She took refuge in Iceland after the German invasion of Norway. The Register said her crew was rescued.

Tasmania to Train Handicapped Pupils

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LAUNCESTON, Tasmania—Special teaching methods for children whose sight is too poor for them to attend ordinary school, and who otherwise could receive education only with blind children, have been adopted by Tasmania.

This pioneering work, which so far has not been attempted in any other state of the Commonwealth, is being undertaken following a close study of similar methods in Britain and America by State Education Department officials. The purpose of the new education is to train the children to fill jobs and to take a useful place in the world.

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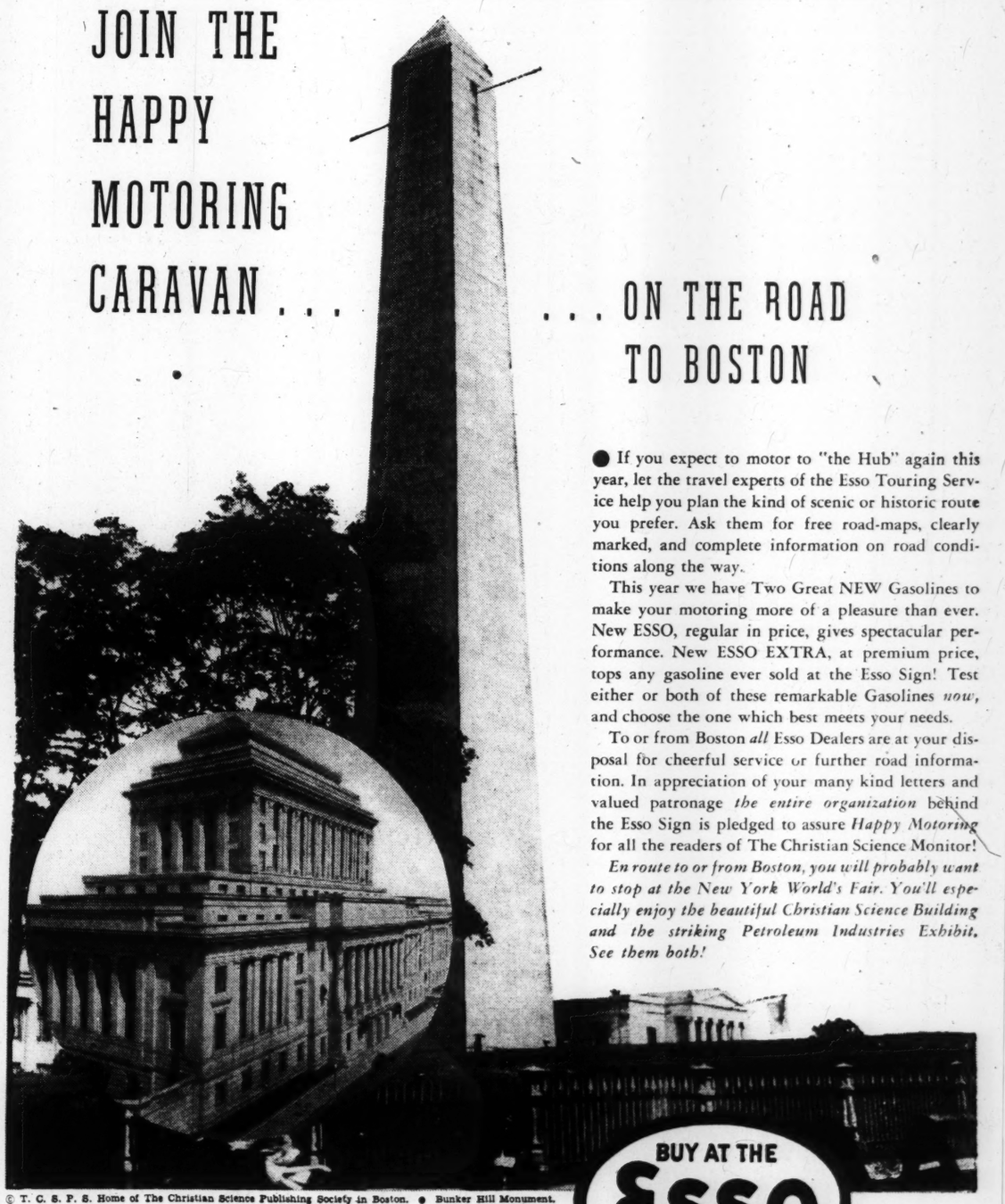

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Nazis Confidently Expect Allied Collapse

By Joseph C. Harsch
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN, May 23—If the German strategy works out as planned—which has yet to be shown—giant pincers will close around about 1,000,000 of the Allies, who will have been trapped in Belgium.

The Nazi press, in a remarkable burst of exultation, based on the rapid advance so far, has been pouring triumphant scorn upon the weakness of the Allies and heralding a new age for Europe in which all the trappings of the Western democracies will have become museum curiosities.

This assumption of the imminent collapse of the Western Powers is based on the military developments up to May 21, which press commentators, taking their cue from the Supreme Command, characterized as "the greatest offensive of all time," now called "a great victory" and "the greatest encirclement battle in history."

German military circles, in short, present the northern Allied Armies as in a helpless position. The light-armed forces, driven toward the coast at Abbeville, although driven out of that town, are said to have consolidated sufficiently close to the southern means of escape, while a new thrust, toward the sea via St. Pol, is given out as indicating that the Allied forces have been caught in the main pocket.

It is also made plain that the air attacks on channel ports, including Ostend, Dunkirk, Calais, and Boulogne have made even escape by water hazardous.

"Peaceful New Order"

The Völkischer Beobachter, an official Nazi organ, enlarges upon the "decadence" of all forces opposing the onward march of "the peaceful new order," which is asserted to be the aim of the Führer.

This paper explained that the Allied "defeat" crowned their failure to appreciate that in Herr Hitler "it didn't mean a conqueror of the Napoleonic style, but the proclaimer and champion of a new era."

Having allegedly misjudged Herr Hitler, the Allies are said to have opposed him with "democratic talk and plutocratic chatterings," instead of realizing "the natural power of the European revolution."

The writer in the paper achieved almost a new level of derisive invective in describing the democratic civilization as a motley collection of incompatible elements.

In such movements, when they have already proved to be defeated, he writes, they "sat down in the Maginot line and waited for time."

Allied Collapse Awaited

Just around the corner, says the Völkischer Beobachter, is the final collapse of the allied armies.

A certain exuberance and verbal extravagance is to be expected in moments of temporary triumph, particularly among people whose concepts of national prestige are based mainly on military power. But Nazi circles appear to feel genuinely that the horizon is opening toward their dreams of a pleasant future in which Germany will be leading Europe into a new unity under its guidance, while Italy enjoys its maximum aims in the Mediterranean and England will be relegated to the status of an exclusively non-European power.

Italy a Weather Vane

Meanwhile all observers here are watching Italy as a weathervane of the true military situation. It is assumed among the foreign diplomatic press group here—perhaps quite wrongly—that Italy is only waiting now for the certainty of the success of the present German offensives to intervene.

Nazi circles are taking it for granted that once the allied northern armies have been captured, the war will be over.

Few Germans are giving any thought to the possibility that the Allies might recover from the first shock and stage a recovery. It is generally felt here that whenever Italy is convinced that the war is nearing an end, it will rush to the aid of the victors.

Women Strike At Totalitarianism

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., May 22—An appeal to women to take their stand against totalitarian ideology featured an address by Miss Celia M. Howard of Chicago, Ill., Second Vice-President of the National Federation of Business and Professional Women's Clubs, before the New Jersey Federation at its twenty-second annual convention in Chalfonte-Haddon Hall here May 16.

Miss Howard stressed that the totalitarians and their sympathizers believe women's place is in the home, and women here "stand aghast" at what has happened to women in Germany and Italy, she declared.

The State Federation will send appeals direct to both the Republican and Democratic National Conventions for platform pledges of continued democracy in jobs. Both will be asked to include in their platforms a pledge that "the right to work for compensation shall not be abridged or denied by reason of race, religion, sex, economic or marital status." The appeal will be carried personally to the Republican Convention in Philadelphia by Miss Emma E. Dillon of Trenton, who was re-elected to Vice-President of the State Federation and also is Secretary of the New Jersey Bar Association.

Dr. Cornelia J. Browne of East Orange, who also was re-elected a Vice-President, will carry the petition to the Democratic National Convention in Chicago.

Oswego Military Man Gets Niagara Honor

NIAGARA FALLS, N. Y., May 23 (AP)—Cadet Lieut. Col. Maurice N. McGrath of Oswego is the honor graduate of the Niagara University Reserve Officers' Training Corps for 1940.

Mr. McGrath commanded a military review at which the honor was awarded May 21.

Other major award winners include:

Cadet Maj. Edmund W. Jenusaitis, Waterbury, Conn., for excellence in drill and command; Senior Cadet Officer, and Company B, Cadet Capt. Joseph J. Winsko, Wilkes-Barre, Pa., commanding, for the best drilled company.

Vital Points in War Movements

By a Staff Artist

Direction of Attacks and Counterattacks Outlined

Black arrow No. 1 on the map shows where the Germans have broken through the British lines west of Brussels. No. 2 shows a breach made through the French lines around Arras. No. 3 shows Abbeville, which Premier Churchill acknowledges to be in German hands. The remaining black arrows show the latest points in the German advance. The white arrow indicates the point of the French counterattack.

Churchill Admits Battle Under Way in Channel

Continued from Page 1

nating in the Cambrai-Valenciennes battlefield.

In the last zone, German units are pushing in between independent French groups while French scouting parties zig-zag between German advance guards. This confused area includes St. Quentin, Laon, and Péronne.

French troops were en route north from the St. Quentin neighborhood toward the Cambrai battle zone.

The Germans continue to hold Amiens, 70 miles north of Paris.

The Germans attacked in force along the battle line running north and northeast of Cambrai along the Scheldt River to Valenciennes, but the French stood their ground.

A French military spokesman stated that French troops had regained lost ground today in a "violent battle." The battle line extended between Cambrai, about 110 miles north of Paris, and Valenciennes, about 25 miles east of Cambrai. The spokesman said see-saw fighting resulted in the French reaching the outskirts of Cambrai, territory from which they had been pushed by the Nazi armored columns.

A British Expeditionary Force communiqué told of heavy fighting in the Arras sector in France, with the British successfully maintaining their positions.

Gap Made Near Arras

However, the Germans forced a gap in the British lines near Audenarde, Belgium, about 32 miles west of Brussels, and German tanks and motorized units passed through at that point endangering British communications.

British dispatches said that a French gap in the Allied positions had been effected between Arras and Bapaumé, 12 miles to the south.

"Through this gap," says a communiqué, "the enemy have succeeded in passing armored elements followed by motorized units which have succeeded in reaching the neighborhood of the coast.

"Steps are being taken to guard vital points against these detachments."

A British counterattack yesterday between Arras and Douai, 15 miles north, netted 400 German prisoners, 300 German casualties and the destruction of a number of tanks, said a British spokesman.

This counterattack "was only a small part of the picture," the spokesman declared. He acknowledged the situation is "extremely obscure" and it is "impossible to know with any certainty what is going on."

German Railways Bombed

The Air Ministry said British bombers rained explosives on enemy communications in the Sedan area and in Southern Belgium. Attacks also were made in Germany on railways carrying military traffic toward the battlefield.

The British counterattack between Arras and Douai appeared to have checked the Nazi motorized columns in that sector. If the British are able to drive still farther into the Nazi columns, they might be able to cut off the spearhead of the German offensive north of the Somme toward the sea.

Meanwhile Berlin dispatches said that the German Army was slowly winning ground in the fight along the Scheldt River line in Flanders.

The Germans also said they had repulsed an Allied attempt to break through their lines with tanks near Cambrai, a few miles east of the gap in the Allied positions in the vicinity of Arras.

The German Air Force claimed to have attacked both ends of the channel communications, bombing harbor facilities at Dunkirk, on the French side, and Dover on the English side, although Britain denied that Dover had been bombed.

Violent Artillery Fire

In addition to the advance to Cambrai, the High Command reported violent artillery fire at Attiguy, 10 miles east of Rethel on the main line of Allied resistance; at Longuyon, 10 miles southwest of Longwy, near the junction of the French, Belgian and Luxemburg borders; and north of the Nied River, which runs through the main Maginot Line fortifications west of Saarbrücken.

The chief wall of defense against the Nazi invaders ran from Rethel, on the River Aisne, west and north to Amiens, on the Somme.

But at the same time a French Army said to be moving north from the St. Quentin region was reported only 35 miles short of effecting liaison with British, French, Belgian and Dutch units withdrawing from advanced positions in Belgium.

The French forces in this operation appeared to be trying to sever light German scouting forces to the west of the Scheldt River.

Concentration at Cambrai

With Generalissimo Weygand back in Paris after a 16-hour survey by land and air of the confused engagements in Belgium and France, there were reports that the bulk of the German troops were concentrated in the neighborhood of Cambrai, 25 miles north of St. Quentin.

This was taken as an indication that the French might be isolating the detachments of Nazi motorcycle and parachute troops which had attempted to penetrate to the coast, while at the same time engaging and attempting to hold the mass of German infantry.

If such a maneuver were successful and contact also were established with the Allied detachments withdrawing to the south, it would ease the threat of Nazi occupation of the channel ports.

French authorities placed the total German manpower in the region north of Nazi-occupied Amiens and west of the Cambrai-Valenciennes line at not more than 50,000. These were said to be principally fast-moving motorcycle and tank squadrons, now regarded as vulnerable to swift-striking mopping up operations.

Hedge-hopping French warplanes successfully joined Britain's Royal Air Force in bombing these units, it was said. Enemy tanks were described as rolled over on their backs, motor trucks blown into ditches, and motorcycle troopers running for cover like ants.

These operations were hampered, however, by the streams of refugees fleeing southward. It was estimated there were 3,000,000 refugees in all crowding the French roads.

At the Front

WITH THE GERMAN ARMIES ON THE WESTERN FRONT, May 23 (AP)—German forces are assembled here with the Nazi Swastika flying.

Crews of U-boats and speedboats are collecting.

The roads of approach are jammed with infantry, artillery and air force units.

The occupation forces have normalized life in this sector of the front. The Belgians go about their work as usual.

Shops are open and goods are sold for either Belgian or German money at a rate of 10 francs to 1 mark. [Before the German invasion the Belgian franc was valued at 3.3 cents; the nominal rate on the reichsmark is 40 cents.]

"The real battle is constantly being brought closer to Britain," said DNB, official news agency, today, "but before it can begin, the pocket in the north of France and the Belgian coastal area must be completely occupied by German troops.

"In view of the strong forces encircled here, it will not be done without heavy fighting."

DNB's report from the front said that the Allies had "small successes" yesterday, but that the Germans, with support from the air, drove the French back with "bloody losses."

"The frustrated attacks, after earlier successes on the part of the enemy, have weakened the enemy's will to resist in the final showdown."

Won't Leave Paris

PARIS (AP)—An official announcement May 23 said the French War Cabinet had agreed that the administrative functions of the Government would not be removed from Paris.

Gamelin 'Vanishes'

PARIS (AP)—No news is available concerning the whereabouts or present status of Gen. Marie Gustave Gamelin, who has been supplanted as Supreme Commander of the Allied forces in Western Europe by Gen. Maxime Weygand.

Veterans Ask Army Of 4,000,000 for U. S.

LONG BEACH, Calif., May 23 (AP)—The California Department of the United Spanish War Veterans yesterday demanded immediate drafting and equipment of an army of 4,000,000 men.

The resolution, adopted unanimously at the thirty-seventh annual Department Encampment, also called for action against "fifth column" elements, military training for Civilian Conservation Corps enrollees, and acceptance in the armed services of men now barred as physically unfit for use in non-combat units.

Architects 'On Their Own' Find Their Field Smaller

LOUISVILLE, Ky. (AP)—The American Institute of Architects in convention here was told by its committee on state and municipal public works that government bureaus and large corporations setting up their own architectural bureaus were crowding "the architect 'on his own' into an ever-narrowing field." Edwin Bergstrom of Los Angeles was re-elected president.

Rotterdam Found in Ruins From Few Minutes' Bombing

ROTTERDAM, The Netherlands, May 23 (AP)—How this vital seaport and industrial city of the Netherlands was devastatingly bombed by German Stukas (dive-bombers) after the Netherlands commander had capitulated to the invaders, was disclosed yesterday by a German commander to newspapermen taken on a three-day tour of the Netherlands war areas.

German planes were already under way when the Dutch commander decided to capitulate. He did so a short time after a three-hour ultimatum elapsed, and the bombs were rained down before the planes could be stopped, the German commander observed. Further, he maintained that Rotterdam lost its status as an "open city" when the Netherlands Army resisted seizure. Rotterdam, in consequence, is only a remnant of a city—its main business and financial district now part of the block after block of piled bricks, acres of desolation broken here and there by occasional blackened walls or twisted webs of girders.

Authoritative German sources say the district had been largely emptied of civilians before German Stukas (dive-bombers) began diving, and it was determined officially that there were only 354 casualties. Other unofficial estimates have ranged as high as 10,000.

Some of the biggest banks are nothing but heaps of mortar and twisted girders. Old financial institutions, historic business houses, lie in dust. The stately liner Statendam, grimy and smoke-stained, smoulders at its wharf. German officials said the raid lasted only 7½ minutes from the first bomb to the last.

The United States Consulate building in Rotterdam was destroyed during the bombing. Consul John H. Lord had left the building before it was hit. German officials said much damage was caused by the failure of the Fire Department to act promptly. It was admitted, though, that this was difficult because of debris in the streets. The area wiped out probably is a square mile, extending from the north bank of the New Meuse along the main street and westward out as far as the Post Office and Town Hall. Neither of these buildings was destroyed, although both were damaged. Two churches were in the area.

Burned busses and street cars still stand in the streets. Netherlands troops, who are prisoners of war but are mostly free and responsible only to their commander, marched through the streets while we were there. Officials said there had been no difficulty since the capitulation of the City on May 14.

The country still is cut off from the rest of the world, because of blown-up railway bridges and disrupted telegraph communications, and in other parts of the Netherlands similar evidences of German attack are visible. Two miles east from Rotterdam stands what was the southern strong point of the Grebbe defense line—a wooded hill which overlooks the approaches to Rhenen. The woods there are littered with the equipment of war. Along the road there is evidence of a hard battle—hastily dug holes, smashed equipment, discarded arms. Searchlights set in hillside bunkers that were meant to light up night operations were shattered by German gunfire. In addition to tank barriers, the Netherlanders had constructed machinegun nests on each side of the road, so they could keep up a cross-fire; nevertheless, the overwhelming German forces swept through the line and on to Rotterdam and the sea.

Perhaps the hardest fought battle on the German march from the frontier to Amsterdam unrolled at the little town of Rhenen and along the Grebbe Line, with its water defenses, a few miles to the east. The little community between Arnheim and Utrecht boasted one building which seemed untouched, the town church, its tower rising high above the smoking, crumbled remains. The business district of the city of perhaps 8,000 population was only a heap of brick. Practically every house on the road leading to Grebbe Hill outside the city was shattered.

Editor Sees Challenge to U. S.

NEW YORK, May 23 (AP)—Henry R. Luce, editor of Time and Life magazines, said last night that a personal inspection of European conditions convinced him that "our America is now inescapably confronted by a greater challenge to its survival as a land of liberty than any it has had to face in 80 years."

This challenge compels the United States to take two-fold action—drastically arm itself at once and make up its national mind as to "what we are willing to fight for," he said in a radiocast.

Mr. Luce, who was visiting European capitals at the time of the Nazi invasion of Belgium and the Netherlands, returned on the trans-Atlantic clipper plane Monday.

If the Allied powers lose, "we know that we and we only among the great powers are left to defend the democratic faith throughout the world," he said.

"We may never fight side by side, comrades in arms of France and Britain," he continued, "but we know that, fundamentally, their struggle is our struggle."

Mr. Luce said he saw a healthful condition in a certain feeling of alarm in the United States, but emphasized that "there is no occasion for the kind of alarm that starts a panic."

The United States' armament problem—"a colossal job"—was one of preparing to meet "force with superior force," he said, while the national mind must be made up without fear and "not in timid optimism."

Ormandy Seeks Cannon For 'Overture of 1812'

PHILADELPHIA, May 23 (AP)—Cannon fire will accompany the opening of Philadelphia's famous outdoor summer concert series in Robin Hood Dell next month if a Union bombardier can be found.

Conductor, Eugene Ormandy, announced yesterday that he hopes to present Tchaikovsky's "Overture of 1812" as the famous Russian composer intended it to be played—with a cannon, supplied by the Pennsylvania National Guard, booming at stated intervals.

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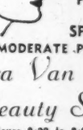
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Senate Speeds Navy Bill As Defense Plans Grow

By Joseph G. Harrison
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, May 23—The 1941 Naval appropriation bill, providing $1,459,000,000 for a heavy expansion in American sea power as well as for Navy's current upkeep, moved swiftly through the United States Senate today.

Its passage, expected in record time, will place it beside the $1,823,000,000 army appropriation bill, which has just received Senate approval by the extraordinary vote of 74 to 0. With nearly $3,300,000,000 given to them for the next fiscal year, those responsible for American air, sea and land defense will immediately turn to the task of providing the strengthened fighting forces asked by President Roosevelt in his special message to Congress.

Meanwhile, half a dozen other developments, both in the United States and abroad, were occupying official attention. Prominent among these is a move by the Department of Agriculture to provide for increased rubber production in Latin-America, thereby freeing the United States from dependence upon rubber imports from the East Indies.

President Roosevelt has already asked Congress to appropriate $1,000,000 to enable department experts to make a survey of Central and South American rubber-growing possibilities. Plans for the dispatch of these experts have already been made, and there is every indication, according to informed sources here, that Latin-America will welcome the home-grown rubber campaign as an offset to trade losses elsewhere.

At the same time, officials in the capital and elsewhere in the United States are taking steps to thwart any "fifth column" sabotage or espionage that might possibly center itself in this country or in one of its neighbors.

Concerned by press reports that there is a large influx of "suspicious" Germans into Mexico, two members of the House called for increased surveillance along the U. S.-Mexican border. Representative Jed Johnson (D) of Oklahoma said he would ask the House to appropriate $5,000,000 for an air base in Oklahoma, while Representative J. Buell Snyder (D) of Pennsylvania said he would introduce a bill ordering the Attorney General to begin close watch along the entire Mexican border to prevent the illegal entry of aliens.

Check on Employees

These moves were coupled with the announcement that officials at Boulder Dam on the Arizona-Nevada State-line are making a careful check on all dam employees. Harry W. Bashore, Assistant Commissioner of the Reclamation Bureau, said that the workers are being given a questionnaire covering their background, attitude toward the United States Government, their whereabouts during the World War and their activities since then.

In a statement regarded as applying to enemies of the United States whether in this country or abroad, Senator Key Pittman (D) of Nevada, Chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, greeted passage of the huge Army appropriation bill with the warning that it was a "notice to the world that we are going to finish anything they start."

Still another warning, although of a different sort, was issued to the warring powers today, when the State Department, announcing that the S. S. President Roosevelt would sail from New York tonight to pick up American citizens in the war zone, said that it "expects this vessel to make its eastward and westward voyages without interruption or molestation by the air, naval or military forces of any belligerent."

The ship, the first American vessel to enter the prohibited combat zone since the neutrality proclamation of last September, will stop at Galway, Ireland, and will return to this country as soon as she can have loaded those Americans wishing to go home. The State Department through its officials abroad has frequently urged Americans in the western European war zone to return to this country as soon as possible, preferably by way of Ireland, Spain, Portugal or Bordeaux, France.

Meanwhile, President Roosevelt continues his series of "speed-up defense and production" conferences with Secretary of the Treasury Henry Morgenthau, Jr., Harold R. Stark, Chief of the Naval Operations, and Gen. George C. Marshall, Army Chief of staff. They are understood to be going over every angle of the problem of facilitating the creation of a huge American land, sea and air defense force and, especially, of eliminating production "bottlenecks."

Secretary Morgenthau said today that mass production of aircraft was being developed through a system whereby private aircraft manufacturers grant the Government licenses, which are then turned over to other manufacturers. This means, he said, that both the original manufacturer and the new manufacturer make the same type of plane, speeding up and standardizing production.

Contracts on the licenses will be signed next week, Mr. Morgenthau added.

Following yesterday's conference, Secretary Morgenthau, who is American Air Force Defense Coordinator, received Arthur Purvis, British head of the Allied purchasing Mission here. Mr. Purvis is believed seeking even quicker delivery of American aerial warcraft to the Allies. He also revealed that American bombers are now being flown from Canada to Britain, instead of being freighted across.

The German Embassy announced here today that it could match the "atrocity stories of the Allied propaganda machine." It objected particularly to Allied reports that German pilots were machine-gunning refugees on the roads of France and Belgium.

The Embassy statement is also seen as directed against President Roosevelt, since the Chief Executive, in his Tuesday press conference, accused German aviators of swooping down on refugee-crowded roads with their machine-guns wide open.

New Honor

Michael Shuter

Mrs. Henry A. Ingraham
Of Brooklyn, who has been chosen for the national board of the Young Women's Christian Association.

Social Worker in New York On National Y. W. C. A. Board

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, May 23—The election of Mrs. Henry A. Ingraham, of Brooklyn, prominent in civic affairs in the metropolitan district for many years and a leader in organizations working on social problems, to the National Board of the Young Women's Christian Association was announced today. She succeeds Mrs. John French, of Greenwich, Conn., who has headed the national board for the last two years.

Since her election to the board of directors of the Y. W. C. A., in 1930, Mrs. Ingraham has served in various official capacities with the national organization and during the past year was second vice-president. She was president of the Brooklyn Y. W. C. A., for 17 years, resigning in January,1939. She is a member of the Board of Higher Education, appointed to a nine-year term by Mayor Fiorello H. La Guardia, and was elected secretary of that body a few years ago.

Other national Y. W. C. A. officers elected yesterday are: Miss Margaret P. Mead, of Plainfield, N. J., First Vice-President; Mrs. Edward W. Macy, of Brooklyn, Second Vice-President; Mrs. William Ewing Speers, of Montclair, N. J., Third Vice-President; Mrs. Lansing Lewis, of New Haven, Conn., Fourth Vice-President; Mrs. William Crawford White, of New York City, Secretary; Miss May B. Van Arsdale, of New York City, Treasurer; Miss Henrietta Gibson, of Albany, N. Y., First Assistant Treasurer, and Mrs. William Spencer Bowen, of Westfield, N. J., Second Assistant Treasurer.

Mrs. John French, Mrs. Maurice T. Moore, Mrs. Allan Knight Chalmers and Mrs. Frederick M. Paist were re-elected members-at-large of the executive committee.

Following the election the board voted to send a statement to President Roosevelt urging that the United States use its economic and moral weight on the side of the nations now at war in an effort to uphold a "civilized way of life."

"The time has come," it says, "when the Government of the United States should throw its economic and moral weight on the side of the nations, great and small that are struggling in battle for a civilized way of life. We in America must aid with our supplies of every kind nations that are now fighting to stem the tide of aggression."

Gasoline Price Control Act Expected in Saskatchewan

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

REGINA, Saskatchewan — With British Columbia pressing forward to enforce its price-fixing law on gasoline and to possibly enter the oil business, and with Prince Edward Island having announced its intention to pass similar legislation, it is expected here that Saskatchewan will take similar steps at the next session of the Provincial Legislature, which meets early in 1941.

The question of control of gasoline prices has already been broached before the Legislature. The Provincial Government carefully watched the progress of the litigation over the British Columbia law and the resulting decision of the Supreme Court of Canada that the law was legal and within the orbit of the Provincial legislative powers.

Last Session Sidestepped

In Saskatchewan there exists a great latent desire for some measure of gasoline price control. During the last session of the Legislature, several private members urged the Government to take some steps toward it, but the Government then said that due to the British Columbia litigation and to the fact that no Supreme Court decision then had been given, it would await a more definite turn of events.

Petroleum products are a big factor in farming costs due to mechanized farming in this big agricultural Province. There is a large consumption of these products on Saskatchewan farms, far more than that used in business or pleasure driving.

Saskatchewan had its own gasoline price investigation several years ago, when the Provincial Legislature appointed a committee to conduct an inquiry. A long investigation resulted.

Saskatchewan has in part endeavored to ease the load of gasoline prices on farmers by the development of scores of oil co-operatives. These have grown much in the past ten years, and they now do a large business wholesaling and retailing oil products at prices lower or equal to those charged by private companies.

Within the past three years these oil co-operatives joined forces to furnish capital for the erection of a sizable co-operative refinery at Regina. Operation of this refinery has been successful.

However, co-operative production and sales of oil so far have been unable to meet the full needs of the Province and private companies' products still form the bulk of sales.

Byrnes Assails Lindbergh's 'Ostrich' Views

WASHINGTON, May 23 (AP)—Senator James F. Byrnes (D) of South Carolina, charged Col. Charles A. Lindbergh last night with advocating an ostrich-like attitude for the American people in the present international situation.

The Senator's radio speech was regarded as an Administration reply to one by the aviator criticizing Roosevelt foreign policies.

Recalling that Colonel Lindbergh had accepted a decoration from the Nazi government, Senator Byrnes asked:

"When Mr. Lindbergh says 'No one wishes to attack us,' is he authorized to speak for Hitler or Goering?

"Can the American people, in the light of recent history, accept the assurance of this young gentleman that if we do not ask for war, it will not come to us? . . .

"Did China ask for war? Did Czechoslovakia, Poland, Denmark, Norway, Holland, and Belgium ask for war? No, not one of them did. Yet today these nations have been wiped out and their men, women and children slaughtered."

Qualifications Questioned

"Mr. Lindbergh is no more qualified to offer advice on America's foreign policy," Senator Byrnes asserted, "than 'wrong way' Corrigan or any other aviator who may fly the Atlantic Ocean."

Turning to the aviator's statements that there had been "hysterical chatter of calamity and invasion" and that a "definite policy" of defense was needed, Senator Byrnes said:

"Even Mr. Lindbergh at the end of his hysterical protest against other people becoming hysterical about our national defense program, admitted that 'we need a greater air force, a greater Army and a greater Navy,' and nowhere indicated in what respect the President's program is defective."

President Roosevelt, he continued, not only had a "definite policy of defense already formulated" but had stated it "time and again."

"Why then does Mr. Lindbergh try to create the impression that the American people are being rushed hasily and impulsively into a national defense program?" the Senator asked.

He declared that England and France had been lulled into a false sense of security by men expressing the same international philosophy which Colonel Lindbergh voiced in his radio speech Sunday night.

"Fifth columns are already active in America," Senator Byrnes continued. "And those who consciously or unconsciously retard the efforts of this Government to provide for the defense of the American people are the fifth column's most effective fellow travelers."

What 'Kind of America?'

"When Mr. Lindbergh states that 'regardless of which side wins this war, there is no reason, aside from our own actions, to prevent a continuation of peaceful relationships between America and the countries of Europe,'" Senator Byrnes said, "I shudder to think of the kind of America Mr. Lindbergh is willing to accept.

"Mr. Lindbergh seems not concerned with the flagrant violations of the rights of peaceful little nations, the cruel and bitter persecution of God-fearing men, women and children, because of their religion, race or political opinions; the burning of books, the bombing of helpless women and children fleeing in terror from their homes; the parachute spies and the torch troops. To Mr. Lindbergh all these seem to be only little trifling insignificant incidents to an age-old struggle for power.

"But to me these vile, barbaric deeds represent an attack against everything that we hold dear, an attack against international good faith, against religion, against learning, against political freedom, against civilization itself. . . .

"Mr. Lindbergh may tell us to 'stop this hysterical chatter of calamity and invasion,' but I thank God that America has at last been aroused to the dangers that beset her in a world menaced by brute force and strident ambition and is grimly determined to arm in self-defense."

Wohlthat to Rule Netherlands Banks

BERLIN, May 23 (AP)—Dr. Helmuth Wohlthat, Field Marshal Herman Göring's "troubleshooter" in the Nazi four-year economic self-sufficiency program, today was named Commissar for the Netherlands Bank and the banking business in German-occupied Holland.

D. N. B., the official news agency, said the appointment was made by Col.-Gen. Walther von Brauchitsch, Commander-in-Chief of the German Army. Dr. Wohlthat was assigned to work in cooperation with the German military administration in Holland.

Aliens of U. S. Put in Charge Of Justice Branch for Action

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, May 23—President Roosevelt told Congress yesterday that the "startling sequence of events abroad," including fifth column treachery, has made it essential to transfer the Labor Department's immigration and naturalization service to the Justice Department, which is already guarding against espionage.

The proposal, made in the fifth reorganization order sent to Congress will, said Mr. Roosevelt, enable the Government to "deal quickly with those aliens who conduct themselves in a manner that conflicts with the public interest."

Congress is in the mood to take stern measures against subversive alien influences including, apparently, restrictions on the immigration of additional foreigners into the country. The difficulty, it appears to many, will be to put a reasonable limit on such legislation, and to prevent excesses. Mr. Roosevelt obviously sees this possibility; and in his message to Congress he pledged that his proposed reorganization plan would not impair the legal status or the civil liberties of the 3,000,000 aliens now resident in the country.

It is assumed that Congress will rush through the latest reorganization bill with the same speed that the other preparedness measures are being handled.

Until European developments raised new problems, the President said, he had planned no further governmental shifts. But "the startling sequence of events which has occurred has necessitated a review of the measures required for the Nation's safety," said the President.

With President Roosevelt's action, anti-alien bills of all sorts were introduced in Congress. Representative Martin Dies (D) of Texas introduced a measure to reduce immigrant quotas one-third, and provide for deportation of alien Communists, Fascists, Nazis and criminals. Mr. Dies, who was unsuccessful in seeking deportation of Harry Bridges, Australian-born West Coast labor leader, asserted that the provisions of his bill could be accomplished by administration of already existing law, but argued that if enacted it would compel enforcement of present statutes.

The House Immigration Committee approved a bill by William R. Poage (D) of Texas, calling for immediate deportation of alien spies as well as of all aliens convicted of felonies since 1930.

A wave of anti-alien ordinances is evident in towns and some states, the records here show. Many of these call for fingerprinting, or other surveillance.

Many Americans Ready To Quit British Isles

LONDON, May 23 (AP)—About 700 of approximately 3,000 Americans in the British Isles have indicated they will be ready to leave for home when a ship is available, a United States Embassy official said today following the American Government's decision to send the liner President Roosevelt to Ireland.

Monopoly Denied

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

VANCOUVER, British Columbia —While British Columbia authorities press the Federal government for an investigation of the Province's nine "striking" oil companies under the Combines Investigation Act, oil company officials issue frank denials that a monopoly exists in their industry.

"The object of a monopoly is to make large profits," states W. Frank Prendergast, Vice-President of the Imperial Oil Company. "The oil industry has been losing money on its operations in British Columbia."

But while oil companies steadfastly refuse to market their gasoline at the new lower prices on the grounds that the new prices are lower than those in effect in the most competitive gasoline market on the Pacific coast—the Los Angeles area—government officials, too, refuse to rescind their decision and the now famous order No. 10. Instead, the recent special session of the Legislature passed laws enabling the Government to enter the oil business if necessary.

Order No. 10 reduced gasoline prices from 27 cents to 24 cents a gallon. This would allow, according to the government's Coal and Petroleum Products Control Board, a retail spread of five cents, a wholesale spread of three cents, three-quarters of a cent for the Dominion government's sales tax, seven cents for the B. C. Government's road tax and eight and a quarter cents per gallon for the refiners to cover the cost of crude oil purchases and refining.

While there is no fixed basis for computing the actual cost of refining, Dr. W. A. Carrothers, Chairman of the coal and Petroleum Products Control Board, states that, since crude oil varies in quality, there can be no doubt that eight and one-quarter cents is a good margin of profit to work on.

"This is the breakdown of the price fixed last August and upheld by the Supreme Court of Canada," claims Dr. Carrothers. "If the oil companies can show that extra costs since then have affected them in any way, the Board is quite willing to take this into account in revising the price structure."

Suspension Refused

To this the Petroleum Industries of British Columbia—co-operative organization of the nine oil companies operating in the Province—states: "The companies endeavored to restore a normal situation by proposing to Dr. Carrothers that, pending a conference with the Board, order No. 10 should be suspended so that deliveries of gasoline could be resumed to dealers. This request was immediately answered by Premier Pattullo, who said that Order No. 10 would not be suspended. He advised the companies to obey the law—which was exactly what they were doing—and to abide by Order No. 10 until the Board arrived at a new price."

It is not government control but "oppressive, destructive political control that is at issue," spokesmen for the oil companies declared.

"It is not the oil industry alone," this spokesman added, but all industry that is concerned, because if goods must be sold for less than cost, no business or industry can survive. So far as the oil companies are concerned, the issue is, will they sell gasoline at prices that entail disastrous losses, and which will in effect mean confiscation of their businesses without compensation."

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People of Britain Accept Full Wartime Rule

Continued from Page 1

"There will now be no omissions, no exceptions."

The nation is eagerly awaiting the details of the new act. But the broad outlines already have been made entirely clear in the empowerment itself. The right of conscriptions extends over man power and wealth in virtually complete form. And the extent of control over industry and business and over banks and finance will leave no loophole in bringing every resource of the nation into prosecution of the war.

At once the question was asked: How do these powers compare with those of the dictators . . . and what are the safeguards which guarantee the British people that these tremendous powers will not be abused or perpetuated?

Two Systems Compared

Reflection shows such fundamental differences between the aims and methods of Britain and the totalitarian states as clearly to indicate that there is no valid comparison between them.

Britain's latest act—paradoxically a vindication of democratic principles—has been taken as an essential step toward the preservation of their democratic freedom based, as the British see it, on Christianity.

The totalitarian countries on the other hand have made it their deliberate policy since acquiring power, compulsory to develop all their man power and wealth in preparation for a totalitarian war.

Their end is not the maintenance or re-establishment of liberty but its suppression for the purpose of increased aggression.

Britain's action is the result of a swift 2¾-hour vote of Parliament. But it was a free vote under conditions of genuine freedom. And since Parliament continues to operate freely it will be able to supervise, criticize, and alter the powers as they are used. In fact, there is ample precedent for the effectiveness of such a safeguard in the manner Parliament revoked the earlier Emergency Powers Act and rushed through in the early days of the present war.

First Regulations Modified

This far-reaching version of DORA—the Defence of the Realm Act of the World War—proved on closer examination by the Commons to be an unreasonable encroachment on the private liberties of the people in the light of the war situation at the beginning of 1940. Consequently Parliament brought strong pressure on the Cabinet to modify the regulations and considerable modifications were agreed on by an all-party committee.

Only a few months later, however, the war situation has become so acute that Parliament has repeated last September's rushing through of emergency measures, only this time even more drastic.

But Parliament's eye will now be no less watchful that constitutional rights are only suspended as long as the situation warrants and to the extent that danger threatens.

Reich Acted in 1933

Germany, on the other hand, laid the foundations of its measures in its "Empowering Act" of March 23, 1933, which was voted only after the large Communist Party had been banned and the Socialists terrorized or imprisoned and even the Roman Catholic Center Party forced into compliance.

From that day onward parliamentary control became a mere fiction in the Reich, and the Nazi Party Cabinet has simply concentrated everything upon making Germany ready for totalitarian war.

Evidence that freedom of speech is still maintained in Britain was heard in the Commons last night in the utterances of extreme Left Wing spokesmen, Mr. William Gallacher, and Mr. Kirkwood, the only Communist members, who with vehemence worthy of Hyde Park agitators condemned the war and declared the Emergency Powers Bill was aimed at conquering the working classes.

Initiative by the People

But while the British people have given their Government virtually totalitarian powers, there is no likelihood that a dictatorship pattern will be followed. In Britain the initiative for the present complete mobilization has come largely from the workers and leaders themselves.

The predominant feeling here moreover is that even in the present serious situation best results can only be obtained from the British on the basis of consent. The effectiveness of the renewed drive for munitions, planes, and war materials still rests on the cooperation of industry and the willing association of the Trade-Unions, headed by the driving force of the Executive.

Full co-operation of industrial employers and trade-union leaders in the government's new measures was assured by a resolution passed last night by a Joint Advisory Council representing employers and union leaders.

The powerful Amalgamated Engineers Union has even agreed to temporary relaxation of its rules to permit extended employment of women in the engineering industry.

Labor Pacts to Be Kept

Points of Mr. Attlee's speech welcomed in Labor circles are that existing trade union agreements are to be honored. The Government will fix wages and hours according to standards of the best employers. There will, however, be a relaxation of restrictions on overtime and a widespread dilution of skilled labor will be permitted by the unions.

Mr. Attlee has given a solemn pledge that emergency conditions will not be perpetuated beyond the crisis, and the presence of Labor's own Ministers in the Cabinet is accepted by the Labor organ, the Daily Herald, as sufficient guarantee that the promise will be kept.

The Times of London in welcoming the Government decision that henceforth all work will be done for the national cause and under national leaders says: "Our ancient liberties are placed in pawn for victory; nothing less than the destruction of Hitlerism will redeem them."

"A united nation feels no hesitation or misgiving though the new act comes near to suspending the very essence of the Constitution as it has been built up in a thousand years."

Real Vote Pledge To Mexico Women

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTERREY, Mexico — Several of the Mexican candidates for President have promised in their campaign speeches that they would give women the vote, effectively. Women, according to the Constitution, have the note now, but since local authorities must make this vote effective, allowing women to register and make use of their right, and local authorities are generally manipulated from Federal headquarters, women have not actually ever been able to make use of the franchise.

Gen. Juan Andreu Almazan believes that women should be given their right to vote, not only on paper, but actually and practically, and promises he would take steps, if elected, to see that they got it.

"Women," he said in an interview here, "are not easily made political dupes, or manipulated by political leaders. They are practical, because they are the home makers, the buyers of the beans and corn. Women, because they are both idealistic and practical, are not easily deceived by political doctrines, but see through to the actual economic effects of many a high-flown phrase. I believe, too, that as defenders of the home, they would soon eradicate the Communistic element in politics and the schools through an effective vote."

Extreme Penalty For 'Fifth Column' Treachery Voted

LONDON, May 23 (AP)—The capital penalty for "fifth column" treachery was provided in a bill passed last night by the British House of Commons.

The measure provides that "if with intent to help the enemy any person does or attempts or conspires with any other person to do any act which is designed or likely to give assistance to naval, military or air operations of the enemy, to impede such operations of His Majesty's forces, or to endanger life, . . . he shall on conviction suffer death."

The Minister for Home Security, Sir John Anderson, proposing the bill said, "This is the moment if ever there was one for swift and drastic action. The grim realities of our present situation provide justification without any further argument."

Attorney General Sir Donald Somervell said parachutists coming down in plainclothes as part of an attacking force would be dealt with "in the same way as people who attacked this country in uniform with the added disadvantage of not having the privileges attaching in international law to uniformed soldiers."

Any enemy who came down in plainclothes, not as part of an attack and not armed, but simply hoping he might be able to commit espionage would be dealt with under the new bill, the Attorney General said.

Christian Science Shortwave Programs From Boston, Mass.

Station WRUL and its companion transmitter WRUW.

Services of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts

First Sunday:
Morning 11.79mc (25.4m), 15.13mc. (19.8m). Chimes radiocast 9:15 a. m. Service 9:45 a. m., Eastern Standard Time.
Evening 6.04mc. (49.6m), 11.73mc. (25.6m). Chimes radiocast 6 p. m. Service 6:30 p. m., Eastern Standard Time.

Devotional Program

Third Sunday, 11.73mc. (25.6m), 6.04mc. Service, 4 p. m., Eastern Standard Time.

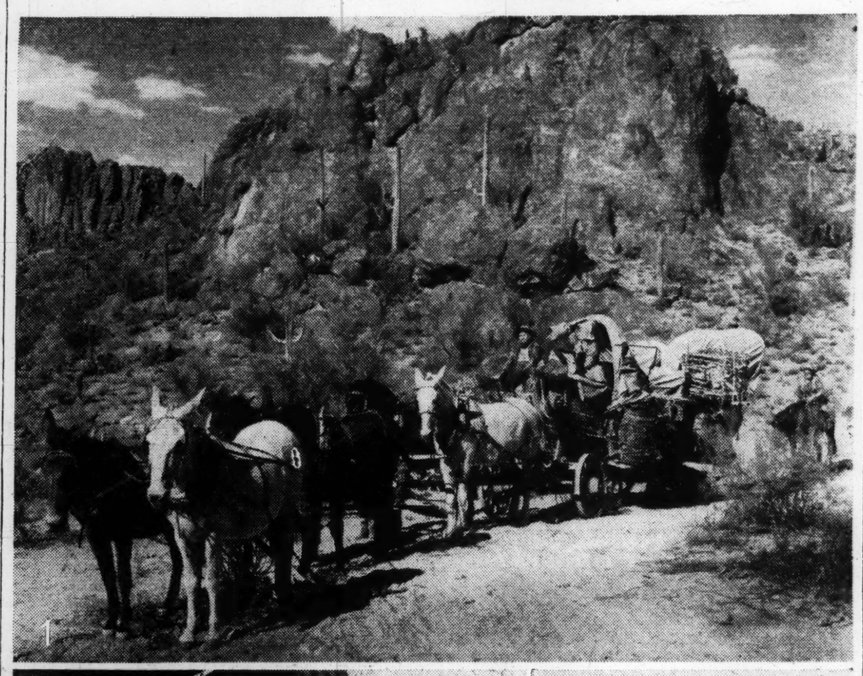
The Christian Science Monitor Views the News

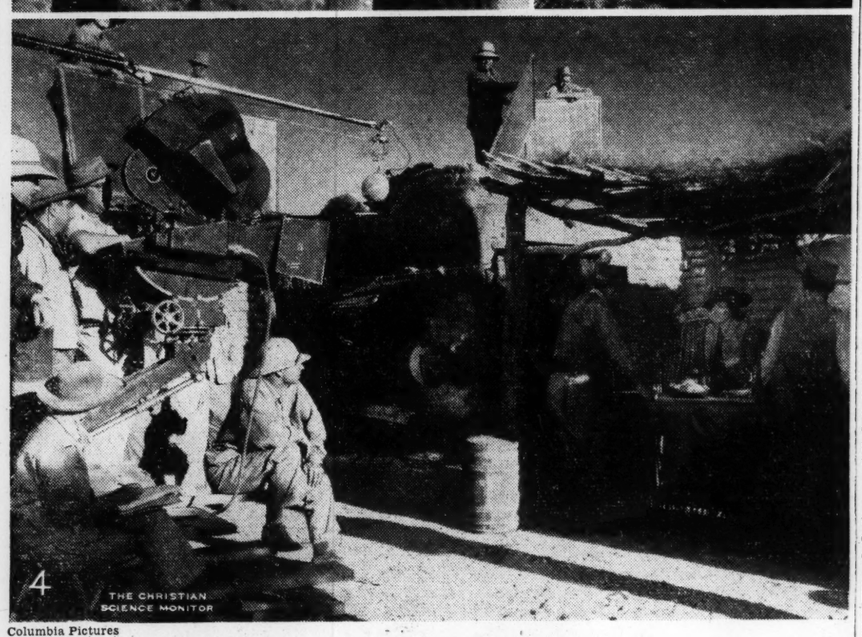
Mondays to Fridays, 11.79mc. (25.4m), 15.13mc. (19.8m), 3:30 p. m., Eastern Standard Time.
Mondays to Saturdays, 6.04mc. (49.6m), 11.79mc. (25.4m), 6 p. m., Eastern Standard Time.
Tuesdays, Wednesdays, and Thursdays, 6.04mc. (49.6m) 11.73mc. (25.6m), 10:15 p. m., Eastern Standard Time.

A Report of the Annual Meeting of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts

June 3:
4:30 p. m., E. S. T. For Europe and Africa, 11.79mc. (25.4m), 15.13mc (19.18m).
8:00 p. m., E. S. T. For Central America, West Indies, and the United States. 6.04mc. (49.6m), 11.79mc. (25.4m).
10:00 p. m., E. S. T. For South America, 11.73mc (25.6m), 15.13mc (19.8m).
12:00 Midnight, E. S. T. For Australia, Hawaiian Islands, and West Coast of North America, 6.04mc (49.6m), or 11.73mc (25.6m).

'Arizona' on Location





Columbia Pictures

Movie Starring Jean Arthur and William Holden

(1) Realistic location scene from Columbia's Wesley Ruggles production, "Arizona." (2) "Bill" Holden, male lead, and his horse. (3) Jean Arthur as she appears in Star's role. (4) "Lining up" on location in Tucson. Jean Arthur faces the camera from behind table, and William Holden faces her (back to camera). Producer-Director Wesley Ruggles, seated beneath camera, wearing pith helmet, is lining up for the shot.

U. S. General Calls for 'Action Now'

Continued from Page 1

compulsory military training and, in time of war, universal service, suitable for different ages, as the only measure that will suffice to protect this country in the present world emergency, so that every able-bodied man and woman would fit into his or her place," and recommended appropriate action by the Federal Government to give immediate effect to this principle.

In the first World War, the Military Training Camps Association initiated and supplied the groundwork for the officers training camps at which 66,000 junior officers of the line were trained for the Army in the first seven months of American participation.

Meanwhile a meeting of the National Industrial Conference Board at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel heard United States Senator Joseph C. O'Mahoney, (D) of Wyoming, Chairman of the Temporary National Economic Committee; Alfred P. Sloan, Jr., Chairman of the General Motors Corporation; Virgil Jordan, President of the Conference Board, and W. L. Batt, Chairman of the Business Advisory Council of the United States Department of Commerce, plead for national unity and freedom of enterprise in the face of the world threat of Naziism.

Mr. Sloan declared that encouragement of business, big and small, would do more than anything else to strengthen the Nation against foreign aggression by buttressing its economic foundation and structure.

"There is a job to be done," he continued. "Let us do it intelligently. Certainly after the last seven years of financial dissipation, we should know we are no longer in a position to afford any degrees of such luxury. This system of national defense must be adequate to our needs. It should be the keynote of our national policy. National security has become essential to national confidence. Thus our problem becomes twofold: Construction of national defense and reconstruction of economic policies. Lack of adequate defense is due to lack of foresight.

"Perhaps in the days to come we will wonder how we justified the attitude of yesterday in relation to the world situation. Business and government must co-operate on the basis of an intelligent interest in the common welfare."

Rickenbacker Speaks

Coincidentally, Capt. E. V. Rickenbacker, World War ace and President and General Manager of Eastern Air Lines, said that implementation of President Roosevelt's plans for 50,000 American war airplanes would demand the training of three pilots for each flying craft, or 150,000 men. In addition, he said, 750,000 ground workers, mechanics, radiomen, weather experts, and assorted specialists would be needed. His observations were made during preparatory discussion here for the National Aviation Forum to be held in Washington next week by the National Aeronautic Association to consider realization of the President's air defense plan.

Captain Rickenbacker said the training of this number of men would take at least three years.

The New York National Guard Intelligence Service, which usually operates only during wartime, is now functioning, Adjutant General Ames T. Brown announced in Albany. The Guard's activities had been "tightened up" since disclosure of "Christian Front" members among officers and enlisted men in the Guard and since the invasions of the Scandinavian and Low Countries, he added.

General Brown said the Intelligence Service would be on the alert for subversive elements and would supplement the work of the Federal Bureau of Investigation and the War Department.

Hollywood Does Excellent Job Taking 'Arizona' to Tucson

By Frank Daugherty

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TUCSON, Ariz.—Carrying coals to Newcastle has probably rarely been done on the scale with which Hollywood (if a mixed metaphor may be allowed) is carrying "Arizona" to Tucson.

Thriving American cities such as this Arizona metropolis have no time to wait for the movies to catch up to their colorful history; and the Tucson of today is hardly the Tucson in which Clarence Budington Kelland's Phoebe Titus and Peter Muncie lived out their adventurous careers in the early 1860's.

Faced with the problem of producing their $2,000,000 picture as realistically as possible, Columbia Pictures has built the original Old Tucson within 14 miles of the present City of that name, construcing 124 adobe buildings in the center of a saguara forest which oldtimers who have seen the original say are not just replicas, but the real thing.

The town could have been built in Hollywood at much less cost, but without the inimitable Arizona buttes surrounding it, without the saguara, to say nothing of the ocotillo and the cholla, the biznaga, and the Papagoes.

Apaches Rather Scarce

Papagoes were not precisely the same tribes which ranged through the Kelland story of those frontier days, but on this score the studio felt it might be safe to fudge a little. Apaches are not very plentiful about Tucson, and Papagoes are. And few will be the number of moviegoers who will know the difference.

The rich agricultural Papagoe reservation strings out for miles along the only river in the United States which flows north—the Santa Cruz; and seeing their brightly painted bodies flashing by under the scorching Arizona sun on their little ponies leaves little doubt that the scenes will be convincing.

The great feat of the production, however, will hardly be the niceties of the picture-making, story, direction, or acting. The great task of Hollywood's production was to construct a modern motion picture studio within the walls of the little adobe buildings—and they have done it with a thoroughness and despatch that commands admiration. For not one foot of "Arizona" is to be shot in Hollywood.

This is the picture, it may be remembered, which Columbia had originally scheduled for shooting about the time the European war broke out. It was to have been done then in technicolor; but a dwindling European market set the picture back a year or so, and finally cost it its expensive color. Yet the budget, as it now stands, will hardly come under the original specifications, so great has been the cost of moving a complete Hollywood production unit to Tucson to make it.

The public, it is true, will see no wires, hydrants, service stations, sound stages, electrical, wardrobe, hairdressing, paint, and art departments; but they are all there, concealed in the little buildings, which have been substantially built of real adobe brick made right on the site and which will be left as a state park when the Hollywood company has moved back to the coast.

Corrals and stables and cook shacks are there, too, numbering several score; and horses, cows, oxen, burros, mules, cast horses, chickens, geese, ducks, dogs, hogs, parrots and buzzards are there by the hundreds.

Dozen Streets Built

On the 12 streets of the little town a company of 200 technicians is at work daily; and when extras are to be used, the various studio departments must make up and dress and rehearse nearly a thousand a day.

Just as an example of the luxury that may be found there: Jean Arthur's dressing room (inclosed in one of the adobe buildings) has modern plumbing and air conditioning.

The task has not gone off, of course, without some of the gratuitous drama and comedy which Hollywood never pays a script writer to inject. After building a large camp of tents with boarded floors and side walls to house the workmen brought out from the coast, it was discovered that this could not be used because union regulations state that members must have hot water in their living quarters. So the camp stands mutely empty against the flat Arizona sky.

The Papagoes, who have some reputation as comedians, anyway, went on strike for a couple of days because they were being given paper towels instead of the Turkish ones they had been given once before. They were so successful with this demand that they took the opportunity to ask for a little more money, also—and got it.

This is Director Wesley Ruggles' first big western production since his memorable "Cimarron," and from what was shown to the correspondents who are being flown out from Hollywood to view the shooting, he apparently intends to repeat his former success.

A large cast is headed by Jean Arthur, William Holden, and Warren William, with Porter Hall, Paul Harvey, George Chandler, Edward Buchanan, Sid Saylor, Regis Toomey, Colin Tapley and 50 or 60 other well-known Hollywood figures in important supporting parts.

Anti-Handbill Test Precipitated by C. I. O.

DETROIT, May 23 (AP)—For the announced purpose of testing an anti-handbill ordinance, three officers of the Congress of Industrial Organizations' United Automobile Workers distributed pamphlets at gates of the Ford Motor Company in suburban Dearborn yesterday, and submitted to arrest.

Charged with violating the ordinance, President R. J. Thomas of the U. A. W.-C. I. O., George F. Addes, Secretary-Treasurer, and Richard T. Leonard, Regional Director, were fingerprinted at headquarters and released for arraignment Tuesday.

In 1937 a riot took place at the Ford gates when C. I. O. men tried to distribute handbills.

The Dearborn ordinance, which falls under traffic regulations, forbids distributing, vending and hawking in the Ford area during hours when shifts at the plant change.

Chief of Police Carl A. Brooks of Dearborn has insisted that the ordinance is merely meant to prevent traffic congestion.

Crossword Quiz Answers

A	I	D	A			R	O	D	E	R	I	C	K	
Z		O	B	O	E		A	R	E				A	
U	T		O	D	E	D		N	E	T			U	
R	H	O			E	V	E	N		D	U	C	K	
		U	L	E		E	L	O	N		B	O	A	
G	N	O	M	E		L	A	O	N			N	U	
E		T	I	D	E		H	O	O	D			N	
M	H		L	E	H	I			N	Y	A	S	A	
S	A	L			N	E	B	O		A	T	E		
E	Y	E	S			N	I	S	H		E	A	T	
R		T	O	M		S	C	O	T		L	A		
I			R	I	B		A	D	A	M		L		
C	A	V	A	L	I	E	R		W	O	O	L		

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BUFFALO, N. Y.

The Young Folks' Page

A Thursday Page

The Fair American

By Elizabeth Coatsworth

Chapter Eight

Captain Patterson saw no sign of the two sailors he had left in charge of his boat. They were probably asleep in the thwarts. He considered shouting to them, but knew that to call for help was a sign of weakness likely to bring on trouble in a rush. His best chance lay in an air of cold indifference while he got as near the stairs as he could.

But now there were men behind him as well as in front, and someone had laid his hands on the French boy's shoulders and spun him roughly round. Captain Patterson heard Sally's "Don't you dare touch him—he's ours!" and then the smack of Andrew's small fist, and a roar of teasing laughter.

He turned, his own fists doubled, but just then another man appeared on the scene, a tall thin figure with a long nose and a pair of squinting gray eyes, and cocked-up shoulders squeezed into a uniform. This man had boots on and epaulettes and a sword trailed at his lean side. He appeared to be an officer, but the remarkable thing was that he spoke in English, mixed with a torrent of French, the French addressed to the crowd which drew back, and the English to Captain Patterson, whom he seized by the hand, shaking it violently.

"Oh, sir!" he exclaimed, "I am proud to meet an American, a citizen of that other Republic for which I also fought. The world has known one great man, a noble human being and a valiant soldier —George Washington!"

Still shaking the captain's hand, he whipped off his hat with its cockade and held it at his breast with his head bowed, as though in prayer.

Timely Intervention

"George Washington," he repeated, taking Captain Patterson familiarly by the arm. "I saw him often, for I served under Lafayette. A perfect man, citizen. It was an honor to tread the same earth."

The crowd had fallen back, but the leader began snarling some protest in the officer's ear, who glanced back at the French boy.

"My cabin boy," explained Captain Patterson.

"Of course," said the officer affably. "Nothing more natural."

Then he turned a face suddenly galvanized with fury at the others and poured forth a torrent of words upon them, ending with a wild gesture. The crowd melted away, even the leader, surly still.

"Ah," said the officer, serene again. "General Washington was fortunate in having no such dogs to handle."

Talking of America, he sauntered to the head of the steps and shook hands with the captain for a last time. The sailors below had sprung to their positions and were steadying the boat. As the children passed down the stairs, now shortened by high tide, the officer gave the French boy one appraising glance, shrugged, and said with a smile to Captain Patterson, "The great Washington never made war on children. I wish you all a good voyage to America," and with a rather sad look on his long face, saluted and walked away.

One of the sailors took the basket of cheeses and helped the new cabin boy into the bow of the boat, for he seemed rather bewildered. The little dog leaped hastily over the gunwale after him and scrambled to his side. The sailor looked questioningly at the captain, who nodded to let the beast be, and then stepped into the stern with the other children. The men pushed off with their oars, the boat swayed a little, balanced, and settled down to the short swing of the strokes, and the stone quais and the stone houses and towers behind them dropped slowly further and further behind.

A Parting Gift

Suddenly Captain Patterson gave a short, amused laugh.

"What are you thinking of, sir?" asked Sally.

"I was just thinking, child," said the captain, "that I had promised myself to bring your Aunt a present at parting from France, and I think, after all, we have one here much to her liking."

That day, with the ebbing of the tide, the Fair American weighed anchor and headed out for sea, followed by a billowing convoy of gulls. It was late afternoon and it seemed beautiful to see the yellow light paint the sails again, to hear the ordered cries of the sailors, and to feel the vessel lift again to the long swell beneath her bows.

There was a figurehead at the bowsprit carved like a woman with her hands outstretched and her white draperies apparently windblown back against her. Her eyes had an unseeing look and there was a crown, painted with stars, in the wooden curls of her hair. She was, the children knew, the Fair American herself, and they often watched her on fine days, leaning over the rail.

"See," said Andrew, "she looks different. She is glad to be away after a whole month at port. She's glad to be at sea and going home."

The New Cabin Boy

"So am I," said Sally. "How good it smells, doesn't it? And hear the waves against the ship again! It reminds me just a little of the oxen at night feeding in the darkness of the barn. There's a stamping and a rustling, too, though, of course, it's not really much the same."

"But I know what you mean," said Andrew, "and the gulls might be the cats at milking time."

Just then Dinah passed them, but she would not come at their call. She had a preoccupied air, and kept stopping to test the air in a dissatisfied way.

"She smells little Tinc," said Sally, laughing. By now they knew that the boy's name was Pierre, Pierre L'Etranger, he called himself, Pierre the Stranger, and his dog was Tinc, or Tink as they thought of it.

"I wish Mother would finish with Pierre," said Andrew with still that little air of shy pleasure which it gave him, even after all these months, to call Miss Debby "Mother."

But when Pierre at last came up on deck they scarcely recognized him. He was dressed in an old suit of Andrew's, too small for him, showing his long fine wrists and making him seem even thinner than he was.

But how he carried himself, what an air there was to him even in his awkwardness, added to by a landsman's ignorance of how to walk the deck at sea. The cloth was gone from his neck, the dirt from his skin, and Mrs. Deborah had washed and combed out as well as she could his hair in waves that covered the hacking of Marie's scissors.

She took her charge to Captain Patterson. "My love, here's your cabin boy," she said, looking pleased.

The captain's eye swept him.

"Humph," he said, "a real transformation, Debby, on my word. But don't throw away his old things yet. France is behind us—" he gestured towards the rocky bare coast and the stony town already pale along the skyline, "but we may meet with a French frigate yet."

"Tom," he shouted, and when the negro cook thrust his grinning head from the galley door, he added, "Take this boy and make him useful," and turned his attention to studying the sails.

On the Quarter Deck

Mrs. Deborah looked a little disappointed, and so did Sally and Andrew, hurrying up to join Pierre on the quarter deck, only to find him gone.

"You haven't stood your own watch," added Captain Patterson not looking down. "Off to the longboat with you!"

It was the children's duty to feed and water Brindle, and the chickens who lived with the pigs in a sort of sty in the long boat, Nantucket Bob, who had been a whaler, cleaned the stall and sty and fed the pigs. He said that after being on a whaling ship and used to the smell of whale, a pig seemed like a rose.

There were two new French pigs leaning in a corner of their sty, braced against the motion of the ship, looking at the children from small suspicious eyes.

"They grunt differently," said Andrew. "They say oui, oui. Listen! Curly won't look at them."

Curly was the last of the American pigs, the one with a tail curled extra tight.

(To be continued next Thursday)

The Story So Far

Captain Patterson, Sally and Andrew—old friends of ours—having made a trip ashore from their ship, Fair American, lying at anchor in the harbor of Brest, France, during the period of the French Revolution, noticed a man and a boy who seemed to want to speak to them. Appealed to by Sally, Captain Patterson stopped and listened to the man, who spoke in French. He understood, from a word here and there, that the man wanted him to take the boy back to America with him. Reluctant, but yielding again to Sally's plea, he told the boy to follow them.

Through Courtesy of Duveen, New York

Master Simpson, a painting by Arthur William Devis, a British eighteenth century artist

Where We Make Friends

Our Mail Bag

Here is a fine chance for girls and boys who are looking for new correspondents. Today we publish invitations from several who have interesting hobbies and would like to make new friends through exchanging letters.

Irene E., 15, lives in Liverpool, England, but has been evacuated to North Wales. "I would like correspondents anywhere," she writes, "especially in North Scotland, South America, or any foreign country. If necessary, I can write in French. I like reading, sketching, walking and tennis and, since I have been evacuated, I have got to like knitting."

Geoff. B. H., 18, of Victoria, Australia, would like to correspond with boys in India, the United States of America and Canada. "I am interested in foreign countries, their ways and scenery, and photography," he says in his letter.

Glenn A., 12, of Snohomish, Washington, would like especially to correspond with boys in Holland. He is in the fifth grade and enjoys reading the junior pages very much.

Joan S., 15, of Milwaukee, Wisconsin, has already formed many friendships through corresponding through the Mail Bag and would like to have more. About four years ago she gained "a very worth while friend in Sydney, Australia, and have been corresponding with her ever since," she says. Joan is interested in amateur photography, correspondence and sports of all kinds and has a water spaniel as a pet.

"I find The Christian Science Monitor interesting, and at the same time it is a great help to me," she wrote. "I would like to correspond with girls in the United States, Alaska, Canada, South America and any other country."

Many Hobbies

Vella Key M., 13, of Oklahoma City, Oklahoma, would like to correpond with girls, especially those in California, New York and Canada.

"I have many hobbies, but first on the list comes reading," she wrote. "I like to attend good motion picture shows, and I like to skate, swim and bicycle."

Nonie N. (12), of Belle Fourche, South Dakota, would like correspondents in Finland, Argentina, India or England. She lives on a farm and has pets. She is in the seventh grade in school, has no hobbies, but likes to go ice skating, skiing, and bicycle riding.

Betty R. M. (17), of Springfield, Ohio, is very interested in art, music, tennis, swimming, dancing, and riding horseback. She would like to know of girls who would care to exchange letters with her, especially girls living in the United States, Germany, Canada and Hawaii.

Jean H. (16), of Chicago, Illinois, says she is a senior in high school, and desires correspondents, particularly girls living in England, China, or India. She speaks Spanish slightly, and her hobbies include music, singing, creative writing, and golf.

A Girl Scout

Barbara Joan McN., of Huntington, Pennsylvania, is a second-class Girl Scout, and has for some time wanted to correspond with a Girl Guide.

Bernice T. (15), of Lakeland, Florida, would like to hear from girls in Hawaii, China, India, and England, or in any other foreign country. Her hobbies include music, books, airplanes, and new clothes, but those who correspond with her need not have similar interests, she says.

Marilyn F. (15), of Dedham, Massachusetts, who is fond of arts and crafts, languages and playing badminton, would be glad to hear from girls anywhere.

Ruth T. S. (17), of Trenton, New Jersey, is a junior in high school and is studying French. She collects picture post-cards, and enjoys singing, music (including classical, semiclassical and Hawaiian), is still fond of dolls, particularly of dressing them, and would like to correspond with other girls.

Nancy H. K. (16), of Milton, Pennsylvania, is eager to have girls in foreign countries write to her, especially those in Sweden and France. She enjoys swimming, tennis, music, art, reading, and keeping scrapbooks.

A Reminder

Girls and boys who write to ask that their names be published in the Mail Bag should give the name and address of the person in their family who subscribes to The Christian Science Monitor. The privilege of having names listed is extended to children in the homes of subscribers.

To Start a Correspondence

Each girl or boy who sends a letter to this department must promise to answer promptly all letters received through Our Mail Bag.

When you write to someone whose name has been published in this column, enclose the letter in a stamped envelope, write on the envelope the partial address of the child as it was published, then put that envelope in another, addressing the outside one to The Editor of the Mail Bag, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston, Mass. Inclose also a note to the Editor giving your full name and address.

Do not write in asking for names and addresses; we do not give them out.

If your letter is to go to a foreign country you should probably put a five-cent stamp on the envelope. Ask at your local post office if you are not sure how much postage it will take.

Children writing from outside the United States should enclose stamps of their own countries for forwarding their letters. Do not attach these stamps to the envelopes. They will be exchanged here for American stamps.

Collecting Folk Songs

The youthful members of the Red Cross, Hungary, are an enterprising group as the annual report for 1939 shows.

During the year the boys and girls found numerous ways of helping the community, one of which was by collecting Hungarian national songs. This meant forming themselves into numerous groups and touring the villages on foot in order to listen to, and take down in music, the songs sung by the old peasants. It is believed that these songs would gradually have been lost to the nation if this had not been done, since the young people in the villages prefer to sing modern songs and do not take any trouble to preserve the old folk music.

Another task these keen young people set themselves was to learn a trade, and many are now skilled workers in book binding, toy-making, gardening, carpentry, and even blacksmith work. They have also learnt how to raise chickens and to keep bees.

In the social field, they have helped the poor in a variety of ways. This has meant hard work, since the need of many has been great. Nearly seven thousand boys and girls have been given breakfast every day, and 125,000 have been given lunch. They also provided their less fortunate schoolfellows with school-books and copy-books.

The spirit with which they faced 1940 is typical of their active desire to be of service wherever possible, not only to their own country but to all who might be in need. With the fall of heavy snow they obtained permission to clear the streets and to hand over all their earnings to the Finnish Minister in Budapest, with a request that it be sent with their greetings to their brothers and sisters in Finland.

March of the Stars

One of the finest spectacles of the sky is often the "evening star." Properly speaking, however, the evening star, or stars, are not stars at all, but planets. They shine as stars simply through the reflected light from the sun, around which they revolve in the same manner as our earth. True stars are suns in themselves.

When a planet is above the horizon after sunset, it is called the "evening star."

The names of the planets which we sometimes see are Mercury, Venus, Mars, Jupiter and Saturn. Because they revolve about the sun, the planets appear to move across the sky, in the general area of the path of the sun. It is along this path that planets are always found. They sometimes look as if they were part of a constellation, but they never are.

At certain times of the year one, two or even three planets are visible; recently there were five. At other times none can be seen. This is because their orbits about the sun are different in size than ours.

Evening stars can be differentiated from the true stars because a planet shines differently than a star. A planet does not "twinkle." Beside that, when Venus is visible, it is invariably the brightest star in the sky. Mars can be told by its striking red color.

For observation: Venus and Mars.

Look for both of these planets now, shortly after sunset. You will be able to see them at about 7:30 but they will soon be following the sun beneath the horizon. Mars is the lowest, Venus just above it. After June 26th, Venus will not be seen for the rest of the year. Mars will be seen until about August 30th.

Tell Us What You Read

When you read a story or article that pleases you, do you enjoy writing to tell someone about it? Many girls and boys won fine new books for their own libraries last year by writing, in the Peter White Contest, to tell us what they thought of stories and articles printed on The Young Folks' Page and The Children's Page.

Why not have a go at this contest yourself? We like to know what you enjoy most of what we print and it will be fun for you to have new books to read and lend to your friends.

The prizes for older boys and girls will be awarded four times during this year. In April, July, October, and January, we shall announce the names of the writers of the best manuscripts received in the Peter White Contest during the preceding three months. Six books will be awarded every quarter-year for the six best manuscripts sent in by girls and boys from 12 to 17 years of age. The awards for children under 12 are announced on The Children's Page.

In the letters or essays, you may write about any stories or articles that have been published on either of the Monitor's junior pages. Or, you may send us reviews or criticisms of any book you have read that has been reviewed in the book review columns of either of the junior pages.

Manuscripts should give your own impressions or opinions of the stories. They should be neatly written, on only one side of each sheet, and should be from 200 to 300 words long.

Every manuscript must be countersigned by a parent or other responsible adult, certifying the writer's age and that the paper was his or her own unaided work. The adult who countersigns the paper must make sure that it is original and has not been copied from another.

Manuscripts submitted in this contest cannot be returned, and every girl or boy who submits an entry must do so with the clear understanding that the judge's decision will be final.

Any girl or boy who reads the junior pages of the Monitor is eligible to compete, except those in the immediate families of employees of The Christian Science Publishing Society.

Peter White's Contest
Junior Department
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Boston, Massachusetts

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Red Sox Home Saturday to Face New Yorkers—Rams to Defend at Springfield

Hub Fans Await Week-End Yankee Series at Fenway

BULLETIN

Today's game between the Bees and St. Louis Cardinals was postponed because of rain.

By Ed Rumill

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Casey Stengel and the Bees having closed their Hive activities with the western half of the National League, baseball interest locally was turned in the general direction of Fenway Park today. A blank space appears on the calendar tomorrow, but on Saturday the Red Sox come home for a series with the World Champion New York Yankees. Judging by the recent rush on Fenway ticket booths, this is not news.

However, Publicity Director Ed Doherty announced this afternoon that plenty of reserved seats are still available for these week-end dates. All box seats have been sold for the Sunday single game, but up to noon today there were still a few boxes left for the double-header Saturday. The park should be filled when the teams take the field both days, if the sky is clear.

Hub Talks Pennant

Boston has the pennant bug. She thinks that the Red Sox, despite a confused pitching staff, have the offensive power to crush the rest of the American League. Only time can tell.

However, it is a fact that the famous Sox attack could overcome the inefficiency of the hurlers in only one of the most recent three contests. From a local standpoint, the following figures are somewhat discouraging. In two games at Detroit and one in Cleveland this week, the Joe Cronin outfit piled up 39 hits for a total of 64 bases and 24 runs. Yet, at the same time the opposition combed an assortment of Boston pitchers for 43 hits, 27 runs and a total of 82 bases. Added to this rival offensive output, also, were 17 bases on balls. In short, Cronin will never stay at the top of the league with that sort of mound support. Out-of-town critics marvel at his arrival there in the first place.

Ignore Experts

Hub fans, though, prefer to ignore the statistics and predictions of the so-called experts, and continue to talk about an October World Series at Fenway Park. After all, they say, even the most pessimistic observer has to admit that it might happen. Cleveland's pitching to date has looked no better than Boston's, and the Yankees are hot one day and as cold as the weather the next. At least, local fans mean to stand by their heroes to the bitter end, if there is to be a bitter end.

The Red Sox today hold a series edge on six clubs and are even with the seventh, thanks to their fast break from the starting line. In the East they have taken nine out of 13, with three each from the Yankees, Senators and Athletics. With the West their record through yesterday's game was 10 won and only four lost. Cronin has captured three from Detroit and St. Louis, and two from the Indians and White Sox. Cleveland is the lone club in the circuit to hold the Red Sox even—two and two.

Although the Sox today have a game and a half lead over Cleveland in the pennant race, actually Cronin is only one contest up on his 1939 pace. A year ago this morning he had 16 victories and seven defeats, for a .696 percentage. His current pace is .704, with 19 and eight. However, 12 months ago the Yankees had won 25 and dropped a mere five. The tightening of the 1940 race, therefore, can be attributed to the failures of the Yankees, and not to the betterment of their rivals.

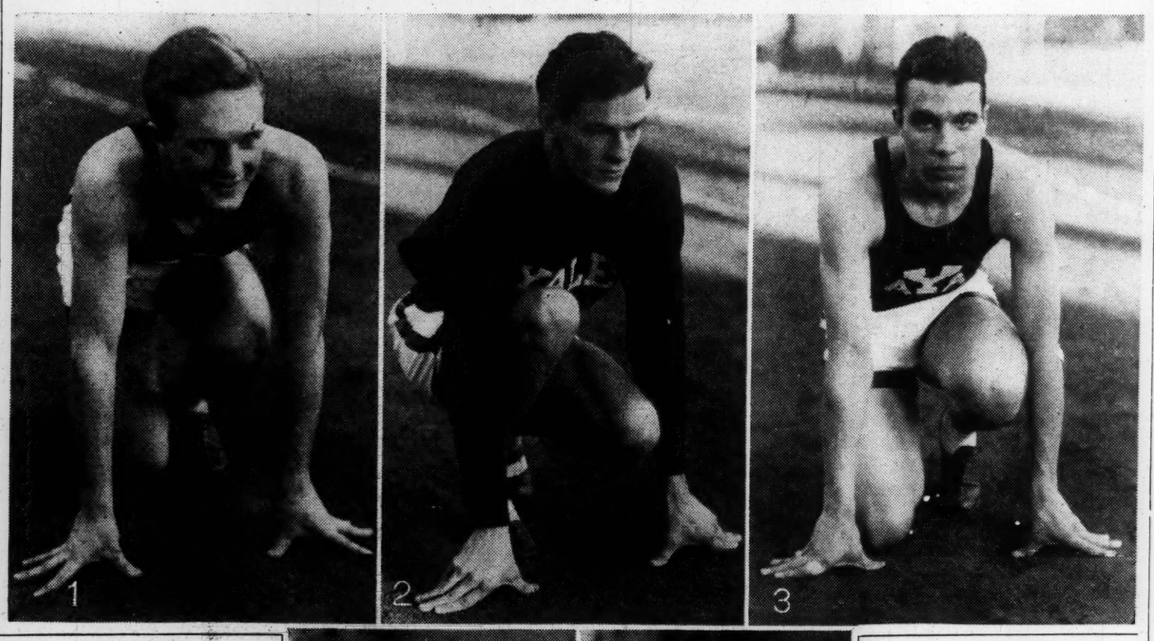
* * *

Briefs . . . The Bees play the Giants during the next five days . . . The schedule calls for a night game at the Polo Grounds tomorrow, singles there Saturday and Sunday, and two more at the Hive Monday and Tuesday . . . The Phillies are in town next Wednesday and Thursday, with morning and afternoon games booked on the holiday . . . The Red Sox are in Philadelphia the first three days of next week and play a night game Tuesday . . . Cronin plays a doubleheader at Yankee Stadium the holiday afternoon.

* * *

Jim Tabor hit his sixth homer yesterday as the Sox lost to Cleveland, 9-6 . . . Jimmy Foxx leads the American League with 39 runs batted in and 11 homers . . . Doc Cramer is first with 47 hits and Lou Finney second with 43 . . . Finney is also runner-up with a .395 batting average . . . Bob Williams, the Amherst southpaw who was at the Bees' Bradenton training camp for about two weeks this spring, pitched a five hitter yesterday in beating Williams College, 3-2 . . . The Browns, last in the American League, are only three games behind the second-place Tigers . . . Poor Frankie Frisch . . . Why? . . . Look at the National League standing.

Blue Stars on a Crimson Field



These five Yale track stars are figured to make things interesting for Harvard in the forty-seventh annual meet between the old rivals at Harvard Stadium Saturday. (1) Jim Rothschild, who will enter the 100 and 220; (2) Capt. Jay Shields, hurdler; (3) Art Madden, who will face Capt. Jim Lightbody of Harvard in the 440 and 880; (4) Ted Day, who should win the low hurdles, and (5) Dick Morse, an expected victor in the mile.

Crews to Race At Ithaca For Eastern Title

There is much more behind the crew race this Saturday between Cornell and Harvard, not to mention Syracuse, than appears on the surface. Both Cornell and Harvard are undefeated in the season to date and while both have been ragged in operation at times, they have exhibited power of the sort that pleases crew adherents.

A year ago Harvard went to Ithaca riding on the crest of an undefeated season and were confident of taking the Big Red eight in stride. Storm conditions prevailed and the upset of the eastern rowing situation occurred with Cornell emerging victor, although there were loud rumblings from Harvard quarters that all was not well regarding the race.

Saturday the Crimson again invades the waters of Lake Cayuga and again has an undefeated season. The Big Red has not forgotten the Harvard rumblings after last year and hopes to repeat under no-protest conditions. And this Saturday the Big Red rates better than last season in that it halted Yale a week ago for the honor of being the first crew to beat the Eli in a sprint race in four years.

The Cornell margin over the Eli was fractional, but since the Big Red oarsmen propelled to their triumph with an evenly paced slow beat the Crimson is taking due notice. The winner of the race will be recognized as the sprint champion of the East—unless Syracuse, which is the third party, should happen to hit a torrid pace and beat both of them which would dunk the title below the surface.

Coach Tom Bolles worked his varsity and jayvee eights this noon and the Crimson navy entrained for Ithaca late this afternoon. They will engage in two workouts tomorrow and one Saturday morning. **Web Morse**

Olympets Have Final Workout Before Opener

Hitting and more hitting was the order of the evening last night as the Boston Olympets and Totem Pole Girls raced through their paces at the Garden in preparation for their opening games at the North Station diamond next Tuesday night, May 28.

Last night's workout was the final Garden drill before the two teams start the ball rolling next Tuesday. The set-up will be placed on the floor today and will remain until after the attraction next Monday night. Because of this, Coach Jack Harris and Manager Ben Levias have arranged an exhibition tilt for Saturday afternoon to be played at Norumbega Park in Auburndale. An effort is being made to secure the Boston Arena floor for next Monday evening, however.

Present indications are that Boston will be represented by two finely matched teams. The Olympets, who ruled supreme last summer, have found themselves a real opponent in the greatly strengthened Totem Pole club. Practice games between the two local rivals have been close, and have left little to choose between the teams.

The Olympets expect to have their ace southpaw, Mary Pratt, on the firing line against the Fiske Girls, while the Auburndale array will depend on either Florence Boudreau or their newcomer from Green Bay, Wisconsin, Hermenia Franks.

Word from Springfield reveals that the Fiske Girls will have Helen Dupsky of Worcester on the mound. Miss Dupsky hurled for the Home Service Laundry Girls of Worcester last season. She displayed a world of speed on her only Hub appearance last summer, and experienced little trouble in stopping the Boston Gardenias on that occasion.

Rhode Island Team Favored For Fourth Straight Title

By Gordon Campbell

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

From this distance it hardly appears that the powerful Rams of Rhode Island State will have any trouble in marching to their fourth straight New England intercollegiate track and field championship at Springfield tomorrow and Saturday.

At Durham last May the Rams scored more than three-quarters of their total of 24½ points in the field events, and most of those points are coming right back again this year. Brown again figures to be runner-up, with the aid of Capt. Kenny Clapp, with Boston College and Holy Cross putting on another duel for third place. These two, incidentally, will try to decide the 67½-to-67½ tie they struggled to in their dual meet last Saturday.

Although all of the local colleges, with the exception of Harvard which will be meeting Yale in the Stadium Saturday afternoon, will be represented at the New Englands, none is expected to be able to meet the strong challenge of Fred Tootell's team. Boston College might, but such an occurrance would be in the nature of a major upset.

Tufts, winners last Saturday of the eastern intercollegiates by a wide margin, could make the afternoon interesting for the Rams and the Bruins, but the proteges of "Dinger" Dussault have another engagement with Trinity for Saturday afternoon, and only Eddie Dugger and Walter Hall will be spared to run at Springfield.

Pretty Fair Team

Between them, however, these two stars make up a pretty fair track team, as far as total points are concerned. All alone they scored 30 points at the easterns last week, a total that would have been sufficient to beat Rhode Island last year. Undoubtedly they cannot score any such total this week end, but just for fun, this column guesses they will get 17 points.

Northeastern is sending the largest local delegation, a squad of 27 men headed by Capt. Frank Mascianica of Everett, who took a fourth in the 440 last year. The Huskies earned a total of six points at Durham last spring, chiefly through the efforts of Capt. Danny Miles, who set a new record of 6ft. 4¼in. in the high jump. Northeastern will do well to duplicate that feat.

M. I. T. Men

The Massachusetts Institute of Technology team, called one of the best in recent years, will be represented by no more than 10 men, due to the examination period now going on. The Engineers, who hold a 75-60 decision over Brown this season, will send Lewis Jester in the hurdles, Gene Brady in the half, Bob McBride in the half, and Al Booth in the dashes, plus several others who may have their exams pretty well out of the way.

* * *

There is a possibility that five records may fall by the wayside at the New Englands. Don Smith of Maine may crack the 4m. 18 3-5s. mark in the mile, a 27-year-old record set by Norman Tabor of Brown, and then turn around and crack the record of 1m. 54 2-5s. in the half, set by Russel Chapman of Bates in 1930. Eddie Dugger of Tufts, who has already done 14.2s. in the high hurdles this spring, is sure to break the 14.6s. clocking made by John Collier of Brown in 1929. Bob Bennett of Maine has already tossed the hammer 182 ft. 3in. this year, which is exactly seven feet farther than the heave by John McLaughry of Brown last year. And if Al Morro of Boston College finds his leg injury better, he may improve on Anton Kishon's (Bates) mark of 154ft. 1in. in the discus, for he tossed it nearly 158 feet earlier this spring.

* * *

Kenny Clapp of Brown will have his hands full defending the three titles he won last year in the 100, 220, and low hurdles. A mid-season leg injury has hampered him this winter, but last Saturday against M. I. T. he showed his best form of the year in winning the 100 in 9.8s., the 220 in 22s., and the low hurdles in 24s. Brown's other stars will be Hammer Thrower John McLaughry, who won his event last year, and John Gosnell, third-place winner in the discus. These three were responsible for 22 of Brown's 22 3-7 points last May.

Because of final examinations, Boston University has decided not to send a team to the meet. Originally Coach Win Marling planned to enter 10 men, but Dr. John M. Harmon today announced the withdrawal of the entries.

Weightmen May Feature I. C. Four A. Carnival

Six I. C. A. A. A. A. meet records almost certainly will be broken, and three others will be endangered when the 64th annual outdoor track and field championships are held in the Harvard Stadium on May 31 and June 1.

Alfred C. Blozis, the giant Georgetown sophomore, who stands 6ft. 4in. in height and weighs 240 pounds, should break the meet, American, and perhaps the world record in both the shot-put and the discus. Blozis, who bids fair to be one of the greatest weight men ever developed in America, now holds the world indoor 16-pound shotput record of 55ft. 8¾in., and he already has equaled this mark in outdoor competition. The I. C. A. A. A. A. record is 53ft. 2¾in., made by John Lyman of Stanford in 1934; the American record is 55ft. 10⅜in., made by Elmer Hackney of Los Angeles in 1939; and the world record is 57ft. 1in., made by Jack Torrance at Oslo, Norway, in 1934.

Blozis hurled the discus 161ft. 2in. at a dual meet with the Naval Academy. In a practice throw at the Penn Relays, he threw the discus over a fence surrounding the field event area and track experts estimated the throw bettered 180 feet. The I. C. A. A. A. A. discus record is 163ft. 7⅜in., made by Eric Krenz of Stanford at the Stadium in 1930; the American record is 173ft., made by Ken Carpenter at Chicago in 1936; and the world record is 174ft. 2½in., made by Willi Schroeder of Germany in 1935. Blozis has been training for the intercollegiate championships and should be in top shape for a record-breaking orgy.

Maine's Bob Bennett, who on May 11 established a new state and national intercollegiate hammer record of 182ft. 3in., should defend his intercollegiate title and set a new meet record. The present record is 181ft. 6½in., made by Bowdoin's Fred Tootell at Philadelphia, back in 1923. Bennett will receive fine competition from John McLaughry of Brown, Stan Johnson of Maine, and Bill Shallow of Harvard.

Greater Boston track enthusiasts probably will see one of their own products, Ed Dugger of Tufts, set a new 120 high hurdle record. Dugger already has done 14.2 seconds, and track experts think he will get down to 14 seconds on the famous Harvard cinders. The present meet record of 14.4s. is held jointly by Earl Thomson of Dartmouth, Harvey Woodstra of Michigan State, and Jim Humphrey of Southern California.

Southern California won the first mile relay race ever run in the meet last year in 3m. 19.6s. California, Princeton or Fordham can better this record.

The sixth record to go by the board probably will be in the two-mile run, when Ted Vollmer, California's great distance man who has run 9.18 this season, will go after the meet record of 9:21.2 made by Manhattan's Joe Moclair at Randalls Island in 1938.

Captain Nick Vukmanic of Penn State may break the meet record in the javelin throw of 223ft. 1¼in., set by Bob Peoples of Southern California last year; Capt. Jim Lightbody of Harvard has an outside chance of equalling the half-mile meet record of 1:51.2 made by Pitt's John Y. Woodruff last year; and any of Penn State's Barney Ewell, Pitt's Frank Ohl, and Brown's Ken Clapp may break the 220-yard meet record of 20.9 seconds, set by Charles Borah of Southern California in 1927.

Eastern Intercollegiate Baseball

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Cornell	9	1	.900
Dartmouth	5	3	.625
Yale	4	3	.571
Columbia	5	5	.500
Princeton	4	5	.444
Harvard	2	6	.250
Pennsylvania	3	8	.200

In the Dugout

By Rumill

Joost Impresses McKechnie

Before a recent game with the Bees, Bill McKechnie was standing on the top step of the dugout, watching his Cincinnati players go through batting practice. Jimmy Wilson was behind first base, running the pitchers around the outfield with fungo flies. Ival Goodman, who was at the plate, pulled an inside ball down the first base line. As the pellet whistled past Wilson, McKechnie took his cap off, fanned his face, and backed down the steps to the bench. "That was close enough for me," the manager said.

A newspaperman, who had been sitting in the dugout, asked McKechnie what was wrong with Bill Myers.

Myers Is Ready

"There's nothing wrong with him any more," the pilot answered, putting his cap on. "He hurt his leg a while back—I think in a series with the Cubs. But he's all right now."

"Well, why isn't he playing?" the scribe wanted to know.

"No particular reason," McKechnie went on, "except that Eddie Joost has been playing so well I don't like to take him out. We've been winning with him playing shortstop and there isn't much sense in breaking up a winning combination."

Who was this Joost and where did he come from?

"Why, he's been with this club off and on for three or four years," Bill explained. "Eddie has been one of those fellows who could play a good defensive game, but not help you enough with a bat. I don't think he's ever hit .300 since he came into pro ball. He's looked much better this spring, though. I like him."

Not Satisfied

The arrival of Joost in the Cincinnati line-up is interesting, because McKechnie was supposedly on the market for a shortstop early last season, but Billy Myers held the fort in 151 games and the Reds won their first pennant in 20 years. Bill took part in 110 double plays, more than any other short fielder in the National League, and they said the Reds were weak in the middle of the diamond. However, McKechnie's attraction to Joost suggests that the club still is not entirely satisfied at short.

Joost is only 24 years old and started his baseball career with the San Francisco Missions in 1933. After four campaigns in the Pacific Coast League he was purchased by the Reds, appearing in parts of 13 contests near the close of '36. The parent outfit optioned him to Syracuse in '37, recalling him in September. In '38 Eddie played the entire season at Kansas City and had his best year at the plate—.289 in 145 engagements. American Association critics thought that he was a better ball player than Eddie Miller, who is now starring with the Bees.

McKechnie kept the boy on the pay roll all last year, but did not use him at short. The Spalding Guide shows he was in 32 games at second base, compiling an unimpressive .252 batting mark. Eddie is fast, has a good arm and is a sure catch on ground balls. If he can get on base enough, Myers will have to find himself another job.

Thompson Better

As a team, the Reds are the best balanced outfit to show in Boston this spring. Junior Thompson was treated roughly here on one occasion, but over the distance McKechnie will get enough pitching from Junior, Bucky Walters and Paul Derringer to rout any other team with designs on the pennant. Bill says that Thompson is showing the effects of his 1939 experience and should get into the 20-victory class.

Last season Junior walked unheralded out of the South Atlantic League and won 13 games for Cincinnati, with an earned run average of 2.55. McKechnie used him in spots. This year, however, the big right-hander is working in regular turn with Walters and Derringer and already has won five, with two setbacks.

Walters, as most everyone is aware, is off to another great season. When this went to press he had six wins and no losses. Derringer has been a mild disappointment, perhaps because he was slow rounding into shape. Rival players still insist that Paul is the leading pitcher in baseball and a marvel at control.

Boston Batting

Red Sox

	Games	At Bat	Hits	Ave.
Finney	25	109	43	.395
Cramer	27	125	47	.376
Williams	27	104	38	.365
Foxx	27	98	31	.316
Peacock	12	30	9	.300
Doerr	27	113	30	.265
Tabor	27	105	27	.257
Cronin	27	97	21	.216
Desautels	21	65	12	.185
Di Maggio	6	17	3	.176
Nonnenkamp	7	6	0	.000
Carey	1	1	0	.000
Glenn	1	0	0	.000

Bees

	Games	At Bat	Hits	Ave.
Lopez	20	68	24	.353
Ross	23	89	30	.337
Miller	23	83	27	.325
Warstler	14	32	10	.313
Rowell	21	58	18	.310
Hassett	23	84	22	.262
West	22	84	22	.262
Cuccinello	18	74	19	.257
Andrews	2	4	1	.250
Cooney	14	32	7	.219
Sisti	13	37	7	.189
Masi	6	15	2	.133
Wietelmann	1	1	0	.000

Gophers to Lose A Dozen Athletes On Spring Teams

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn. — An even dozen University of Minnesota athletes now competing on Gopher spring sports teams will wind up their collegiate competition at the end of the present season. Five men apiece will graduate from the track and baseball teams, while the golf and tennis squads will lose one player each.

Capt. Frank (Stubby) Knox, second baseman from St. Paul, tops the list of graduating baseball veterans. Other seniors are Stan (Lefty) Sowa, outstanding southpaw pitcher from Duluth; Ed Dvorak, right-hander from St. Paul; George Masologites, third baseman from Minneapolis, and Clayton Becker, St. Paul outfielder.

Trackmen who will finish three seasons on the Minnesota squad are Capt. Carl Rasmussen, miler; George Irvine, quarter-miler; Ervin Liljegren, two-miler; Everett Miller, high jump entry, and Vincent Lundeen, weight-men. Lundeen and Miller are from Minneapolis, Rasmussen is from St. Paul, Liljegren makes his home in Parker's Prairie, and Irvine is from LaCrosse, Wis.

Capt. Merle Getten of Minneapolis is the only senior on the golf team, and Charles Johnson of Minneapolis will be the only member of the tennis team to graduate.

Boston Pitching

Red Sox

	Games	Won	Lost	P. C.
Heving	5	3	0	1.000
Grove	6	2	0	1.000
Galehouse	5	2	0	1.000
Wilson	8	1	0	1.000
Dickman	7	4	2	.667
Harris	5	2	1	.667
Hash	12	3	2	.600
Bagby	6	2	2	.500
Wagner	2	0	0	.000
Ostermueller	6	0	1	.000

Bees

	Games	Won	Lost	P. C.
Errickson	6	1	0	1.000
Piechota	4	1	0	1.000
Posedel	6	2	2	.500
Swift	4	1	1	.500
Strincevich	6	1	4	.200
Sullivan	7	1	4	.200
Barnicle	6	0	0	.000
Coffman	7	0	1	.000
Callahan	3	0	1	.000
Fette	1	0	1	.000

Lightbody Seeking Two Firsts Against Yales

The competition among a group of blue-ribbon hurdlers and the effort of Capt. Jim Lightbody of Harvard to win two first places for the second successive year will highlight the 47th annual Harvard-Yale varsity dual track and field meet in the Stadium on Saturday.

The events of the 33rd annual Harvard-Yale freshman dual meet will be sandwiched between the varsity events. Field events begin at 1:30 o'clock, track events at 2, and a large majority of the events will be finished when the Eastern Intercollegiate Baseball League game between Harvard and Dartmouth starts on Soldiers Field at 4 o'clock. A single ticket, priced at 55 cents, will admit spectators to both track meets and the baseball game.

Yale has three first class hurdlers in Capt. Jay Shields, Ted Day, and Dick Osborn, and Harvard has two fine timber toppers in Don Donahue and Roger Schafer. Donahue won the high hurdles at New Haven last year in record time of 14.6 seconds, but the record was disallowed because of wind. He also won the 220-yard low hurdles in record time of 23.6 seconds, and that was allowed as a Harvard and meet record.

Slow Developing

Osborn was second and Shields third in the highs. Schafer was second and Osborn third in the lows. Yale hurdlers were slow developing last season, and did not perform their best in the Harvard meet on May 13. But this season they are in tip top form, and they will be favored to capture 14 of 18 hurdle points on Saturday.

Captain Shields won the high hurdles in the Heptagonal Meet last Saturday, setting a new meet record of 14.5 seconds. Donahue was second, Day third, and Schafer fourth. This quartet will renew its bitter battle on the lightning fast Stadium track.

Day was a threatening third in the Heptagonal low hurdles, as Cornell's Capt. Walter Zittle won in meet record time of 23.6 seconds. Shields was fourth, Donahue fifth and Schafer sixth. Another brilliant competition is expected in the lows.

Hurdle Records

Hurdle records almost certainly will be broken. The dual meet records are Donahue's 23.6 seconds in the lows and Day's 14.7 seconds in the highs, made in 1938. Donahue has the Harvard record in the lows, and the Harvard record in the highs is 14.6 seconds, made by Eugene Record in 1932. Shields holds the Yale record in the highs, and the low hurdles record of 23.6 seconds was set by S. B. Kieselhorst in 1930.

Captain Lightbody of Harvard, who set a new Harvard and meet record in capturing the Heptagonal Meet half-mile in 1:52.1, will try to win both the quarter and half Saturday. He won both at New Haven last year, the quarter in 48.9 seconds and the half in 1:55.4. He won the quarter in this meet as a sophomore. He did not run the half, and was unplaced in the low hurdles.

In addition to Lightbody and Donahue, George Downing of Harvard will be trying to repeat a double victory in the 1939 meet. Downing won the shotput with a 48 feet, 9½-inch effort, and the discus with a throw of 141ft. 1in.

Boston Box Score

Red Sox

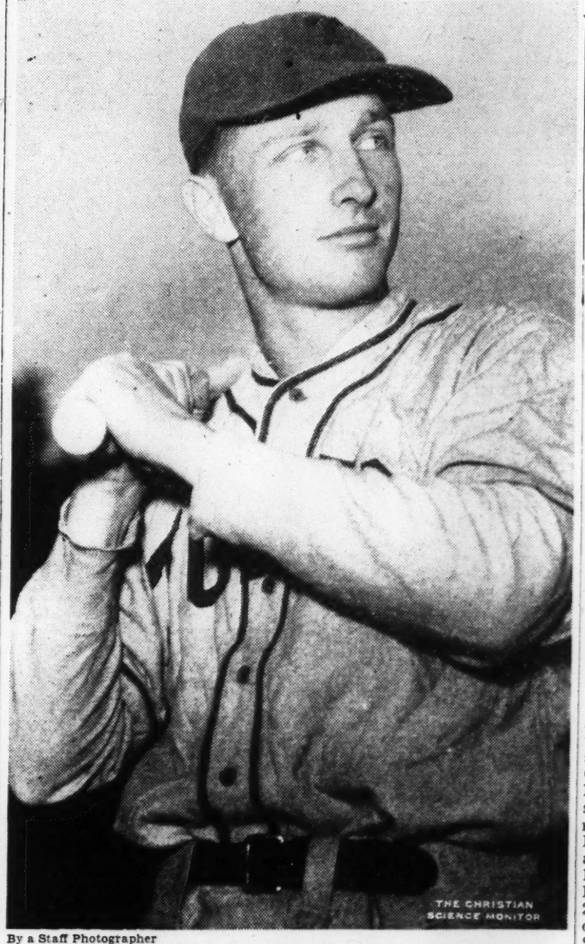
CLEVELAND	AB	R	BH	TB	PO	A	E
Boudreau, ss	4	2	3	4	1	1	0
Weatherly, cf	4	1	2	5	4	0	2
Chapman, rf	4	0	0	0	1	0	0
Trosky, 1b	5	1	1	4	7	0	0
Heath, lf	3	2	2	2	4	0	0
Keltner, 3b	5	2	3	7	0	3	0
Hemsley, c	5	0	1	2	5	0	0
Mack, 2b	3	1	2	2	4	4	0
Harder, p	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Eisenstat, p	2	0	1	1	0	2	0
Dobson, p	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	36	9	15	27	27	10	2
BOSTON							
Finney rf	5	2	2	4	3	0	0
Cramer cf	5	0	2	2	3	0	0
Williams lf	4	1	2	2	1	1	0
Foxx 1b	5	1	2	2	5	2	0
Cronin ss	5	0	0	0	0	1	0
Doerr 2b	5	1	2	2	5	4	0
Tabor 3b	5	1	3	7	2	1	0
Peacock c	4	0	3	4	4	0	0
Ostermueller p	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bagby p	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
*Nonnenkamp	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hash p	2	0	0	0	1	0	1
Totals	42	6	16	22	24	9	1

*Batted for Bagby in fourth.

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Cleveland	2	1	2	1	0	1	0	2	—	9
Boston	1	1	0	0	4	0	0	1	0	6

Runs batted in, Foxx, Tabor 2, Doerr, Peacock, Williams, Chapman 2, Trosky 2, Hemsley Mack, Weatherly, Keltner 2. Two-base hits, Boudreau, Keltner, Hemsley, Tabor. Three-base hit, Finney. Home runs, Trosky, Tabor, Weatherly, Keltner. Sacrifices, Harder, Chapman. Double plays, Keltner, Mack and Trosky; Boudreau, Mack and Trosky; Cronin, Doerr and Foxx. Left on base, Boston 10, Cleveland 12. Base on balls, by Ostermueller, by Bagby 2, by Hash 4, by Eisenstat. Struck out, by Hash 3, by Harder 5. Hits, off Ostermueller, 3 in 2-3 inning; off Bagby, 5 in 2 1-3 innings; off Hash, 7 in 5 innings; off Harder, 12 in 4 2-3 innings; off Eisenstat, 4 in 2 2-3 innings; off Dobson, 0 in 1 2-3 innings. Wild pitch, Bagby. Winning pitcher, Harder. Losing pitcher, Bagby. Time, 2h. 22m. Umpires, Rommel, Rue Moriarty and Hubbard. Attendance (estimated), 5,000.

Tufts Diamond Hero



By a Staff Photographer

Capt. Allen Hatch of the Tufts varsity baseball team has proved to be the best pitcher and one of the most dependable batters Coach Ken Nash has had for many a year. Already this season he has won eight of his ten starts on the mound, losing only to Holy Cross and Boston College, both of which games were four-hitters and were lost by only one run. In yesterday's game with Brown, which the Bruins won 10-9 at Medford, Hatch played left field, batted in the clean-up position, collected two hits in four times at bat.

Another Close Race in National League as Junior Circuit Becomes a Scramble

Baseball Situation Still As Uncertain as Weather

By the Associated Press

There was a time that the National League pennant chase looked like it might be a runaway. First the Brooklyn Dodgers won nine straight and looked hotter than a four-alarm fire. Then the Cincinnati Reds gave the appearance of heading for a 10-game lead by July 4.

The result was inevitable, of course. The senior circuit is having its customary battle for the lead, and today the Dodgers and Reds are tied with 18 games won and eight lost.

Yanks Move Up

The American League is having nearly as desperate a dispute for first place between the Boston Red Sox and Cleveland Indians. The New York Yankees have assumed winning ways, and finally have escaped the cellar.

The baseball situation, in short, still is as uncertain as the weather.

Cincinnati's chances depend considerably on big Paul Derringer, who suddenly has changed from an exclamation point to a question mark. He has been knocked out of the box three times in his last five games and the only reason he lasted the route yesterday, as the New York Giants beat Cincinnati 6-4, was the great faith, hope and charity of Manager Bill McKechnie.

Hubbell's Third

Johnny Rizzo hit a two-run homer to help give Derringer a three-run lead. But Paul permitted the Giants to rally for three runs in the sixth and three more in the eighth. This dropped him to four defeats and three victories for the spring. Carl Hubbell went his unceremonious way with seven-hit pitching for his third victory for the Giants.

Freddy Fitzsimmons led the Dodgers to a 3-1 decision over the pitiful Pittsburgh Pirates, giving only six hits and pitching shut-out ball after the first. Brooklyn won the game with two unearned runs in the fifth following a fumble by Arky Vaughan.

These were the only games the weather allowed in the National League. A scheduled night game between the Chicago Cubs and Philadelphia was reset for tonight.

Red Sox Lose

Cleveland took the first game of its series with the Red Sox, winwinning 9-6 on home runs by Hal Trosky, Roy Weatherly and Ken Keltner. Three pitchers were used by each team and gave up a total of 31 hits. The triumph raised the Indians again within a game and a half of the Sox.

The Yankees continued their assault on all kinds of pitching (except good) with a 16-hit bombardment that wrecked the Detroit Tigers 8-2. Babe Dahlgren had a home run and four singles. Rookie Marvin Breuer held the Tigers to six hits. He might have had a shut-out except Frank Crosetti let a grounder go through his legs with the bases loaded.

White Sox Win

This was the fifth victory in the last seven games for the world champions, and only a sudden winning streak by the Chicago White Sox kept them from jumping right up into sixth place.

The White Sox, who hadn't won a game in their own park until Monday, now have won three straight including a 10-1 triumph over the Philadelphia Athletics yesterday. Chicago piled up 18 hits while Lefty Ed Smith held his exmates to seven.

Another seven-hit pitching performance, this one by southpaw Ken Chase, brought the Washington Senators a 9-2 victory over the St. Louis Browns. Chase was supported by a 13-hit offensive, all of which added up to send the Browns into the cellar.

Texas Track Team Appears Strong for Several Years

Southwest Sidelines

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HOUSTON, Texas—The past week has brought a change in the activity of the Southwest Conference. One week ago there was so much activity it was difficult to keep abreast with the many sports. Now examinations have put a stop to the numerous spring sports.

In a brief review Texas University is found to have won the most laurels. Texas won the annual Southwest Conference track, golf, swimming, cross-country, and baseball championships. The Texas Aggies were the winners on the football field, while Rice won the basketball title in its last game of the season from Texas University.

The Rice Owls crushed all opposition on the tennis courts with a four-man team that could have given a good account of itself against any college team in the country. Rice is favored to repeat next year in tennis despite the fact they will lose Frank Guernsey, three-time Conference champion. Bobby Curtis, number two player for Rice, has demonstrated his ability to fill his shoes. The other members of the squad will return for another year of competition. Southern Methodist, Texas Christian, Arkansas, and Baylor University drew a blank in their bids for first place.

Texas University looks strong in track for several years to come. It swept Rice Institute from its two-year hold on the track and field championship, and Rice next year will not have Fred Wolcott to count on for 15 to 20 points per meet as it has in the past. Texas will lose Boyd Gatewood, its star hurdler, but it has several fast men left to earn many points in the short races and in the sprint relays, as well as a champion discus thrower.

Gatewood, a superior hurdler, had the misfortune to run in the same Conference with Wolcott, one of the best in the country. For three years they raced against each other, and, although Gatewood's time was occasionally under the accepted records, he was only able to see Wolcott's back. Sometimes it was only a matter of inches, such as in the race this spring in the Conference championship meet when Wolcott tripped on the last hurdle.

The Rice star, however, caught his stride and finished six inches in front of his persistent rival. In the meets where Wolcott was not entered, Gatewood won first place

In Freddie Ramsdell, Texas has an example of what persistence and determination will do for a runner. Ramsdell was a frail boy and long practices left him so tired that he wanted to give up. His father, a former Texas and Penn. recordholder, urged him to try it again, and the upshot of it all was a first place in a dual track meet with Rice, with a 9.6 time for the 100-yard dash.

Texas' future in the baseball world looks bright. Its persistent rivals, the Texas Aggies, were conquered this year to enable Texas to claim the championship for the 21st time in the last 25 years. Many of the players will be back, and so will Coach Bill Disch, who was out much of this year due to illness. Bibb Falk, a former pupil of his, took his place during the last of the season.

Texas A. & M. finished second, a place that is becoming a tradition with them. Texas lost only one Conference game and three exhibition games. One of its star players, Bob Moers, was honored by the Athletic Council for being the outstanding senior athlete. Last year Bobby was a three-letter man, a feat that is becoming a rarity in college now that the college players are forced to specialize due to the keen competition in one or two sports. It is reported that Bobby Moers has been signed up by a Texas League team and will play professional baseball this summer. **William W. Kinkaid**

Entries Listed For Quarter In Princeton Meet

PRINCETON, N. J., May 23 (AP)—Officials in charge of the seventh annual Princeton invitation track meet June 8 have announced entries in the 440-yard run and the addition of a shuttle relay to the carnival card.

The shuttle race of four men, each running the 120-yard high hurdles, will pit the University of Texas against Yale. The Texans have an unofficial clocking of 59.7, one tenth of a second under the listed national record, while Yale has done 1:00.9 on a grass track.

Grover Klemmer, University of California freshman sensation who has a mark of 47 seconds, heads the 440 entries. Others entered are John Quigley, Manhattan freshman who won the event last year as a prep school runner; Charles L. Belcher, Georgia Tech ace; Warren C. Breidenbach, Jr., of the University of Michigan, Western Conference titleholder; and Paul Douglas of Princeton who has a 48 second mark to his credit.

Baseball's Big Six

By the Associated Press

Batting (Three Leaders in Each League)

Player, Club	G	AB	R	H	Pct.
Hayes, Athletics	24	80	15	33	.413
Finney, Red Sox	25	109	21	43	.395
Radcliff, Browns	25	107	14	42	.393
Danning, Giants	26	100	15	39	.390
Lombardi, Reds	25	88	16	33	.375
Gustine, Pirates	15	53	6	19	.359

Home Runs

American League		National League	
Foxx Red Sox	11	Mize Cardinals	12
Trosky Indians	9	Werber, Reds	5
Kuhel, White Sox	8	Danning, Giants	5

Runs Batted In

American League		National League	
Foxx, Red Sox	39	Danning, Giants	27
Walker, Senators	28	Mize, Cardinals	25
Trosky Indians	25	Lombardi, Reds	24

Practice Fan

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BLOOMINGTON, Ind.—Dr. William Lowe Bryan, president emeritus of Indiana University, is the baseball team's most consistent practice fan. Dr. Bryan, who won his letter in baseball as a undergraduate, rarely misses a day's practice.

National League

Team	Won	Lost	P.C.
Cincinnati	18	8	.692
Brooklyn	18	8	.692
New York	15	11	.577
Chicago	16	13	.552
Philadelphia	11	12	.478
St. Louis	10	17	.370
Boston	8	15	.348
Pittsburgh	6	18	.250

Results May 22

Brooklyn 3, Pittsburgh 1.
New York 6, Cincinnati 4.
Other games postponed.

College Tennis

By the Associated Press

Results May 22

Army 9, Fordham 0.
Mass. State 6, Connecticut 3.
Harvard 5, Dartmouth 4.
R. P. I. 8, State College for Teachers 1.

'Freshman Find' —By Pap'

Harold NEWHOUSER
—THE TIGERS' SOUTHPAW FIND IS AN EIGHTEEN-YEAR-OLD SANDLOTTER FROM DETROIT
DO I THROW NOW?
HE PITCHED FOR BEAUMONT OF THE TEXAS LEAGUE LAST YEAR —HIS ONLY PRO EXPERIENCE BEFORE JOINING THE TIGERS
WORLD CHAMPIONS, EH?
HIS SECOND BIG LEAGUE VICTORY WAS SCORED AT THE EXPENSE OF THE YANKEES AND PUSHED THEM DOWN INTO LAST PLACE
PAP'

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It remained for Harold Newhouser, an 18-year-old rookie southpaw pitcher from the sandlots of Detroit, to inflict the crowning bit of humiliation on the world champion Yankees. Newhouser beat the Yankees in his first start against them and that defeat pushed the New Yorkers right down into the cellar.

Newhouser was used against the Yankees by Manager Del Baker only because the erstwhile Bronx Bombers have been especially weak against left-handed pitching. Baker, most likely, was quite surprised when the youngster turned in an impressive victory at the expense of the proud champions.

The way things turned out, Newhouser picked up a lot of confidence and may prove a big help to the Tigers. For eight innings he held the Yankees at bay.

Newhouser is a Detroit high school boy who was signed by Scout Egan and sent to Beaumont of the Texas League. He pitched some fine ball for Beaumont and won five contests, a couple of which were one- and two-hitters. He was charged with 14 losses but his record shows that he allowed only 111 hits in the 134 innings he toiled on the mound.

He has a good head and learns rapidly. His fast ball is good enough to get him by in any company. He stands 6ft. 3in. and weighs about 185 pounds. He is bound to grow and in a couple of seasons should scale around 200 pounds. The additional poundage is likely to mean added speed.

Scout Egan predicts that Newhouser will develop into the finest ball player he has unearthed to date. That means that he will have to prove better than Barney McCosky, another Detroit sandlotter who was a sensation with the Tigers as a freshman last season; Mike Tresh, now first-string catcher for the Chicago White Sox, and Roy Cullenbine, a speedy outfielder who was declared a free agent by Judge Landis and is now playing with the Brooklyn Dodgers. —Pap'

YESTERDAY'S STARS

By the Associated Press

Babe Dahlgren, Yankees—Hit home run and four singles for perfect day at bat against Tigers.

Ken Keltner, Indians—Hit home run with one on, double and single in 9-6 win over Red Sox.

Ken Chase, Senators—Kept seven hits scattered in subduing Browns, 9-2.

Ed Smith, White Sox—Allowed but seven hits and shut out Athletics after first inning to win, 10-1.

Fred Fitzsimmons, Dodgers—Held Pirates to six hits and permitted no runs after first frame.

American League

Boston	19	8	.704
Cleveland	18	10	.643
Detroit	14	13	.519
Washington	13	16	.448
Philadelphia	12	15	.444
Chicago	12	16	.429
New York	11	16	.407
St. Louis	10	15	.400

Results May 22

Washington 9, St. Louis 2.
New York 8, Detroit 2.
Cleveland 9, Boston 6.
Chicago 10, Philadelphia 1.

College Baseball

By the Associated Press

Results May 22

Army 7, Wesleyan 4.
Ithaca 9, Mansfield (Pa.) 2.
Holy Cross 5, Yale 3.
Bates 7, Bowdoin 6.
Colgate 9, Cornell 2.
Amherst 3, Williams 2.
Clarkson 7, St. Michaels 5.
Brown 10, Tufts 9.
Dartmouth 6, Harvard 0.
Mass. State 9, Lowell Textile 2.
Hamilton 9, R. P. I. 1.
C. C. N. Y. 12 Brooklyn 5.
Muhlenberg 4, Lebanon Valley 3.
Michigan State 8, Toledo 3.
Panzer 4, Montclair Teachers 1.
Villanova 10, Temple 1
Penn-Penn A. C. wet grounds.
Washington (Md.)-West Chester, rain.

Southern Track Athletes Surge Forward With Feats

Southeastern Sidelines

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

JACKSONVILLE, Fla.—Like their "big business" brothers who are attempting to place the South in the economic "sun," southern athletes, representing colleges, clubs and schools, are making rapid strides in every sport in an effort to compete at least on an equal par with the other sections of the country. Track this year has followed such sports as football, basketball and swimming in this recent surge to the front.

At last week end's Southeastern and Southern Conference title events, tracksters, chiefly members of Louisiana State's powerful championship squad in the Southeastern, and Maryland, second to North Carolina in the Southern, wrote record-breaking performances into southern books that comparably place their section close to the top in national standing.

This is an unusual occurrence for southern track exponents.

Close Dual Meets

Today, southerners predict a close dual meet for its three leaders with any of the strong aggregations from other collegiate sections, besides mounting the platform of individual prowess for such stars as Billy Brown, Frank Church and J. C. Devail of Louisiana, Bob Salisbury, Vassa Cate and Henry Frederiksen of Georgia's runner-up Southeastern entry. Tommy Fields, Jim Murphy, A. Miller, Chronister, Fields, and the mile relay team of Maryland, and Harry M rch of North Carolina.

The above are merely winners or runners-up who would figure in national competitive scoring.

Brown of Louisiana, for instance, ran the hundred in 9.5 in a heat trial, which would provide quite a kick at the finish for any other section's representative to beat. Murphy's 21.6 in the final of the Southern is more than a good effort in the 220.

48.8 for 440

Church's 440 best of 48.8 in the Southeastern is championship time. Chronister's 4.17.7 mile, although not comparable to Cunningham, Fenske & Co., would figure high in collegiate competition. The other southern stars mentioned above are close at the heels of these leaders.

Louisiana's tracksters led a surging triumph in the Southeastern meet, their third consecutive victory, as Billy Brown set a record with three firsts, the first individual performance of this nature since the inaugural of the meeting in 1933.

State's bean-pole athlete scored in the 100, 220 dashes and broad jump. He was a member of the Olympic squad in 1936.

High Point Total

State's total of 69 points far exceeded Georgia's second-place total of 31 1-3 points, while Auburn was third with 26 2-3, Alabama fourth at 24, Georgia Tech fifth at 18½ in the 11 colleges represented.

Millard White of Tulane and Church of Louisiana's Bengals were double winners in the scoring.

Poor weather conditions with a stiff southeast wind kicking up smashed all hopes for record-breaking performances.

North Carolina, also winning for the third time in the Southern Conference, was forced to the limit by University of Maryland, the Tar Heels scoring 65 points as against Maryland's 57. Duke was third with 41 5-6 points.

Fields of Maryland turned in the only record-breaking performance in the two mile with a 9:40.4 time

* * *

Extensive spring practices seem to be the order of Florida's collegiate mentors this year. Florida set the pace with an extra three weeks after their new coach, Tom Lieb, arrived. Stetson University followed, and now Rollins, after a long winter session, has resumed drills.

* * *

Orlando Tennis Club won the state championship for clubs over the week end by defeating Tampa in their second-straight final series. Leaders of the squad were Bob Davis, Rollins College, state boys' champion; Billy Windham, Bob Robertson, Bill Hickey, Glenn Wilson, Jack Staten and Manny Pelaez.

* * *

Frank Guernsey, Orlando, was last week awarded Rice Institute's highest athletic award, the Bob Quinn Memorial Trophy, for his leadership, athletic prowess, sportsmanship, and scholarship. Guernsey is three times winner of the Southwest singles title, twice Intercollegiate singles champion, and No. 12 ranking player in the country.

Wendell Davis

Minor League Results

Results May 22

By the Associated Press

International League

Toronto 3, Buffalo 2.
Montreal 8, Rochester 3.
Jersey City 3 Syracuse 2.
Newark-Baltimore, threatening weather.

American Association

Minneapolis 12, St. Paul 5.
Columbus 3, Toledo 2.
Kansas City 10, Milwaukee 5.
Louisville 10, Indianapolis 5.

Pacific Coast League

Seattle 5, Oakland 3.
Los Angeles 5, Sacramento 4.
San Diego 8, San Francisco 6.
Hollywood 6, Portland 3.

Southern Association

Atlanta 16, Birmingham 4.
New Orleans 3, Chattanooga 2.
Others postponed, rain and wet grounds.

Texas League

Dallas 4, Beaumont 3.
Houston 5, Fort Worth 1.
Others postponed, rain.

Eastern League

Albany 9, Wilkes-Barre 2.
Binghamton 8, Scranton 6.
Elmira 7, Hartford 6.
Williamsport 5, Springfield 3.

Dodgers Let Ripple Go

BROOKLYN (AP)—The Dodgers have given outfielder Jimmy Ripple permission to make a deal for himself with some other major league club. If unsuccessful he has agreed to join the Montreal club of the International League.

Ripple's departure brought Brooklyn within the 25 player limit.

Ripple has conferred with Manager Frank Frisch of the Pittsburgh Pirates.

Option Renewed

TORONTO (CP)—Option of the New York Americans of the National Hockey League on Charley Conacher and Murray Armstrong has been renewed for another year, Manager Conn Smythe of the Toronto Maple Leafs has announced.

Rifle Team Captain

The New York University rifle team, Metropolitan Intercollegiate League champions, selected Karl Posch as the team captain for next season. Chester Baurer was appointed as rifle team manager for next season.

No Upsets In Women's Texas Golf

FORT WORTH, Texas, May 23 (AP)—Should an award be offered for the women's southern golf tournament that followed closest the form laid down by past records, this—the 29th—ought to be in line to receive the trophy.

Big names of women's golf—that is, all who entered the tournament — remained as they squared off in quarter-final matches.

National champion Betty Jameson of San Antonio, Defending Southern Champion Marion Miley of Lexington, Ky., Jane Cothran of Greenville, S. C., Dorothy Kirby of Atlanta, Ga., Mrs. Frank Goldthwaite of Fort Worth—all remained in the middle of the big scramble.

Thus far there has not been an upset to so much as shake a caddy's equilibrium.

Quarter-Finals

The tournament still can follow form the remainder of the way, even though the quarter-finals match in at least two instances, the stars in anybody's book.

For instance Miss Cothran clashes with Miss Miley and Mrs. Goldthwaite plays Miss Kirby.

In the two other matches there were splendid chances for upsets with Mrs. Estelle Lawson Page meeting Mrs. Sam Israel of New Orleans and Miss Jameson clashing with Miss Kay Pearson of Houston.

Miss Jameson appeared to have regained the touch that sent her to the national championship last year. She played without an error yesterday to master par and take out Mrs. E. R. Hury of San Antonio 5 and 4.

Results

Miss Miley had little trouble defeating Mrs. F. C. Rochon of Fort Worth 7 and 5.

Mrs. Page won over Mrs. Emily Randolph of Dallas 7 and 6, Mrs. Israel downed Mrs. W. T. Stafford of Dallas 5 and 4, Miss Pearson defeated Miss Joe Henson of Paris, Texas, 3 and 2, Miss Kirby won over Mrs. Connally Henson of Little Rock, 2 and 1, and Mrs. Goldthwaite vanquished Mrs. E. L. Donaldson of New Orleans 4 and 3.

Draw Announced For Crew Lanes In Hudson Race

NEW YORK, May 23 (AP)—California, winner of last year's varsity race in record time, and Washington, conqueror of the Golden Bears on the West Coast this season, were placed side-by-side in the draw yesterday for lanes for the intercollegiate regatta on the Hudson River, June 18.

Eight crews were drawn for the four-mile varsity race, six for the three-mile junior varsity event and four, the smallest in years, for the two-mile freshman row.

California, which was timed in 18:12 3-5 last year, drew No. 8, the outside lane, for the climax race of the regatta at Poughkeepsie while Washington drew No. 7. Syracuse drew the No. 1, lane, nearest the shore, and between the Orange and Huskies were placed Wisconsin, Princeton, the highly regarded Cornell eight, Navy, and Columbia.

For the junior varsity race, the No. 1 lane was left open. Columbia drew No. 2 with Cornell, Navy, California, Syracuse, last year's winner, and Washington on the outside of the Lions in order named. The freshmen will line up with Princeton in the No. 3 spot, then Cornell, Syracuse, and Columbia. Neither Washington, last year's victor, or California, will be represented in the yearling test.

Major League Leaders

By the Associated Press

American League

Batting—Hayes, Philadelphia, .413; Finney, Boston, .395

Runs—Case, Washington, 29; Foxx, Boston, and Moses, Philadelphia, 28.

Runs Batted In—Foxx, Boston, 39; Walker, Washington, 28.

Hits—Cramer, Boston, 37; Finney, Boston, 43.

Doubles—Boudreau, Cleveland, 13, Travis, Washington, 10.

Triples—Judnich, St. Louis, Finney, Boston, and Lewis, Washington, 4.

Home Runs—Foxx, Boston, 11; Trosky, Cleveland, 9.

Stolen Bases—Case, Washington, 12; Walker, Washington, 6.

Pitching—Milnar, Cleveland, and Dean, Philadelphia, 4-1.

National League

Batting—Danning, New York, .390; Lombardi, Cincinnati, .375.

Runs—Mize St. Louis, 25; five tied with 20.

Runs Batted In—Danning, New York, 27; Mize, St. Louis, 25.

Hits—Danning, New York, 39; Mize, St. Louis, and Leiber, Chicago, 37.

Doubles—Padgett, St. Louis, Werber, Cincinnati, and Danning, New York, 8.

Triples—Ross, Boston, 6; Camilli, Brooklyn, 4.

Home Runs—Mize St. Louis, 12; Danning, New York, and Werber, Cincinnati, 5.

Stolen Bases—Frey, Cincinnati, 6; Danning and Whitehead, New York, and Werber, Cincinnati, 3.

Pitching—Walters, Cincinnati, 6-0; Melton, New York, and Mulcahy, Philadelphia, 4-1.

Pippen Sold

DETROIT (AP)—Henry Pippen, right-handed pitcher obtained by the Detroit Tigers last year from the Philadelphia Athletics, has been sold to the Oakland Club of the Pacific Coast League. The amount involved was not disclosed.

In four games this season Pippen had one victory and two losses. His sale reduced the Detroit squad to 24, one under the player limit.

Northwestern Nine Seeks Big Ten Title This Week

Midwest Sidelines

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—Baseball will be the most important sport this week end for the students at Northwestern even though they will be host to the Big Ten outdoor track meet which is "tops" from a sport standpoint. The reason for this unusual situation is the possibility that the Wildcats' ball team will clinch a baseball championship for the first time in Big Ten competition. And the chances are very good that they will really turn the trick for their opponent is Ohio State which has scored only 18 runs in the six games played, hardly enough to match the pace set by Northwestern with 78 runs in 10 games.

The Purple will have to win both games they have scheduled with Ohio to achieve the goal, but a split would assure them a tie which would still give them the right to be considered champions. The probability is that they will be at the top when the season ends with Illinois and Wisconsin following in that order.

Still another reason for the Northwestern students' interest being other places than at the track meet is the strong possibility the tennis team led by Seymour Greenberg will be the victor in the conference competition this week end. The Purple have won all four of their dual meets, only losing four games in the process of winning.

The only championship won by the Wildcats last year was golf and ineligibility has just about precluded any faint hope of a repetition in this activity.

* * *

There is a strong possibility that the victory of the Pittsburgh track men over the Michigan team 67 to 64 is a preview of what to expect at the Big Ten meet at Dyche Stadium in Evanston this Saturday. It is problematical if Ralph Schwartzkopf, Michigan captain and great two miler, will enter the meet and the loss of the first place points he would gain may be just enough to let the boys from Indiana or possibly Wisconsin squeeze in for a victory. Of course the Wolverines were also without the services of their star sprint man against the Panthers.

The fine balance of the Michigan team will be responsible if they come up the winner next Saturday, just as it was when they won the indoor title with only two first places. Indiana's success will be dependent upon a few brilliant boys while Wisconsin will be successful because of all-around strength.

* * *

Ohio State University had the Big Ten Golf Tournament for the first time it has ever been played in Ohio and came up with a sophomore who led the field in individual play. The course was dedicated only last Saturday and is made up of two setups of 18 holes each. The construction started in the summer of 1936 and has been under way for nearly four years. One layout of 6,900 yards is known as the Scarlet course and the other is 6,700 yards and known as the Gray course, thus using the school colors to designate them.

Since building the golf course at the University of Michigan the team from that school has been either the leader or close to the top in collegiate competition, so it can be expected that from now on, the Ohio team will more frequently be up in the top positions with lower gross scores.

Just a couple of months ago the University of Chicago acquired one of the finest golf courses in America. Mr. A. D. Lasker made a gift to the school of a large section of his estate and on it was the golf course which had been built as a hobby by the donor. The schools of the Western Conference as a group are without a doubt the finest equipped for sports, of all the conferences in the country. The greatest athletic plant in America is at the University of Michigan, and stands as a monument to Fielding Yost who has given so many years to its building.

Ed. Felt

Starting Field Increased to 16 At Indianapolis

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., May 23 (AP)—The assured starting field for the Indianapolis Motor Speedway 500-mile race May 30 was increased to 16 yesterday as Kelly Petillo and Sam Hanks, both of Los Angeles; George Barringer of Wichita Falls, Texas, and Harry McQuinn of Indianapolis qualified for the speed classic.

Petillo, one of two former winners of the "500" entered this year, wheeled his own four-cylinder mount around the track at a speed of 125.331 miles an hour to win the inside position in the fifth row.

Sitting alongside Petillo in the fifth row will be Hanks, a newcomer to the Indianapolis track. Piloting a car entered by Leon Duray, a former driver, Hanks reeled off 10 miles at 123.064 miles an hour.

The third man in the fifth row will be McQuinn, driving a car entered by Bill White of Los Angeles. McQuinn, who broke a water line in practice Sunday, got his speedster up to 122.486 miles an hour for the four-lap test.

Barringer won the inside spot in the sixth row with a speed of 121.889 miles an hour.

Davis Signed

HARRISBURG, Va. (AP)—Ludwig Davis, 19, pitcher on the Elkton High School team, has been signed for the Philadelphia Athletics by Scout Ira Thomas and will report to the Quaker City after his graduation in June.

Davis, a tall youth weighing 185 pounds, lost only one game for his team during the last two years.

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The Home Forum

The Tung An Market

ONE HAS TO choose a nice day on which to make a trip to the Tung An Shih Ch'ang—the Eastern Peace Market. Not that it is out-of-doors; on the contrary, it is a huge rabbit warren, composed of many scores of little shops, all under the same high roof. Countless alleys cross and intersect, with sometimes a glimpse of sky under a straw-mat awning very high above them. All of the alleys are floored with uneven paving stones. Hence, during the bitter Peking winter, the cold creeps up from below and presses down upon one from all sides in the sunless interior, until it feels as if the visitor were in a colossal icebox. And, in the hot North China summer, the airless stuffiness beats down upon him with the intensity of an oven.

Recently, on a day which was just right, we spent an afternoon in the market. The great structure lies at an intersection where one can gaze down in perspective to the massive Eastern Peace Gate, leading to the high rose walls and endless yellow-tiled roofs of the Forbidden City. One's ricksha, with those of hundreds of other shoppers, must wait in a side street; while many scores of bicycles are parked systematically in the entrance space, a gleaming metal phalanx.

* * *

We elbowed our way through the big front door, blinking a little inside the vast dim vault of the market. It was not easy to make our way smoothly along the alleys; the place was too crowded. The whole market echoed with the sound of hundreds of feet, the murmur of hundreds of bargaining voices. There were Chinese of all ages and classes—rich and poor, old and young, modern and conservative. There were many Japanese, too—stubby little business men in cheap foreign-style clothes, and women in kimono and clogs, and small school children in navy blue uniforms and woolen stockings. From the back of the market came the clang of gongs and the nasal recitative of a Chinese theater which is housed there. A warm mellow aroma drifted from one of the Chinese restaurants under the same roof, and the smell of fish from a fish stall, and the sweet fresh odor of fruit from a fruit stand—the red Korean apples, the hard round Chefoo pears, the brilliant orange-gold persimmons piled in picturesque masses. Farther along, another array of color met our eye in the form of an artificial flower stall, gaudy with posies of paper and chenille and painted cloth.

Doubtless the stalls nearest the entrance are the most coveted, and command the highest rent. Here we saw the dealers in jewel jade—or what is shown, at least, as jewel jade. We noticed many little bright pellets, of various sizes, laid out like emerald-green drops of water on squares of magenta and cerise. There were pieces of opaque green and white jade, too—bracelets, brooches, small bowls and figures. The dealers peered into our face eagerly as we passed, hoping to see us look interested. But we moved on.

* * *

The elegant tone of the jade stalls soon gave way to the humbler clutter of the market. We ducked through the door of a shop at the side, more imposing than the open stalls. It was in one of those rows of real indoor stores with glass windows on the front, which form the walls of the many alleys. This one seemed to sell leather goods—suitcases in the foreign style, children's school-book bags, handbags for modernized Chinese ladies, made of black, brown, and red leather. There were also foreign-style boots and shoes. All leather goods, however, are expensive now.

We preferred another shop down the alley, which sold old-style slippers for Chinese ladies. There were rows and rows of narrow bright silk slippers, embroidered or beaded with felicitous symbols, such as the peony or the bat or the phoenix. There were even some of the tiny pointed slippers for the old-fashioned women with bound feet—the "golden lilies" of the poetic legends.

It was at this point in our peregrinations that we acquired a companion. A funny old man, with a few long bedraggled whiskers passing for a beard, had been hovering about. He had overheard our inquiries at a certain toy stall. Now, without our leave, he appointed himself our emissary, and bustled ahead of us to all the other toy shops along our route, hastily pushing in to ask our question before we had a chance to ask it ourself. We needed no interpreter, being quite able to shop in Chinese. But by thus presiding over the transaction, he would be able to go back and claim a "squeeze" from the dealer. This sum would, of course, be added to the price of our purchase and would ultimately come out of our own pocket. Nevertheless, the grinning old charlatan was too amusing to be resisted. We were willing to be slightly victimized for the entertainment of his company.

The object of our quest was a mouse—a large mouse of hard unpainted rubber, complete with squeak, to replace one which had recently been gnawed to extinction by its owner, a pet dog. Now, wherever we went, from one to another of the several dozen toy stalls in the market, our old guide rushed ahead and piped: *"Chiao-p'i lao-shu yu mei yu?"*

But everywhere, alas, the long-gowned, black-skullcapped fathers and sons in charge of the little shops would look blank and frown and reply, *"Mei yu*—no have got." Several of them offered us a celluloid mouse. One showed us a rubber bird; but it wouldn't do at all. It squeaked beautifully; but the rubber was too soft for strong canine teeth. The Japanese, we learned, were to blame for this, as for all other lacks and grievances in present-day China; their army was said to use up most of the available stock of rubber. There was none left for toys.

* * *

At length we gave up our search, having come to the alley where most of the second-hand book stores are. There were Chinese books galore, of course—ranging from cheap paper-backed novels to fine rare volumes bound in silk boxes and fastened with tiny ivory clasps. There were old magazines and papers from all over the world. And there were shelves of foreign books, too, in English and other languages—old and new, valuable and worthless. It was fun to search among them, always hoping to unearth some out-of-print treasure of collector's value—Laufer's "Jade," perhaps, or Doré's classic series on Chinese folk lore. Moreover, the cleverness of the dealers is such that, without themselves being able to speak English, they can often locate even the most improbable book somewhere in the mysterious old city, if one will write out its title for them.

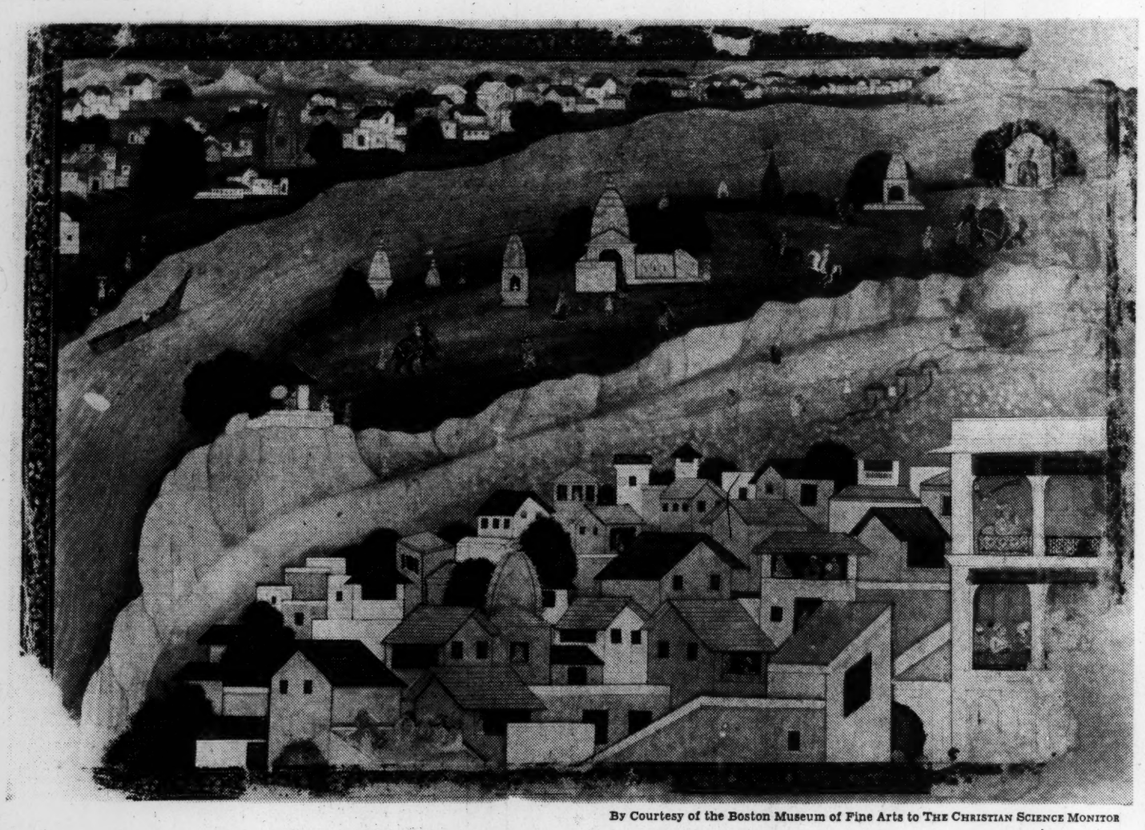
An hour passed like a minute, and only the dimming light reminded us that it was time to go. As we neared the front entrance, we suddenly met our droll old envoy again; we had forgotten all about him.

"What!" we exclaimed in Chinese. "Are you still here?"

He chuckled and cackled in great good nature, none the less amiable because he had made no profit out of us.

"Yes—still here!" he replied.

MARGARET M. MACKAY



By Courtesy of the Boston Museum of Fine Arts to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

A TOWN ON A RIVER BANK IN INDIA: *A Rajput Painting*

THIS CHARMING VIEW was painted in the early nineteenth century by an Indian artist of the Kāngrā school. The school is named for the Kāngrā Valley and Panjab plains nearby. It represents the later efforts of Pahārī painting, one of the two geographic divisions of the Rajput style.

There is portrayed a small town which is located on both banks of a river. The drawing is clear and descriptive, aiming to show the topography of the little town. The Kāngrā pictures are characterized through carefully placed outlines which define the subjects in a readable way. "Kāngrā draftsmanship," says Dr. Ananda Coomaraswamy, "indeed becomes increasingly realistic and explicit, and it is evident that the artists have to a considerable extent studied from nature. . . ."

In that respect, the Indian artist approaches the European viewpoint.

Universal Love

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THROUGHOUT THE AGES many false concepts of God have presented Him as capable of anger and revenge, as being partial, as sending disease, sickness, and death. And such false views are by no means entirely eliminated from the human consciousness today.

The concept set forth by Mary Baker Eddy on page 140 of the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," is satisfying and complete, namely, "The Christian Science God is universal, eternal, divine Love, which changeth not and causeth no evil, disease, nor death." To understand, even slightly, that God is Love, changeless, universal Love, helps to dispel the false concepts of Him. Through the study of Christian Science they have been replaced for many by the glorious truth that "God is universal, eternal, divine Love," and this changed view has brought about a great improvement of health and morals.

Being "universal, eternal, divine," Love must be ever present and omnipotent. Therefore, nothing but Love, God, has presence, intelligence, or power. From this simple premise is drawn the conclusion that the so-called opposites of divine Love are powerless and never present. The opposite of Love is hate. Associated with this wholly false mental quality are malice, resentment, bad temper, intolerance, aggression, cruelty, tyranny, personal domination, unjust and hurtful criticism. All these evil beliefs are warlike ingredients, whether they lead to a world war or a quarrel between individuals.

Is there any warlike condition in universal Love, in the divine Mind which is God? It is quite impossible to admit the reality of evil and remain logically true to the premise of God as "universal, eternal, divine Love." And today Christian Science comes with its heartening and comforting message that in the reality of God's ever-presence there is no evil, no war, no sin, disease, or death. Such are unknown to God and spiritual man. None of these errors, which are the ingredients of war, are real or true, because they are not to be found in universal Love, divine Mind. What seems to be active evil is the result of wrong thinking, of failure to understand God as universal Love.

There is an old saying, "It takes two to make a quarrel." World thought is constituted of individual thinking. Therefore, the belief in war must be overcome by conquering the various evils in individual thinking which lead to war. This is done as men and women realize the meaning of universal Love and practice it in their daily living. Love, entertained, renders hatred impotent.

Mrs. Eddy writes (Science and Health, p. 13): "Love is impartial and universal in its adaptation and bestowals. It is the open fount which cries, 'Ho, every one that thirsteth, come ye to the waters.' " Divine Love is all-inclusive. No one is left out of its all-embracing compass. Every man, woman, and child, in reality, is living in "universal, eternal, divine Love." In his address to the Athenians, Paul declared of God (Acts 17:28), "In him we live, and move, and have our being." Such an understanding of God, universal divine Love, eliminates the erroneous beliefs of mortal mind, such as racial or national superiority and exclusiveness.

Peter said (Acts 10:34, 35), "Of a truth I perceive that God is no respecter of persons: but in every nation he that feareth him, and worketh righteousness, is accepted with him." He learned this great fact when he was sent to preach the gospel to Cornelius, the centurion, and gained a lesson in universality, tolerance, equality, brotherhood.

But someone may ask: How can you prove that God is universal Love? How do you know it? We have the Apostle John's statement that "God is love" (I John 4:16); and that God is universal divine Love was surely proved beyond doubt by Christ Jesus in his wonderful healing works for mankind, in his own supreme sacrifice on the cross, and in his glorious resurrection and ascension. It is being proved again today in the healing work of Christian Science, for through the realization that God is universal divine Love, great numbers have been healed morally and physically. Christian Scientists know, too, that the more they succeed in expressing the qualities of universal Love, the happier and better their lives become. They know themselves to be in possession of a priceless truth which opens the door to untold spiritual happiness and joy.

Eventually, Christian Science, by revealing the truth to mankind, will be acknowledged and acclaimed by a grateful world. The time will come when, as foreseen by Isaiah (2:4), "Nation shall not lift up sword against nation, neither shall they learn war any more." Mrs. Eddy has said (Science and Health, p. 266), "Universal Love is the divine way in Christian Science."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into German]

Die allumfassende Liebe

Übersetzung des auf dieser Seite in englischer Sprache erscheinenden christlich-wissenschaftlichen Aufsatzes

ZU ALLEN ZEITEN haben viele falsche Gottesbegriffe Gott so dargestellt, als ob Er des Zornes und der Rache fähig wäre, als ob Er parteiisch wäre und Krankheit, Siechtum und Tod verhänge. Und diese falschen Anschauungen sind heute durchaus nicht ganz aus dem menschlichen Bewußtsein ausgemerzt.

Der Begriff, den Mary Baker Eddy auf Seite 140 im christlich-wissenschaftlichen Lehrbuch „Wissenschaft und Gesundheit mit Schlüssel zur Heiligen Schrift" darlegt, ist befriedigend und vollständig, nämlich: „Der Gott der Christlichen Wissenschaft ist die allumfassende, ewige, göttliche Liebe, die sich nicht ändert, noch Böses, Krankheit oder Tod verursacht". Verstehen, wenn auch nur in geringem Maße, daß Gott die Liebe, die unveränderliche, allumfassende Liebe ist, hilft die falschen Begriffe von Ihm vertreiben. Viele haben sie durch Ergründen der Christlichen Wissenschaft aufgegeben und die herrliche Wahrheit angenommen, daß „Gott die allumfassende, ewige, göttliche Liebe" ist, und diese neue Anschauung hat eine große Besserung der Gesundheit und der Sitten bewirkt.

Da die Liebe „allumfassend, ewig, göttlich" ist, muß sie immer gegenwärtig und allmächtig sein. Daher hat nichts als die Liebe, Gott, Gegenwart, Intelligenz oder Macht. Aus dieser einfachen Voraussetzung folgt, daß die sogenannten Gegensätze der göttlichen Liebe machtlos und nie gegenwärtig sind. Das Gegenteil der Lieb ist Haß. Verknüpft mit dieser ganz falschen mentalen Eigenschaft sind Bosheit, Groll, Zorn, Unduldsamkeit, Anmaßung, Grausamkeit, persönliche Beherrschung, ungerechtes und kränkendes Tadeln. Alle diese bösen Annahmen sind kriegerischer Natur, ob sie zu einem Weltkrieg oder einem Streit zwischen einzelnen Menschen führen.

Ist in der allumfassenden Liebe, in dem göttlichen Gemüt, das Gott ist, ein kriegerischer Zustand? Es ist ganz unmöglich, die Wirklichkeit des Bösen zuzugeben und der Voraussetzung, daß Gott „die allumfassende, ewige, göttliche Liebe" ist, folgerichtig treu zu bleiben. Und heute kommt die Christliche Wissenschaft mit ihrer aufmunternden, ermutigenden Botschaft, daß es in der Wirklichkeit der Allgegenwart Gottes nichts Böses, keinen Krieg, keine Sünde, keine Krankheit und keinen Tod gibt. Gott und dem geistigen Menschen sind diese Übel unbekannt. Keiner dieser Irrtümer, aus denen Krieg entsteht, ist wirklich oder wahr, weil sie nicht in der allumfassenden Liebe, dem göttlichen Gemüt, zu finden sind. Was tätiges Übel zu sein scheint, ist die Folge falschen Denkens, des Versagens, Gott als die allumfassende Liebe zu verstehen.

Ein altes Sprichwort lautet: „Zum Streiten gehören zwei". Das Weltdenken ist die Gesamtsumme des Denkens der einzelnen. Daher muß der Glaube an Krieg durch Überwindung der zum Krieg führenden mannigfaltigen Übel im Denken der einzelnen ausgelöscht werden. Dies geschieht, wenn die Menschen die Bedeutung der allumfassenden Liebe erkennen und in ihrem täglichen Leben betätigen. Wo Liebe herrscht, ist Haß machtlos.

Mrs. Eddy schreibt (Wissenschaft und Gesundheit, S. 13): „Liebe ist unparteiisch und allumfassend in ihrer Anwendbarkeit und in ihren Gaben. Sie ist der offene Quell, der da ruft: ‚Wohlan, alle, die ihr durstig seid, kommet her zum Wasser'". Die göttliche Liebe schließt alle in sich. Niemand ist außerhalb ihres allumfassenden Bereichs. In Wirklichkeit lebt jeder Mensch—Mann, Frau oder Kind—in der „allumfassenden, ewigen, göttlichen Liebe". In seiner Ansprache an die Athener erklärte Paulus von Gott (Apg. 17, 28): „In ihm leben, weben und sind wir". Ein solches Verständnis von Gott, der allumfassenden, göttlichen Liebe, merzt die falschen Annahmen des sterblichen Gemüts wie Rassen- oder Volksüberlegenheit und Sonderstellung aus.

Petrus sagte (Apg. 10, 34. 35): „Nun erfahre ich mit der Wahrheit, daß Gott die Person nicht ansieht, sondern in allerlei Volk, wer ihn fürchtet und recht tut, der ist ihm angenehm". Er lernte diese große Tatsache verstehen, als er zu dem Hauptmann Kornelius gesandt wurde, das Evangelium zu predigen, und eine Lehre in Allumfassenheit, Duldsamkeit, Gleichheit und Brüderlichkeit gewann.

Aber jemand mag fragen: Wie kannst du beweisen, daß Gott die allumfassende Liebe ist? Woher weist du es? Wir haben die Erklärung des Apostels Johannes: „Gott ist Liebe" (1. Joh. 4, 16). Und Christus Jesus bewies wahrlich über jeden Zweifel hinaus, daß Gott die allumfassende, göttliche Liebe ist, durch seine wunderbaren Heilungswerke für die Menschheit, durch sein erhabenes Opfer am Kreuz und durch seine herrliche Auferstehung und Himmelfahrt. Es wird heute durch das Heilungswerk der Christlichen Wissenschaft wieder bewiesen; denn durch die Erkenntnis, daß Gott die allumfassende, göttliche Liebe ist, sind zahlreiche Menschen sittlich und leiblich geheilt worden. Die Christlichen Wissenschafter wissen auch, daß ihr Leben umso glücklicher und besser wird, je mehr es ihnen gelingt, die Eigenschaften der allumfassenden Liebe auszudrücken. Sie wissen, daß sie eine köstliche Wahrheit besitzen, die die Tür zu unsagbarer geistiger Glückseligkeit und Freude öffnet.

Mit der Zeit wird die Christliche Wissenschaft von einer dankbaren Welt anerkannt und begrüßt werden, da sie der Menschheit die Wahrheit enthüllt. Es wird die Zeit kommen, die Jesaja voraussagt (K. 2, 4), wo „kein Volk wider das andere ein Schwert aufheben wird, und werden hinfort nicht mehr kriegen lernen". Mrs. Eddy hat erklärt (Wissenschaft und Gesundheit, S. 266): „Die allumfassende Liebe ist der göttliche Weg in der Christlichen Wissenschaft".

Auskunft über christlich-wissenschaftliche Schriften in deutscher Sprache gibt auf Anfrage die christlich-wissenschaftliche Verlagsgesellschaft (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.).

Exploiting the Little Mozart

THE CHILDHOOD of Mozart is one of the masterpieces of the rococo. His loving but ambitious father raised him on the principle that he was a performing bear: from his sixth year he was dragged over the map of Europe, and exhibited as a marvel—which, indeed, he was. Great monarchs made much of him, and by the time he was fourteen he had seen the interior of every palace from London to Naples. His amazing virtuosity and facile improvisations made him the wonder of the age. The boy's compositions were so remarkable that skeptics accused his father of having written them. . . .

Mozart was three when he began to amuse himself at the keyboard, and the next year his formal lessons began. At five he was improvising little minuets, and his delighted father was writing them down. Like Bach, Leopold Mozart copied into a notebook simple pieces for his children to study, and among them were works of Hasse, Telemann, and—most important—Karl Philipp Emanuel Bach. These were to be, for a while at least, the staples of their concerts. Their travels began in 1762 with a performance before the Elector of Bavaria at Munich. The tremendous furore over the handsome *Wunderkinder* whetted Leopold's appetite, and he was soon busy systematically taking advantage of their childish appeal. Later the same year they proceeded by easy stages to Vienna, concertizing on the way. Everywhere, the children's talent, but even more Wolfgang's charm, made friends for them, and aroused unprecedented enthusiasm. At Vienna they found the city ready to receive them with open arms: their fame had preceded them. They had scarcely arrived when a command invitation to play at court was presented at their lodgings.—From "Men of Music," by WALLACE BROCKWAY and HERBERT WEINSTOCK. (New York: Simon and Schuster.)

In a World So Dark With Wrong

The heart being eager—and wise
In loving all bright things,
Will crowd into the eyes
At petals and wings;—
For a bird at rest, or flying
Over the meadow,
Or a slow day that is dying
Folded in shadow,
The heart will swell and ache
And presently sing
An easeful song for the sake
Of the lovely thing—
And a flower hid in grass
It will love so much
It will lose the way to pass,
And linger to touch
The flower, with a sigh of song
That is like a kiss—

To a world so dark with wrong
The heart brings this.

DAVID MORTON

We Undertake an Adventure in Honey

NO HONEY ON EARTH ever equals in flavor and texture the honey produced by one's own bees. Blinded by mother love, the fruits of my orchard glowed the rosiest; my own green peas and sweet corn seemed the juiciest; and my weeds were the most numerous and strongest of all the gardens of the world.

In spite of the fact that . . . one prefers as a rule the flavor of honey eaten in childhood, I maintain that the first crop of honey from my own yard set the standard of comparison of honeys from all over the world. Whenever a parcel post package arrived unheralded, I knew some friend, wandering somewhere about the globe, thought of me, chuckled and purchased some honey and sent me a sample to taste. . . .

Honey from Europe, far-famed Mount Hymettus, from the Caucasus, the Indies, and China all added their quota of flavor and color to the shelves of the kitchen pantry. Our own country, with its wide range of climate and flora, contributed over two hundred varieties; the light honeys were used for all dainty confections; the darker honeys found their way into all meats, cakes, and preserves which called for richness and spices. . . .

Know thy honey, was the first lesson I learned for the appreciation of its flavors and the effectiveness of its use. Whether in the form of comb, extracted or crystallized honey, each has its own definite character. All pure honey crystallizes sooner or later. Crystallization is due sometimes to weather conditions, to the quality of nectar, the processes of dehydration, abrupt changes in temperature of storage, or to violent motion. Some honeys crystallize quickly, others slowly; some form coarse crystals, others become smooth as silk. Honey in its crystallized form was convenient to use, for it stayed where it was put and did not drip over everything on its way from the honey jar to its ultimate goal. There was no reason for looking askance at a jar of honey which was cloudy, for it could be brought back to its original clarity by heating it gently over hot water.

The flavor of honey depends upon that illusive something contained in the nectar of flowers from which it is gathered. . . . Clover, alfalfa, alsike, all produced a mild-flavored honey which is about eighty per cent of the commercial honey in our markets. The delicate wild raspberry and pale orange blossom offered each its distinctive flavor, while still almost white in color. The amber honey of sumac, goldenrod, and wild flowers was rich and spicy and offered greater surprises to the palate. Buckwheat gave the strongest flavor, heaviest texture, and darkest color of all that came to my shelves.

True to all products of nature, two crops of honey were never exactly alike. It was this endless variety of texture and taste which made every experiment in the use of honey an unforetold adventure.—From "Bees in the Garden and Honey in the Larder," by MARY LOUISE COLEMAN, copyright, 1938, 1939, reprinted by permission of Doubleday, Doran and Company, Inc.

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New England and Boston News | Second Section | THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR | Page Thirteen | Closing Stocks Pages 18-19 Bonds — Curb

BOSTON, THURSDAY, MAY 23, 1940

Anglo-U. S. Amity Aided At Braintree

English cleric brings scroll, leather-bound volume for Tercentenary of Bay State town.

A further link will be welded in the chain of friendship and understanding which unites the people of the United States with the land of their forefathers when the Rev. Anthony J. Lewis, official representative from Braintree, England, brings greetings to Braintree, Mass., at the Tercentenary banquet at the town hall tonight.

Arriving at town hall this morning Mr. Lewis displayed a blue leather-bound album with gold lettering containing in pictures and story an historical record of the little English town from which the early settlers of Braintree, Mass. came. He also bore an illuminated scroll, done by hand on rich velum, bringing official greetings from the District Council of Braintree and Bocking, Essex, England.

The scroll, which will be presented with the album during the Tercentenary ceremonies, bore this message:

To the Town of Braintree in the State of Massachusetts founded three centuries ago by our forefathers who left these shores in pursuit of their ideals,

The Town of Braintree, in the County of Essex in England, sendeth greetings.

It is with joy and affection fair daughter, erstwhile sapling of this parent stock, that we now behold thee in thy grace and stature. May the Almighty Gardener under whose loving care thou wast transplanted in a lovely land continue to water thy roots with His sweet rains and thy Branches with His refreshing dews. May no blight assail thee nor storms distress thee so that under His divine protection they goodly Fruits may ever gladden His eye and find favour in the sight of men.

Given under the Corporate Seal of the Braintree and Bocking Urban District Council this sixteenth day of April, one thousand, nine hundred and forty.

A. E. Delph, Chairman
Norman Orfeur, Clerk

Mr. Lewis, who will go to Ohio to receive an honorary degree from his alma mater, Marietta College, before returning to his native England, said he hoped his mission to America would help to strengthen the bond of friendship between the two great English-speaking nations.

"The morale of our people at home is excellent in this hour of great trial," he said. "There is no despondency—only a great faith that we will be victorious."

"Just before leaving for America I walked along Oxford Street in London early one evening," Mr. Lewis continued. "The streets were crowded with people, restaurants were filled, and things were going on about as usual. Except for the appearance of many men in uniform there was little to indicate that a war was in progress."

"People in America seem more fearful of the outcome than our own folk who are so close to the battle," the clergyman added.

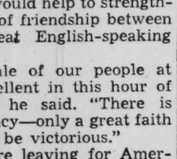
Although admitting the possibility that the British Government might move to Canada in the event of a German invasion, Mr. Lewis minimized the idea and said he did not believe the Government would have to flee.

The four-day Tercentenary program began this afternoon with historical exhibits in several of the Braintree Churches and private residences. Gov. Leverett Saltonstall will be principal speaker at the banquet which begins at 7 o'clock at Town Hall. Honor guests in addition to the Governor and Mr. Lewis will include: Arthur W. French, Thayer School of Civil Engineering, Dartmouth College; Mayor Thomas S. Burgin of Quincy; Charles Francis Adams; Col. Roger G. Alexander, West Point; Maj. Gen. James A. Woodruff, First Corps Area, United States Army; Lieut. Gov. Horace T. Cahill.

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau

Boston and Vicinity: Continued rainy weather this afternoon, tonight and Friday, with slight temperature change, lowest tonight near or slightly below 50 degrees; probably clearing during Friday afternoon; moderate to fresh northeasterly winds.



Maine and New Hampshire: Occasional rain on the coast; showers in the interior tonight and Friday; little change in temperature.

Vermont: Occasional showers tonight and Friday; little change in temperature; strong northeast winds over east portion.

Massachusetts: Rain tonight and probably Friday morning; little change in temperature; strong northeast winds over east portion.

Rhode Island: Rain tonight and probably Friday morning; little change in temperature; northeast winds over south portion.

Connecticut: Rain tonight and probably Friday morning; not much change in temperature.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Strong northeast winds reaching gale force off Nantucket tonight and diminishing over south portion Friday; occasional rain tonight and Friday.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	48	54	New Orleans	72	85
Chicago	57	60	New York	55	69
Denver	43	60	Norfolk	64	70
Helena	44	79	Philadelphia	58	68
Kansas City	55	73	St. Louis	55	74
Los Angeles	59	73	San Francisco	53	63
Miami	72	93	Washington	66	77
Minneapolis	50	68			

A—7:30 a. m., E. D. S. T., May 23.
B—Maximum, May 22.

High Tides at Boston

Thursday, 1:27 p. m. E. D. S. T.; height 10.0 feet.
Friday, 1:41 a. m. E. D. S. T.; height 11.1 feet.
Light all vehicles by 8:36 p. m. Thursday.

To Strengthen Friendship's Bond

By a Staff Photographer

Greetings From Braintree, England

Brought by the Rev. Anthony J. Lewis, M. A., to Braintree, Mass., as Tercentenary Program begins. Left to right: Margaret Johnson, Joseph Lyle McCorison, Jr., Chairman of Tercentenary Committee; Mr. Lewis, and Bertha Gould.

Vermont's Democrats For Roosevelt

BENNINGTON, Vt., May 23 (AP) —Ambrose O'Connell, Second Assistant Postmaster General, keynoted the Vermont Democratic Convention today with the assertion that "the only hope of providing the kind of government the American people desire lies in the Democratic Party."

"The American people have revealed in unmistakable terms the kind of government they propose shall have control of the national destiny during the next few years," he said in a prepared address before the delegates, who are to choose the state's six votes to the Chicago nominating convention.

"They want a government that will keep the peace within the world while extending the borders of economic justice at home. . . . It is our duty to have the party fitted for the task."

The convention adopted two resolutions endorsing President Roosevelt and instructing the delegates to support him in the national convention.

The State committee's slate of 10 delegates—two with a full vote each and the other eight with a half-vote each—follows:

Frank H. Duffy, Sr., and Cleon Perkins, both of Rutland; Mrs. Fred C. Martin of Bennington, Peter Hincks of Middlebury, James A. Kennan of St. Johnsbury, George R. Stackpole of Winooski, John Burns of Burlington, John McGraw of Georgia, Herbert C. Comings of Richford, and Dr. A. H. Smith of Barre.

All were elected except Mr. Burns, who bowed to State Senator Matthew G. Leary, also of Burlington.

Declaring the Roosevelt Administration had charged itself with the dual task of keeping the peace and making America fit and ready, Mr. O'Connell said there had not been a single incident that could involve us in other people's wars.

"The first safeguard against involvement was the enactment of the neutrality program which was intended to keep the ships of the United States out of belligerent waters," he added. "Because of the administration's forethought in sponsoring this law, the first eight months of the European war have gone by without a single American life being lost at sea."

Vermont Republicans will hold their state convention tomorrow in Montpelier. Representative Joseph W. Martin, Jr. (R), Massachusetts, Minority Leader in the House, is to be the keynoter. Political leaders have expressed belief the national convention delegation from the State would go unpledged.

List Unpledged

PROVIDENCE, R. I., May 23 (AP) —A recommendation that Rhode Island's delegation to the Democratic National Convention go to Chicago unpledged, but instructed to support President Roosevelt for a third term if he is a candidate, will be made to the state convention tomorrow by the executive committee of the Democratic State Committee.

Delegates-at-large and from the two congressional districts will be selected at the meeting tomorrow and the indorsement of the third term movement will be in the form of a resolution from the resolutions committee, State Chairman Dennis J. Roberts said.

Suffragan Bishop Named

HARTFORD, Conn., May 23 (AP) —Connecticut Episcopalians elected the Very Rev. Walter H. Gray, Dean of Christ Church Cathedral, Hartford, as Suffragan Bishop at the annual diocesan convention.

Boys' Clubs Found Deterrent To Crime as Character Gains

Boys' Clubs of America "will live and grow," declared Director D. W. Armstrong of the Worcester Boys' Club today at the thirty-fourth national convention, because they "meet the most essential and fundamental needs of boys in the promotion of healthy activities, in providing opportunities for development, and they nurture character in a perfectly normal 'boy' atmosphere."

The Boys' Club movement, supported entirely by private donations, primarily meets needs of underprivileged youngsters, Mr. Armstrong pointed out, explaining that no other public or private agency seems to be providing such service for that group.

Mr. Armstrong based his confidence in the Boys' Clubs' future on grounds that "men and women of America are vitally interested in youth and will see to it that this organization, which helps boys develop to the limit of their individual capacities in the American way, shall grow in usefulness."

In the general discussions this morning at the Hotel Statler, E. Roland Harriman, President of the Boys' Club of New York, held that emphasis should not be placed on the boys' club "as a crime deterrent or reformatory," but rather this phase should be regarded "strictly as a by-product of character building."

"Just as we hope that our own children will be better citizens with proper education and environment," he added, "so members of the Boys' Clubs should and must be better citizens for the opportunities that are given them in Boys' Clubs.

"Just as our 'kids' may become problem children," he continued, "so there will be certain boys who can be helped over hard bumps by affiliation in Boys' Clubs where they can be influenced by the staff and more definitely by companions of their own age."

Mr. Harriman emphasized the similarity between a boys' club and a three-legged stool: one leg being the boys, another the professional staff, and the other the directors who govern policy and provide proper financing.

"It is," he explained, "not possible or desirable to handpick or select the boy members for their quality or good behavior; in fact, in most localities, the club is placed deliberately where the boy population is of the toughest and where facilities, such as a club provides, are lacking. In a new club in particular, it is essential that the other two legs of the stool, at least at the outset, be of the strongest possible material so that the third leg, representing the boys, can be propped up until it, by itself, can bear its full burden of the weight."

WPA Documents Put on Film In Huge Space-Saving Move

Tom Jones or John Doe, or any one of the thousands employed by the Work Projects Administration in Massachusetts may never have had a thought about breaking into the movies, but it almost amounts to that.

For the thousands of documents about the workers of the WPA and its predecessors have been microfilmed by order of the National Archives in Washington. Each worker's file, from application to termination slip, has been preserved on tiny strips of celluloid.

The result has been a tremendous saving in stack space. Officials on the microfilming project at the old warehouse as 12 Farnsworth Street place the ratio at 200-to-1. They mean that every foot occupied by the reels of film would have meant 200 feet under the old methods of filing documents or photostats.

The steps in microfilming a file of a worker or a work-project are on display during this week's "Open House" of WPA projects.

There are 200 men and women in the microfilming project, under the direction of Herbert J. Randall, Custodian of Records. Only five of them, however, do the actual filming. The rest of the staff prepare the documents in their chronological or alphabetical order. Filmed on reels approximately half an inch wide and 100 feet long, the documents can be reproduced in full.

Only 10,000 square feet are needed now to house records formerly taking up 33,000 square feet. In addition, the 10,000 square feet provide space for a clerical staff for copying and photostatic work.

One reel of the 16 millimeter film takes care of 2,300 ordinary letters; 15,000 to 18,000 documents are filmed on one machine daily.

When microfilming is completed, National Archives will have a record on reels of this country's greatest work relief program from 1933 to 1939.

Maine's State Finance Found In Good Order

Gov. Barrows reports to Legislature an even better condition than he himself had known.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AUGUSTA, Maine, May 23—Gov. Lewis O. Barrows, today told the special session of the 89th Legislature, in a message based on the report of Ernst and Ernst, independent auditors who have been probing Maine's financial affairs, that the State's financial condition has been found even better than he, himself, had known.

The report, he said, demonstrates the strong financial position of the State and shows accomplishment of two objectives—living within its income and balancing its budget.

"With pardonable pride I hope that you and every other citizen will examine this report," he said, declaring it shows the budget for 1939 balanced by $96,265.13 instead of the announced $12,355.08 and a reduction of $2,000,000 in the bonded debt the last two fiscal years without borrowing during his administration.

Sinking Fund

Auditors, he said, found the sinking fund reserve as of June 30, 1939, totaled $1,817,847 instead of the reported $185,734 and that instead of having been reduced $2,000,000 as critics had claimed, it "now proves to be the largest figure ever reported in the sinking fund reserve since 1931.

The message contained a financial statement citing a $609,244 overdraft in the Health and Welfare Department and a probable $191,244 cash deficiency in the present general funds required to the end of the fiscal year.

Because of the "fortunate condition of the sinking fund," the Governor said, "the present situation does not now call for new taxes."

The report, the Governor said, constitutes his "reply with documentary evidence to the criticisms I have endured in silence for the past year."

Defalcations Traced

The defalcations through all irregularities to the date of the compilation is in excess of $157,000 and the manipulations were first definitely established in 1931, a year prior to the creation of the so-called administrative code, the Governor said.

Terming the expense of the audit "amply justified," the Governor said by discovery of misappropriation of funds by the former Comptroller the drain on the funds of the State for the past 10 years at least, through Republican and Democratic administrations alike, has been stopped.

The Governor suggested the Legislature name a joint committee to discuss the report with the auditors, adding that the Attorney General's Department has certain bills ready for enactment if the Legislature so wishes.

Prompt Action

"This is not a time for partisan or political divisions," the Governor said, "the welfare of the entire State requires as prompt and co-ordinated action from each of us as is possible."

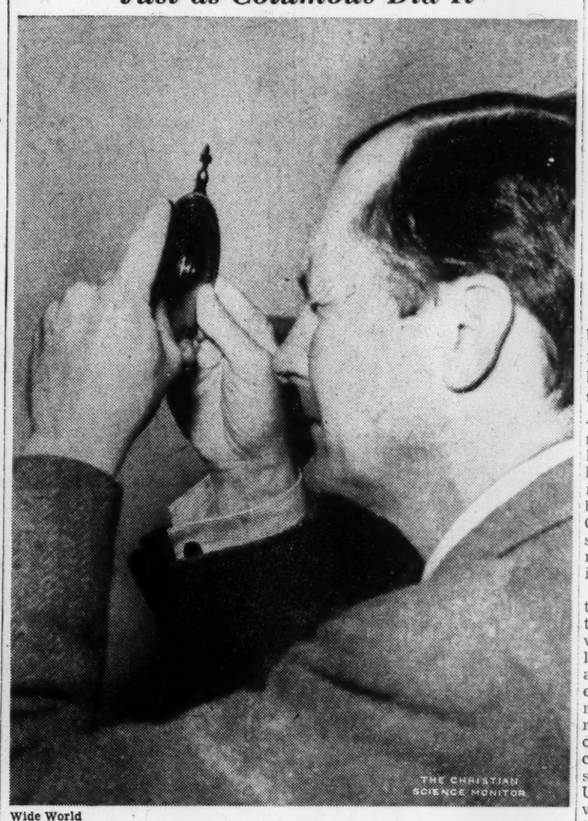
The present emphasis on defense did not escape the Governor's attention. Once the Legislature provides the funds, he said, he stood ready to request establishment of a National Guard aviation unit in Maine. He said the initial cost would be $250,000, the maintenance cost $30,000 annually.

The Governor outlined briefly changes needed in the unemployment compensation legislation to conform with Federal social security laws and, in deference to his party's expressed wish, urged repeal of the auto title law.

The Governor recommended a state-owned corporation replace the present State Liquor Commission so that it could make loans to purchase liquor and thus restore $336,059 to the State.

The message, an hour long, included a detailed review of the audit and a chronological account of circumstances leading up to it.

Just as Columbus Did It



Wide World

Prof. S. E. Morison Takes the Time

Veteran of Columbus-tracing expeditions demonstrates the use of the "nocturnal," an ancient instrument for telling time at night. He is "sighting the North Star" as he will often do on his next voyage, to start June 3.

Once More Professor Morison Will Take Up Trail of Columbus

Soon to set out again in the 45-foot ketch, Mary Otis, on another of his colorful voyages on the trail of Christopher Columbus, Prof. Samuel Eliot Morison of Harvard today charted for the benefit of reporters his probable route amongst the Caribbean Islands, demonstrated for their edification the mechanics of an ancient time-telling device, the "nocturnal," and indulged in his favorite pastime of tying in Harvard history with the discovery of America.

Next June 3, in very un-Columbus-like fashion, Professor Morison will start his historical researches by hopping an airplane for Miami. There he will pick up the Mary Otis, with its pilot and owner, William D. Stevens of Lawrence, Long Island, and able seaman Albert Harkness, Jr., of Providence.

Setting out on the trail of Columbus' Caribbean adventures, the professorial explorer will set his compass for San Salvador, where the discoverer of America first anchored. Professor Morison, however, will take time out on the way, he announced, to stop at the Eleuthera Islands, where the wood for a section of the original Harvard Yard was purchased.

From San Salvador, the Mary Otis will follow Columbus in the direction of the Cuban coast, and—by going through all Columbus' motions—will attempt to settle a long-standing dispute as to where he first landed on that island. Puerto Gibera is a "good guess," the Harvard professor said, but at least two other Cuban towns also claim the honor, and have erected monuments to celebrate the event.

Picking up Columbus' second voyage (April, 1494) at Cape Maisi on the eastern tip of Cuba, the Mary Otis will follow along what he thought was a peninsula on the Asiatic mainland, and trace his expeditions in search of the Emperor of China.

Just to make it all the more realistic, Professor Morison will use a "nocturnal" to tell the time at night. This simple instrument is an imitation of the device Columbus used, and—as the professor demonstrated it to reporters—has a sight through which the observer lines up the north star. Then, measuring its relation to other constellations with the help of a movable arm on the nocturnal, and using calibrations on the instrument, it is possible to read directly the time.

Salem Light Called too Costly

Charges that Electric Light Company consumers of Salem are being forced to pay "exorbitant" rates to support a plant considerably larger than is necessary to serve the City were made today by Charles E. Halliday, rate investigator, at a public hearing held by the Massachusetts Public Utilities Commission.

The Commission on its own motion is investigating the earnings and rates of 11 Massachusetts electric companies, of which the Salem concern is the eighth. Unlike previously considered cases, the Salem hearing resulted in protests against the rates charged and against the concern's capital structure. Mr. Halliday asserted that the Company had paid a dividend of 10 per cent or more for the past 20 years.

Mr. Halliday, who was appointed to investigate the system's earnings and rates by Mayor Edward Cossey and the Salem City Council, devoted his entire attack to the company's plant, which he insisted was greatly overcapitalized.

At the close of Mr. Halliday's presentation, Damon E. Hall, counsel for the New England Power Association, an affiliate of the Salem concern, asked the Commission for permission to file an answer to Mr. Halliday's charges if the Association deemed an answer is necessary. The request was immediately granted by Joseph R. Cotton, Chairman of the Commission.

Jesse E. Gray, New England power rate expert, testified for the Salem company, pointing out that rate reductions since 1935 have brought domestic consumers an accrued savings of $411,000 and a similar savings of $196,000 to commercial customers.

Mr. Gray pointed out that the domestic rate has dropped from 6.63 cents per kilowatt hour in 1934 to 4.77 cents in 1939. The commercial rate in 1934 was 6.76 cents, he said, whereas in 1939 it had dropped to 5.43 cents. He also told the Commission that 19.5 per cent of the domestic consumers are using 20 kilowatt hours or less per month, while 28.5 per cent of the commercial customers are using 20 kilowatts or less a month.

These customers are not profitable to the company because they do not use enough electricity to pay the cost of serving them, he claimed.

Mr. Halliday also had said that the directors of the Salem company invested $655,000 of the company money in the Salem Terminal Company, and added that "the people back of the Salem company wanted the Salem Terminal organized but did not want the personal funds to be jeopardized by investing in the Terminal company, and to avoid this, they conceived the scheme of having different affiliated companies subscribe to the Salem Terminal, and use the money contributed by the users of their product in different communities to float the Salem Terminal," a coal receiving company.

Society Picks Boston

NIAGARA FALLS, N. Y., May 23 (AP)—Boston has been chosen as the site of the 1941 congress of the National Society of New England Women. The 1940 congress concluded with election of Mrs. Edmund R. Stearns of Montclair, N. J., as Treasurer-General.

Unitarian Aid For Refugees Is Announced

Service committee named to help 50,000 Czechs in France—Berle says faith will conquer.

Close on the heels of an address by A. A. Berle, Jr., Assistant Secretary of State, last night, when he told them that "faith can topple tyranny," the American Unitarian Association at its 115th annual meeting in Tremont Temple today launched an extensive program of humanitarian service by announcing the appointment of nine members of the new Unitarian Service Committee and immediate plans to send Commissioners abroad to do refugee work for the 50,000 Czechs in France.

Earlier, at the morning session, the 785 delegates voted a resolution urging their churches to provide temporary hospitality to newly arrived refugees in this country and recommended that each church establish permanently in its community at least one refugee or one refugee family. The meeting voted down an amendment that "like consideration be given to dispossessed share croppers of the United States." This amendment was ruled out by Sanford Bates, the moderator and head of the Boys' Clubs of America, as "not germane."

Resolution Defeated

The meeting also voted down by voice and by standing vote a resolution to "communicate with President Roosevelt and the Congress of the United States in urging an approach to Canada and the other governments of the Americas with regard to a plan to evacuate women and children and older men wherever possible and wise from warring Europe to America and provide for their needs for the duration of the war."

The gathering approved a recommendation to all constituent churches to make a careful study of the plan for a Federal Union.

In the field of problems in democracy, the Association members voted that "as the Unitarian Church has traditionally asserted the rights of the members to liberty of individual thought and conscience in all matters, it records its support of the right of sincerely conscientious objectors to abstain from actual participation in warfare, and instructed its Board of Directors to make such necessary representation to the appropriate Government agencies in urging them to set up such safeguards and machinery as will insure the proper designation and description of those who are actually conscientious objectors, regardless of religious or lack of religious affiliations and that conscientious objectors may be treated in a manner commensurate with the dignity of human personalities and permitted such activity other than actual participation in the war itself as may be deemed just."

It also was voted that the Association through its Board of Directors provide for accepting and recording voluntary written statements by Unitarians of their objection to participation in war and shall administer this registry of statement and shall present it to the proper governmental authorities whenever the question of the status or integrity of conscientious objectors to war shall become an issue.

Action Urged

The assembly recommended that its constituent churches and their members "take such action as they may to increase paid employment among young people in their respective localities throughout the country." It also requested its member churches to study in the coming year the application of religion and work in the local community to such problems as relief, taxes, housing, planning and methods of election and types of administration and other related subjects.

In naming the Unitarian Service Committee the Rev. Frederick May Eliot, D. D., President of the A. A. U., said:

"In my opinion this development in our Unitarian denomination is the most significant event for a great many years in the field of liberal religion in America.

"We are seeking to translate our religion into terms of practical human service at points where the world need today is more clear and impelling. The work of our denomination under the leadership of this committee will constitute our response to this need.

"The function of this Committee is to investigate opportunities for humanitarian service in the United States and other countries and from time to time recommend action by the Association in humanitarian service and methods for raising funds for such purposes."

The decision of the Board of Directors of the A. U. A. to form a Unitarian Service Committee, to parallel the Friends Service Committee, came as the result of the work of the Association in the field of humanitarian service in Europe during the last two years. The Association with the Friends formed a comission for work in Czechoslovakia which sent two commissioners, the Rev. and Mrs. Waitstill H. Sharp of Wellesley to Prague in January, 1939, where they were asked by the American Committee to distribute funds and were able to carry on.

Events in and Around Boston Tonight

Radio Page 14

Movies

Brookline Village—
"The House of Seven Gables." 3:40, 6:45, 9:50. Also "Black Friday," with Boris Karloff. 1:50, 5:10, 8:15.

Coolidge Corner—
"The Grapes of Wrath." 2:50, 6:10, 9:25. Also "Ma, He's Making Eyes at Me," with Tom Brown. 1:45, 5, 8:15.

Exeter—
"I Met Him in Paris," with Claudette Colbert. 2, 5, 8:05. Also "I Take This Woman." 3:10, 6:15, 9:20.

Fenway—
John Garfield and Anne Shirley in "Saturday's Children." 1, 4, 6:55, 9:50. Also "King of the Lumberjacks," with John Payne and Gloria Dickson. 2:50, 5:50, 8:45.

Keith Memorial—
Ginger Rogers and Joel McCrea in "Primrose Path." 11:40 a. m., 3, 6:25, 9:45. "You Can't Fool Your Wife," featuring Lucille Ball and James Ellison. 10:05 a. m., 1:30, 4:50, 8:15. Also "March of Time." 11:15 a. m., 2:35, 6, 9:20.

Metropolitan—
"Lillian Russell," starring Alice Faye and Don Ameche. 10 a. m., 1:45, 5:35, 9:25. Also "The Biscuit Eater," with Billy Lee. 12:20, 4:10, 8.

Modern—
"My Son, My Son," with Brian Aherne and Madeleine Carroll. 11 a. m., 2:30, 6, 9:30. Also "The Light of Western Stars." 9:45 a. m., 1:15, 4:45, 8:15. Tomorrow: "Buck Benny Rides Again." Also "Charlie Chan's Murder Cruise."

Orpheum—
"Our Town," starring William Holden and Martha Scott. 11:25 a. m., 2:55, 6:25, 10:05. Also "40 Little Mothers," with Eddie Cantor. 9:50 a. m., 1:20, 4:50, 8:15.

Paramount—
John Garfield and Anne Shirley in "Saturday's Children." 9:10 a. m., 12:10, 3:15, 6:15, 9:20. Also "King of the Lumberjacks," with John Payne and Gloria Dickson. 11:05 a. m., 2:10, 5:15, 8:15.

R. K. O. Boston—
Ronald Colman in "Lost Horizon." 9:45 a. m., 1:40, 5:35, 9:30. Also "The Awful Truth," with Cary Grant and Irene Dunne. 11:55 a. m., 3:50, 7:45. Tomorrow: "The Mysterious Mr. Reeder." Also "Gaucho Serenade." Stage: Deep River Boys, Oscar Davis, Lucienne and Ashour, La Lage and Phil Farrell Foursome.

Scollay—
"My Son, My Son," with Brian Aherne and Madeleine Carroll. 1:20 a. m., 2:35, 5:50, 9:10. Also "The Light of Western Stars." 10:05 a. m., 1:25, 4:40, 8. Tomorrow: "Buck Benny Rides Again," with Jack Benny. Also "Charlie Chan's Murder Cruise."

South Station Theater—
"Clouds," "Drunk Driving," "Popular Science," "Screen Snapshots," "Twins in Sports," latest newsreels and other shorts.

State—
"Our Town," starring William Holden and Martha Scott. 11:15 a. m., 2:30, 5:45, 9:20. Also "40 Little Mothers," with Eddie Cantor. 12:55, 4:10, 7:25, 10:55.

Telepix—
Nazi invasions; "Drunk Driving"; Holland; Fashion Forecast; sports; cartoons; and 30-minute news digest.

Trans-Lux—
Boris Karloff in "Man With 9 Lives" (horror film), 11 a. m., 1:45, 4:35, 7:25, 10:10. Also "The Man Who Knew Too Much," with Peter Lorre. 9:30 a. m., 12:20, 3:05, 5:55, 8:35. Tomorrow: "The Crooked Road," with Edmund Lowe, Irene Hervey and Henry Wilcoxon. Also "The Man Who Reclaimed His Head."

Tremont—
"Northwest Passage," with Spencer Tracy and Robert Young. Also "Winter Carnival," with Ann Sheridan. Continuous from 8:30 a. m., to 11:30 p. m.

University—
Henry Fonda in "Grapes of Wrath." 2:25, 5:45, 9:10. Also Martha Raye in "The Farmer's Daughter." 1:30, 4:45, 8:10.

Uptown—
"Adventure in Diamonds," 2:40, 5:50, 8:55. Also "It All Came True," with Ann Sheridan and Humphrey Bogart. 1, 4:05, 7:10, 10:15. Tomorrow: "Viva Cisco Kid." Also "It's a Date," with Deanna Durbin.

News and reviews of plays, concerts, and motion pictures appear daily in the Arts Column. In addition a Movie Guide is published in the Daily Features Page each Saturday.
Art gallery and museum exhibits are listed on Mondays.

Tonight at the Pops

Symphony Hall, 8:30—
Polanaise from "Eugene Onegin" Tchaikovsky
Scherzo from the "New World" Symphony Dvořak
Passepied from "Le Roi s'amuse" Delibes
Capriccio Espagnole Rimsky-Korsakoff
Songs by the Radcliffe Choral Society
G. Wallace Woodworth, Conductor
"Estudiantina," Waltzes Waldteufel
Mozart Matriculates Alec Templeton
Spanish Dance from "La Vida Breve" de Falla

Music

First Parish Church, 3 Church Street, Cambridge—
E. Power Biggs will present his organ students in a recital. 8:15.

Tomorrow

Museum of Fine Arts—
Guidance tour on Italian Paintings by Mrs. Tanner. 11 a. m.

Poll Reveals Two Councilors Sole Foes of Reorganization

Up and Down Beacon Hill

While the spotlight at City Hall has played on other subjects, the Boston League of Women Voters has quietly done some spadework in the interest of reorganization and consolidation of the city's 48 sprawling maintenance departments. A poll of opinion in the City Council, traditional Waterloo of reorganization proposals, has uncovered singular facts.

Contrary to all reports of Council sentiment, the League finds that only two Councilors—William J. Galvin, president of the body, and James S. Coffey—record themselves as frankly opposed to any reorganization.

Four others indicate they personally look with disfavor on the idea, but would go along with the Mayor and the other Councilors in such a project.

The other 16 are listed either as "non-committal but open to conviction," or as "definitely in favor." The five in favor are Henry L. Shattuck, Perlie Dyar Chase, William A. Carey, James J. Goode Jr., and Joseph Russo, with Councilors Michael J. Ward and Daniel F. Sullivan declaring they "favor further study of the question."

Want Mayor to Lead

League spokesmen feel the Council's apparent open-mindedness adds weight to demands that Mayor Maurice J. Tobin take the leadership in a new attempt to streamline Boston's government. During his campaign he promised such a crusade, and the League insists this promise be translated into action.

The vacant position of Assistant City Messenger, left unfilled after a confused City Council executive debate last Monday, will not be filled until January 1942 if a powerful group within the Council has its way.

"We have watched some of our colleagues go down in defeat and into financial difficulties," one Councilor explained. "So some of us feel the job should be held open until after next election. Then if one of us is defeated and out of luck, he can have the appointment."

Several present attaches of the Council got their positions in this or similar ways. The job now in question pays $3,250 a year; a Councilor gets only $2,000 and his duties are far more arduous.

Assistants Disregarded

The question of promoting two assistants "in line" for the position is brushed aside by the group pushing the plan. These Councilors consider the present attaches "inheritances" from previous Councils who should not be allowed to assume what is considered the present Council's windfall of patronage.

Meanwhile, the Council awaits anticipated mayoral approval of a proposed transfer of funds from the regular salary item of the vacant job to the "temporary employees" account, in order to make it possible for the Council President to name a new temporary incumbent every two weeks—with the Councilors taking turns in selecting these appointees, and thus enjoying a bit of extra patronage. The group that piloted this scheme through the Council to approval is understood to urge avoiding a permanent appointment until after the terms of the present Councilors have ended.

"Wanted: a man suitable for corporation counsel of the city of Boston. Apply at Mayor's office. Salary $9,000."

Although matters haven't come to the place where Mayor Tobin must advertise, the chief executive is apparently not finding it easy to get a suitable successor to Henry Parkman, Jr., who resigned April 6 to run for United States Senator.

Doyle Still Acting

Despite pressure that he find someone to relieve City Clerk Wilfred J. Doyle of his extra duties as Acting Corporation Counsel, Mayor Tobin has taken no action to fill the Law Department position since Mr. Doyle declined the permanent assignment in mid-April.

Certain of Mayor Tobin's close advisers have not suggested any names to the Mayor—simply because they feel they haven't found the right man. The Mayor, conscious that this is the most important and lucrative position within his appointive power, and mindful that whoever gets it will carry the burden of Boston's crucial legislative program at next year's session of the General Court, has not welcomed suggestions, it is reported.

The Mayor apparently does not feel any of the persons whose names have been suggested would be satisfactory for this key position. As time passes and none of these are appointed, the prospects of a "dark horse" appointment, as recorded in these columns on April 20, increase rather than diminish.

Eight New Directors Elected by Chamber

Eight new directors were elected to the board of the Boston Chamber of Commerce at the annual meeting in the Chamber building, yesterday. They are William H. Best, J. J. Byrnes, Fred A. Dakin, T. C Haffenreffer, J. E. Harrell, J. Leonard Johnson, John S. Pfeil, and Leonard J. Raymond.

Art Call of Public Ways and Byways

By a Staff Photographer

Street a Maytime Studio

Students of Vesper George School of Art set up for work at curbstone. Left to right: John M. Field, Cambridge, Mass.; Imelda R. Obrion, Springfield, Mass., and Pauline C. Tarr, Lowell, Mass.

Improvisation

Left to right: Martha A. Ross, Riverside, R. I.; Jean S. Wadsworth, Belmont, Mass.; Robert W. Lyon, New Britain, Conn.; and Betty Grover, West Newton, Mass., sketch Robert S. Cottle, Brockton, Mass., as he perches on parked car.

Machinery Exports Are Rising As National Trade Week Opens

Exports of industrial machinery from the United States will reach an all-time high of $400,000,000 this year, if shipments overseas maintain their first-quarter pace, declared Harold P. Smith, manager of the Boston office of the United States Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, today.

In an interview, he pledged the Bureau to continue its assistance to American foreign traders, and to business men in general, as the nation observed the sixth anniversary of National Foreign Trade Week, May 19 to 25, inclusive.

Importance of foreign trade is being recognized on an ever widening scale, as a vital factor in stability of our domestic economy, and as a means of improving the American standards of living, he said. "Foreign trade is the main channel through which the average American receives the benefits of both the material and cultural wealth of other nations," he added.

In the case of exports of industrial machinery, the previous all-time high was reached in 1920 when $360,761,547 worth of such machinery was exported from the United States, Mr. Smith said. During the first three months of this year, exports in that field aggregated $95,304,803, a gain of 40 per cent as compared with the similar period of 1939.

"Europe, Canada, and the Latin-American countries, have been our best customers, but large shipments to Japan, British India, the Philippines, and The Netherlands Indies, have recently brought Asiatic markets into prominence," he said.

"Latin-American nations are now looking to us for more and more supplies, formerly procured from European countries. American exports of specialties have not been curtailed by the war, but instead have shown general increases. Analysis of 16 representative lines show gains in 12 and losses in only four.

"Exports of cotton from the United States, as well as other textile fibers, and manufactures thereof, during the first quarter of 1940, were valued at $172,161,000, contrasted with $71,179,000 in the similar period of 1939," Mr. Smith said.

"Constantly repeated disruption of foreign trade channels, and the increasing intermingling of international trade with international policy represents a challenge to the ingenuity and strength of our foreign traders.

"National Foreign Trade Week focusses attention of the public at large, on those engaged in that line of endeavor, and is dedicated to a concerted drive for increased foreign trade in all sections of the world."

Nantasket Boats To Start May 28

Steamer service between Boston and Nantasket Beach starts for the season next Tuesday, with the steamer Mayflower opening the 122nd season that the Nantasket-Boston Steamboat Company and its predecessors have served that route, it was announced today by General Manager Harold E. Greene.

Capt. William T. Nelson has been named skipper of the Mayflower, which is the only boat of the old fleet to be saved in the fire that swept the tied-up vessels at their winter moorings at Nantasket late in November of 1929. The craft is now at an East Boston drydock for scraping and painting of the underwater sections of the hull. The initial trip is scheduled to leave Pemberton at 7:45 a. m. May 28, and it is expected that several officials of the line will make the trip.

A. F. of L. Calls Region to Meet

A New England regional conference of American Federation of Labor organizations will be held Saturday at Hartford, Conn., it is announced by John J. Murphy of Boston, representative of the A. F. of L. for this section.

National leaders of the federation scheduled to participate include William Green, President, Matthew Woll, third vice-president, John P. Frey, president of the Metal Trades Department, I. M. Ornuburn, secretary-treasurer of the Union Label Trades Department, and Frank P. Fenton, Director of Organization, formerly New England representative.

Westwood 'Over the Top' For Red Cross

Westwood became the first municipality in Massachusetts to go "over the top" in its Red Cross War Relief Fund drive, oversubscribing by 2 per cent, J. W. Farley, General Chairman of the $300,000 campaign, the Bay State's contribution to the national goal of $10,000,000, said today.

He made this announcement in an appeal for increased contributions to put Boston "over the top."

Brookline has collected 50 per cent of its quota, Mr. Farley revealed, with Medway 35 per cent subscribed and Dedham, 23 per cent. Further reports will be made at the second "Dutch Treat" report

Additional donations announced today included: Jordan Marsh Company, $5,000; Second National Bank, Boston, $1,000; Mrs. George H. Davenport, $1,000; Mr. and Mrs. A. C. Ratshesky, $1,000; Mrs. E. S. Rousmaniere, $1,000; Godfrey L. Cabot, $1,000; Edwin S. Webster, $1,000; and annonymous, $1,000.

Today on Short Waves

(Eastern Daylight Saving Time)

Berlin—7:30 p. m.—Request concert. DXB, 9.61meg., 31.2m.; DJD, 11.77meg., 25.4m.
Budapest—7:35 p. m.—"Two Hungarian Songs." Workmen's Choir. HAT5, 9.62meg., 31.17m.
Moscow—8 p. m.—Program in English. RV96, 15.24meg., 19.7m.; RNE, 12meg., 25m.
London—9 p. m.—Talk: "Background to the News." GSD, 11.75meg., 25.5m.; GSC, 9.58meg., 31.3m.
Tokyo—9:05 p. m.—Vocal solo. JZK, 15.16meg., 19.7m.
Eindhoven—9:25 p. m.—American transmission. PCJ, 9.59meg., 31.2m.
Rome—9:40 p. m.—Selections from operas by Bellini and Rossini; light music. 2RO3, 31.15m.; 2RO4, 25.40m.; 2RO6, 19.61m.
Berlin—9:45 p. m.—"Americans in the World." DXB, 9.61meg., 31.2m.; DJD, 11.77meg., 25.4m.
Guatemala—11 p. m.—Chamber music. TGWA, 15.17meg., 19.8m.

Owing to conditions abroad these programs will be subject to change.

Babson Tells Prohibition Party Plans

A campaign to attack the problems that face the country at their source—the public school system—was announced today by Roger W. Babson, Prohibition Candidate for President of the United States. Mr. Babson said he intended to sound the call to arms against corruption in the public school system at the Massachusetts State Convention of the Party to be held at Tremont Temple, Saturday afternoon at 2 p. m., to nominate candidates for state offices.

Mr. Babson said that the Prohibition campaign this year would differ in many respects from any previous one waged by the party. With the exception of State offices the party will run no candidate for major political offices in cities and towns throughout the State. Instead the Party will attempt to elect one member to the school committee in every community throughout the commonwealth.

"We intend to reach into the vital spot of democracy—the school," said Mr. Babson today. "We intend to fight to free the public school system from power politics which is slowly strangling our educational institutions. We intend to do this because we believe that if our children are properly educated to become good, honest self-respecting employees and employers many of the weaknesses of our present system can be remedied.

"We are not campaigning for legislation. We have too much legislation on the books now," said Mr. Babson. "We are bringing to the people of this state and to the nation the challenge to return to honesty and decency, to stamp out the evils of gambling, liquor and indecent movies, which lead to poverty and unemployment, but to do this by first making sure that the well is pure at its source—the public school."

After the convention on Saturday, Mr. Babson will address the delegates as will also the National Party Chairman Edward E. Blake. State Chairman John L. Thompson of Randolph, Mass., will preside.

State Wage-Hour Proposal Meets Textile Opposition

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

FALL RIVER, Mass., May 23—The textile industry in Massachusetts would have to go out of existence if it were compelled to pay a labor premium above wages in the South through enactment of a state wage-hour law, Fred W. Steele, representative of the New Bedford Cotton Manufacturers' Association, told members of the Legislative Research Commission on Wage and Hour Standards here last night.

The Commission conducted a public hearing in the Fall River City Council Chamber as part of its study into wage and working hour conditions in this State, with Senator Chandler Bigelow (R) of Beverly, its chairman, presiding. The commission is scheduled to report next October on the advisability or otherwise of legislation.

Strong support of a State wage and hour act which would regulate industry now exempt from the Federal Fair Labor Standards Act was voiced by representatives of organized labor. Raymond Dooley, Vice-President of the Fall River Central Labor Union, an affiliate of the American Federation of Labor, told the Commission that wages as low as 15 cents an hour are paid in some industries.

Mr. Dooley criticized employment conditions particularly in restaurants, garages and laundries. The Fall River Central Labor Union, he said, was strongly in favor of a "baby" wage-hour act. Representatives of numerous local A. F. of L. unions recorded themselves in favor of such legislation.

Mariano S. Bishop, President of the Fall River Union Council, Congress of Industrial Organizations unit, declared that while most union workers were now protected by the Federal wage-hour act, there were thousands of unorganized workers in intra-state industry who had no protection.

Mr. Bishop said that the C. I. O. was not asking for a bill which would be more severe than the Federal act, but was requesting some protection for what he termed exploited workers. He introduced representatives of all the C. I. O. locals in the Fall River district.

Lewis R. Morley, Secretary of the Fall River Cotton Manufacturers' Association and a member of the City Council, appeared in opposition to any state wage-hour law which might be more stringent than the Federal act. He declared that there are only 14 textile mills in Fall River where 46 operated a few years ago. The wage differentials between the North and South, he said, were largely responsible for the decline of the textile industry here.

"Differentials reduced this city from over 4,000,000 spindles to considerably less than 1,000,000," Mr. Morley said. "Differentials reduced a textile roll of employment from 35,000 in one shift of 48 hours, to 12,000 on two shifts of 40 hours. Differentials reduced an industry making three-quarters of the print cloth used in this country one that today doesn't produce one yard of these goods. And finally, differentials reduced a city of an assessed valuation of $214,000,000 to one of $92,000,000."

Mr. Morley maintained that any State act which went beyond the Federal act would create a differential and ruin the textile industry in Massachusetts. No differential will soon exist, he said, because under the Federal wage-hour law, the basic pay scale will be the same, beginning in October, throughout the country.

Frank W. Dunham of the Fall River Chamber of Commerce, also declared that his organization opposed any bill which went beyond the provisions of the Federal law. Mr. Steele declared that the textile industry of the State could not possibly bear any greater burden. In 1919, he said, there were 191 textile mills with 122,499 textile wage earners in Massachusetts and in 1937, there were 96 mills with 42,562 employees.

Representative John M. Cawley (D) of New Bedford, urged the Commission to recommend a State law copied directly from the Federal wage-hour act.

Senator Chandler Bigelow

Chairman of Massachusetts Special Commission on Wage and Hour Standards, which is holding public hearings on the question of whether Massachusetts should have a State wage-hour act supplementing the Federal Wage-Hour Law. Senator Bigelow's Commission is expected to recommend for or against the proposal this fall for the guidance of the next Legislature.

Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

	590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
3:00	"Society Girl"	"Orphans of Divorce"	"Mary Marlin": sketch	Boston Bees-St. Louis	Ambassadors of Song
3:15	"In Hollywood"	"Honeymoon Hill"	"Ma Perkins": drama	Cardinals baseball	"Melody Mart"
3:30	News Service	"John's Other Wife"	Pepper Young's Family	game; Jim Britt, an-	"Melody Mart"
3:45	Bloch Presents	"Just Plain Bill"	"Vic and Sade": comedy	nouncer	Organ concert
4:00	Herbert Hoover	European news	"Backstage Wife": sk.	Boston Bees-St. Louis	"Melody Mirror"
4:15	Club Matinee; variety	Club Matinee; variety	"Stella Dallas": sketch	Cardinals baseball	"Melody Mirror"
4:30	Matinee Promenade	Dramatization	"Lorenzo Jones": sketch	game; Jim Britt, an-	"Rhapsody in Rhythm"
4:45	Matinee Promenade	Dramatization; news	"Young Widder Brown"	nouncer	"Comic Page Club"
5:00	By Kathleen Norris	Will Osborne's Orchestra	"Girl Alone": sketch	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:15	Pop Concert	Will Osborne's Orchestra	'Life Can Be Beautiful'	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:30	Jay Wesley, sports	Ireene Wicker, songs	'Jack Armstrong": sk.	'Young America Speaks'	"Melody Mirror"
5:45	Scattergood Baines	"Dance Hour"	"The O'Neills": drama	Frank Ryan, sports	News Service
6:00	News; Edwin C. Hill	News; sport comment	News Service	"Little Orphan Annie"	Italian Radio Review
6:15	Bill Elliott, songs	Dinner Dance	'Sports Roundup"	Dinner Concert	Italian Radio Review
6:30	Paul Sullivan	Weather; Dinner Dance	"Musical Rendezvous"	News Service	"Sweet Music"
6:45	"The World Today"	Lowell Thomas, news	"Musical Rendezvous"	Sports; "Memory Lane"	Sport comment
7:00	"Amos 'n' Andy"	"Easy Aces": sketch	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr.	Salon Orchestra
7:15	Lanny Ross, tenor	"Mr. Keen": sketch	John B. Kennedy, news	Mickey Alpert's Orch.	News Service
7:30	"Vox Pop": inter-	Monologue	Bailey Axton, songs	"Curtain Calls": re-	Louis Prima's Orchestra
7:45	views	Carson Robinson	"Confidentially Yours"	corded music	Song recital
8:00	"Ask - It - Basket";	Musical Americana:	"Mr. District Attorney":	WOR Symphony Orch.	"Fireside Time"
8:15	questions; answers,	choir and music	dramatic sketch	WOR Symphony Orch.	Arizona Rangers
8:30	"Strange as It	World Premiere of "Our	"I Love a Mystery":	Sports Writers' Quiz	Arizona Rangers
8:45	Seems"; war news	Town"; interviews	dramatic sketch	Sports Writers' Quiz	American Legion speaker
9:00	Major Bowes' ama-	"Concert Hall of the	"Good News of 1940":	"Voice of Liberty"	"Pages From the Classi-
9:15	teur hour	Air"; European news	music; comedy	California Melodies	cal Album"
9:30	Major Bowes' ama-	"Lesson From Scandi-	Rudy Vallee; Maxie	Herbert Hoover; Gov.	"Pages From the Classi-
9:45	teur hour	navia": Louis Johnson	Rosenbloom; orchestra	Saltonstall; others	cal Album"
10:00	Glenn Miller's Orch.	John Gunther, news	Music Hall: Bing Crosby;	Raymond Gram Swing	News Service
10:15	Hull House Anniv.	Network sports	Bob Burns; Frank Mc-	News Service	Billy MacDonald's Orch.
10:30	"Music in the Air"	Network sports	Hugh; Robert Preston;	Grosse Pointe Hi. School	Lang Swing Orchestra
10:45	Music; Weather	Network sports	Gloria Jean; orchestra	Annual Concert	Louis Prima's Orchestra
11:00	News; Sports	News; weather	News Service	"Concert Revue"	"Sportoscope"
11:15	News; Duchin's Or.	"Music You Want"	Weather Service	Senator David I. Walsh	Julie Wilson Orchestra
11:30	Xavier Cugat's Or.	"Music You Want"	Jimmy Dorsey's Orch.	Fay Bainter, interview	"Day's End"
11:45	Xavier Cugat's Or.	"Music You Want"	Jimmy Dorsey's Orch.	Zinn Arthur's Orchestra	News Service

Friday's Programs

	590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
7:00	Top o' the Morning	News; Morning Review	Organ recital	"Musical Clock"	
7:15	"Barbecue"	Gene and Glenn; songs	News Service	"Musical Clock"	
7:30	Music; news	Variety program	"George and Dixie"	News Service	
7:45	News; weather	News; weather	"Musical Clock"	Bailey Axton, songs	
8:00	News of Europe	Variety Program: Ra-	News Service	"Eight Bells"	News Service
8:15	Shopping talk	kov's Orch.; soloists	Weather; music	"Morning Watch"	Weather; "Musical
8:30	Popular music	Variety Program: Ra-	"Portia Blake": sketch	Jacobson's Rhythm	Timetable"
8:45	Fashion Review	kov's Orch.; soloists	"Kate Hopkins": drama	Jacobson's Rhythm	"Musical Timetable"
9:00	"The Handy Man"	News; "Helpful Harry"	Dramatized news	Arthur Godfrey, songs	Scandinavian Melodies
9:15	Music; News	"As You Like It"	Food news	Allen Prescott	Scandinavian Melodies
9:30	WEEI Food Fair	"Breakfast Club"; or-	"Alice Blair": sketch	"Merry-Go-Round"	"Songs of Italy"
9:45	Bachelor's Children	chestra; soloists	"Julia Blake": sketch	"Merry-Go-Round"	"Songs of Italy"
10:00	Pretty Kitty Kelly	"Melody Time": orch.	"The Man I Married"	'New England Cupboard	"Organesque"
10:15	Myrt and Marge	"Vic and Sade": comedy	"Midstream": drama	"Melody Strings"	Circle C Ranch Boys
10:30	"Hilltop House"	"Mary Marlin": sketch	"Ellen Randolph": sk.	Musical calisthenics	"Shopping With You"
10:45	"Stepmother"	"On With the Dance"	"Woman in White"	"Choir Loft": organ	"Shopping With You"
11:00	Short, Short Story	Mildred W. Carlson	"David Harum": sketch.	Ruth Moss Interview	Jean Harper, songs
11:15	"Life Begins": sk.	Musicale	"Road of Life": sketch	"Singing Strings"	"Symphony in Jazz"
11:30	Big Sister: sketch	Jack Berch Song Club	"Against the Storm"	The Buckeye Four	"Lost and Found"
11:45	"Aunt Jenny"	Weather; Music	"The Guiding Light"	The Buckeye Four	News Service
12:00	Kate Smith, talk	News; Noonday Review	"Musical Roundup"	News Service	Italian Airs
12:15	"Girl Marries"	Noonday Review; Stocks	"The O'Neills": sketch	Agricultural talk	Studio program
12:30	"Helen Trent"	National Farm and	"Singin' Sam," baritone	Italian Melodies	"Musicalogues"
12:45	"Our Gal Sunday"	Home Hour; Walter	"Meet Miss Julia"	Italian Melodies	"The Monitor News"
1:00	"The Goldbergs"	Blaufuss' Homesteaders	News Service	Women's Club News	"Musical Mailbox"
1:15	"Life Beautiful"	"Tony, Juanita, Buddy"	"Musical Roundup"	"Carters of Elm Street"	"Musical Mailbox"
1:30	Right to Happiness	"Harvey and Dell"; sk.	Marjorie Mills Hour	"Homes on the Land"	Song recital
1:45	"Road of Life"	"Notebook"; weather	Marjorie Mills Hour	Sports Matinee	"Let's Dance"
2:00	Dramatic sketch	Rep. Joseph W. Martin,	Betty Crocker	News Service	"Front Page Drama"
2:15	"Joyce Jordan"	Jr. (R), Mass.	"Grimm's Daughter"	Sport program	"Sing Song Time"
2:30	Fletcher Wiley	NBC Concert Or.: Con-	"Valiant Lady": drama	"It Happened in 1915"	Shirley Mason, songs
2:45	"My Son and I"	rad Thibault, baritone	"Light of the World"	Sport program	News Service
3:00	"Society Girl"	"Orphans of Divorce"	"Mary Marlin": sketch	Brooklyn Dodgers vs.	A. Katzmann, soprano
3:15	"In Hollywood"	"Honeymoon Hill"	"Ma Perkins": sketch	Philadelphia Nationals	"Melody Mart"
3:30	News Service	"John's Other Wife"	Pepper Young's Family	baseball game; Jim	"Melody Mart"
3:45	Local speakers	"Just Plain Bill"	"Vic and Sade": sketch	Britt, announcer	Organ Concert
4:00	King George VI	King George VI	King George VI	Brooklyn Dodgers vs.	"Melody Mirror"
4:15	Matinee Promenade	Club Matinee; variety	"Stella Dallas": sketch	Philadelphia Nationals	"Melody Mirror"
4:30	Matinee Promenade	Putnam, Conn., High	"Lorenzo Jones": sketch	baseball game; Jim	"Comolairs"
4:45	"Around the Hub"	School Glee Club; News	"Young Widder Brown"	Britt, announcer	"Comic Page Club"
5:00	By Kathleen Norris	"Name It and Take It";	"Girl Alone"; drama	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:15	Concert Orchestra	quiz program	'Life Can Be Beautiful'	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:30	Sports Review	Ireene Wicker, songs	"Jack Armstrong"; sk.	'Young America Speaks'	"Melody Mirror"
5:45	Scattergood Baines	"Superman"; sketch	"The O'Neills"; drama	Frank Ryan, sports	News and weather
6:00	News; Edwin C. Hill	News; sport comment	News Service	"Little Orphan Annie"	Italian Radio Review
6:15	Hedda Hopper	Dinner Dance	Sports Roundup	Dinner Concert	Italian Radio Review
6:30	Paul Sullivan	Weather; Dinner Dance	"Musical Rendezvous"	News Service	Herbert Marsh's Orch.
6:45	The World Today	Lowell Thomas, news	"Musical Rendezvous"	Sports; "Memory Lane"	Sport comment
7:00	"Amos 'n' Andy"	Ruby Newman's Orch.	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr.	Salon orchestra
7:15	Lanny Ross, tenor	Ruby Newman's Orch.	Richard Himber's Orch.	W. Williams, comment	News Service
7:30	Al Pearce and His	The Revelers	"Inside of Sports"	"The Lone Ranger";	Louis Prima's Orchestra,
7:45	Gang	Jimmy Dorsey's Orch.	Walter Kidder, songs	dramatic sketch	Richard Cowdry, songs
8:00	Kate Smith Hour:	"Tropical Moods"	Lucille Manners, so-	"Fifth Row Center";	Jim and His Texas
8:15	dramatic sketch;	Philip Frankfeld, talk	prano; Ross Graham,	dramatization	Ramblers
8:30	Abbott and Cos-	"Death Valley Days";	baritone; Frank Black's	Alfred Wallenstein's	Variety program
8:45	tello; orch.; News	dramatic sketch	Orchestra; chorus	"Sinfonietta"	Tenor and piano
9:00	Johnny Green's Or-	"Show Boat"; variety	"Waltz Time"; Frank	Wooster College 1940	"Pages From the Classi-
9:15	chestra; sketch	program	Munn; Abe Lyman's Or.	Democratic Mock Conv.	cal Album"
9:30	"First Nighter"	"This Amazing Amer-	"What's My Name"; quiz	'Command Performance'	"Pages From the Classi-
9:45	dramatization	ica"; quiz program	program	'Command Performance'	cal Album"
10:00	"Grand Central	John Gunther, news	Don Ameche Variety	Raymond Gram Swing	News Service
10:15	Station"; drama	Irving Miller's Orch.	Program	News Service	Vido Musso's Orchestra,
10:30	Robert L. Ripley;	John Barry, news	"Behind the Headlines"	Dance Orchestra	The Majestics; orchestra
10:45	vocalist; orchestra	Vaughn Munroe's Orch.	Human Nature in Action	Senator Robert A. Taft	The Majestics; orchestra
11:00	News; Sports	News; weather	News Service	on "National Needs"	"Sportoscope"
11:15	News; Weather	"The Music You Want"	Weather Service	Lawrence Welk's Orch.	Embassy Theater:
11:30	Larry Clinton's	"The Music You Want"	Detroit Salutes the Ant-	Dance Orchestra	dramatization
11:45	Orchestra	"The Music You Want"	arctic Expedition	Tommy Reynolds' Orch.	News Service

Domestic Shipping Offsets Loss In Foreign Cargoes

Flourishing ocean traffic in the domestic trade thus far this year has more than offset a decline in the foreign business, as far as the port of Boston is concerned, it was disclosed today in figures prepared by the Boston office of the United States Army Engineers.

Total commerce, as a result, was larger during the first four months of 1940 than for the same period of 1939, with 2,349 ships arriving this year contrasted with 2,272 a year ago.

Thus far this year a total of 1,915 vessels, engaged in the domestic trade, arrived at Boston, compared with 1,754 for the same period in 1939. But the opposite was reported for vessels in the foreign trade, due to the war in Europe, with 434 vessels arriving in Boston in the first four months against 518 for the same period a year ago.

Quincy Wants A Housing Project

Preliminary plans, calling for a public hearing and circulating of a petition aimed to obtain a Federal housing project for Quincy, have been undertaken by the Quincy Building Trades Council.

Those actively interested in the plan, including three Councillors, former Mayor Eugene Stone, and others, believe it would be of great benefit for local labor, and that the initial cost to the city would be offset by increased real estate valuations and increased business.

The ex-Mayor said that although Quincy had no slums, there were several districts bordering that characterization. Construction of dwellings is now only 25 per cent of what it was in 1920, and this has caused a serious shortage of rentals. The Federal Government bears 90 per cent of the cost and at the end of 60 years, the property comes to the City, unencumbered.

'The Christian Science Monitor Views the News'

4:30 WRUL 11.79mc
7:00 WRUL 6.04mc

For Friday, May 24

12:45 WMEX 1500kc
1:00 WORL 920kc
4:30 WRUL 11.79mc
7:00 WRUL 6.04mc

Today on WRUL

(Eastern Daylight Saving Time)

(6.04mc-49.6m and 11.79mc-25.4m)

6:00 p. m.—Czechoslovakian Goodwill Program.
6:30 p. m.—Music for the Dinner Hour.
7:00 p. m.—Music for the Dinner Hour.
7:00 p. m.—"The Christian Science Monitor Views the News."
7:30 p. m.—Understand Music. Dr. Donald J Grout, Harvard. "Modern Composers: Germany and Italy."
8:00 p. m.—Splendors of Literature: transcribed.
8:30 p. m.—Elements of Aviation. Capt. Hilding N. Carlson.

(11.73mc-25.6m and 15.13mc-19.8m)

9:30 p. m.—Program for Latin-American Listeners.

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Strong in flavor and bright in color.

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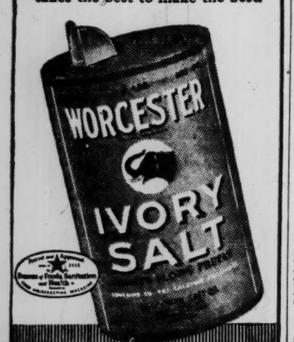
Don't risk letting the bitter impurities so often found in cheap salt ruin the flavor of your favorite dishes. Take this tip from generations of smart housewives: ask for Worcester . . . the purer and saltier salt. Remember—it takes the best to make the best.



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Mops QUALITY COTTON EA 23c
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MARVO PURE VEGETABLE SHORTENING
1 LB TIN 15c - 3 LB TIN 39c

SPONGE CAKE IDEAL FOR FRUIT SHORTCAKES
Layers 7 INCH PKG 14c
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The new delicious home-made ice cream. Easy to prepare.
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FOR SugarAppeal -USE DOMINO
• Make dishes delicious with Domino—the refinery-sealed cane sugar!

DUCKY DRAKE SAYS

DRAKE'S CAKES
GUARANTEED FRESH

ELBOW MACARONI

Recipes on every package

FOR DELICIOUSLY DIFFERENT DISHES

Tap on Jackvony's Wire Never Used, Detective Avers

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, May 23—Frank B. Bielaski told the Senate Committee investigating wire-tapping today of the activities of his detective agency in investigations in Rhode Island and Pennsylvania. These were his main points:

That the tap placed upon the residence telephone of Louis V. Jackvony, Attorney General in Rhode Island, was never used.

That the tap was placed upon Mr. Jackvony's line because high officials in Rhode Island had no confidence in the Attorney General.

That Gov. William H. Vanderbilt disapproved of tapping Mr. Jackvony's wire when told about it.

That the tap placed on the residence telephone of Mayor Thomas P. McCoy of Pawtucket yielded such scant information it "wasn't worth 15 cents."

That no tapped telephone messages in Rhode Island intercepted conversations between Government officials, Federal, State, or local.

That the Bielaski secret recordings of private conversations of prominent Pennsylvania politicians had no connection whatsoever with payments of more than $7,000 to Mr. Bielaski by Joseph N. Pew, Jr., Republican boss in that State.

Mr. Bielaski stated again and again that at no time was the tap on Mr. Jackvony's line used. He flatly asserted that no telephone conversations were tapped between government officials, Federal, state or local.

He said soon after his investigations in Rhode Island he lost confidence in the Attorney General, that "persons who were well informed" had no confidence in the state's chief law enforcement officer.

"Everywhere I turned," Mr. Bielaski continued, "I was told you can't depend on the Attorney General for anything. One day he blows hot and one day he blows cold."

Questioned by the committee as to whether he considered the Attorney General guilty of some offense, Mr. Bielaski said, "To this day I have no evidence of wrong doing on his part." He added, however, he was not one to judge Mr. Jackvony innocent.

Mr. Bielaski said the decision was made to tap Mr. Jackvony's telephone as a result of a secretly recorded conversation in a New York hotel room between Basil A. Needham, one of his agents, and Varnum Barber, head of the personnel division of the city of Pawtucket and "McCoy's leg man."

This took place sometime in the middle of October, 1939, and the tap was subsequently installed. It was not plugged in, however, until Nov. 18 when Mr. Bielaski himself attempted to make the contact only to find it did not work "and never had worked."

He said he talked with Governor Vanderbilt about wire tapping several times but not as to specific cases.

Copies of Checks

Meanwhile a group of Pennsylvania politicians were expected to testify in regard to an alleged "frame-up" by which the Bielaski agency obtained a record of private conversations of the political leaders through secret use of a microphone and recording machine concealed in hotel suites in New York and Philadelphia.

Evidence linking Mr. Pew, Republican boss in Pennsylvania, with the Bielaski detective agency or Seaboard Bureau of Public Relations was given the committee yesterday by J. Howard McGrath, United States Attorney in Rhode Island.

Mr. McGrath submitted six photostat copies of checks totaling $7,036.47 drawn in 1939 on the Girard Trust Company of Philadelphia signed by J. N. Pew, Jr. and payable to the Seaboard Bureau, the Bielaski agency.

These were submitted following testimony by witnesses, including Mr. Vanderbilt's attorney, that the Governor likewise employed the Bielaski agency during 1939. In Rhode Island the Bielaski firm used wire-tapping to obtain information.

Statements by Mr. McGrath and Horace Weller, counsel for Mr. Vanderbilt, showed the Governor apparently paid the Bielaski agency $13,697.36 in 1939-40.

Mr. McGrath placed in evidence photostatic copies of a check for $6,900 and a letter from the Governor. This showed that on Nov. 25, 1939, a bank draft of $6,900 was drawn against Mr. Vanderbilt's account by the U. S. Trust Company of New York payable to the Bank of Manhattan Company. The Governor's letter requested the Bank of Manhattan Company to make a redraft for the same amount payable to the Seaboard Bureau, which in turn cashed the check at the Irving Trust Company.

Draft for $1,697

A bank draft of Sept. 8, 1939, on the First National Bank of Boston for $1,697.36 payable to the New York Trust Company and in turn payable to the Seaboard Bureau by Mathew W. Goring, was introduced by Mr. McGrath. Mr. Goring, until recently, was a special assistant in the Rhode Island Attorney General's office. He engaged the services of Mr. Bielaski for the Governor.

Mr. McGrath said another check dated Oct. 3, 1939 for $2,000 was drawn on the Mechanics National Bank of Providence payable to the Seaboard Bureau but that bank officials have been unable to determine who was the purchaser.

Mr. Weller, counsel to the Governor, testified in February, this year, he paid Mr. Bielaski $3,000 in cash drawn from Mr. Vanderbilt's account in a New York bank.

Earlier in the day the full name of the mysterious Mr. Needham, employee of Mr. Bielaski who participated as "the plant" in both the Pennsylvania and Rhode Island cases, was placed for the first time in the record by testimony of Mayor Thomas P. McCoy of Pawtucket.

He told the committee a Mr. Basil A. Needham came to him in the fall of 1939 bearing a letter of introduction "signed by a disbarred lawyer from Massachusetts" with a proposition to establish an agency in Rhode Island for special machines to market a soft drink.

Guest of Honor at 'Our Town'

Fay

Mrs. Edward A. MacDowell Greeted

Edward Ellingwood, Executive Secretary of Monadnock Region Association, welcomes widow of famous composer as she steps from train at South Station.

Stars of 'Our Town' in Boston

Boston took on a decidedly Hollywood atmosphere today as movie stars, gathering up in their train New England governors, city officials and a gaping following of just plain folks, practically swept the "bean town" off its feet in a whirlwind program of festivities leading up to tonight's premiere of "Our Town" at the State and Orpheum theaters.

Fay Bainter, Beulah Bondi and Frank Craven, as Hollywood celebrities appearing in the picture, Thornton Wilder as author of the play from which it was taken, and Sol Lesser, its producer, were naturally the "featured players."

A delegation 100 strong of invited guests including the town's milkman, editor, church choir and minister came down from Peterborough, N. H., which served as a Hollywood "model" for Grovers Corners, the scene of "Our Town." Breathlessly excited "Emilys" and "Georges," selected from 11 key cities around Boston as most typical of the young couple in the picture, were guests of Mr. Lesser. Mrs. Edward A. MacDowell, widow of the famous composer, whose MacDowell colony for artists is famous over the country, arrived last night and was another guest of honor.

Gov. Frank Murphy of New Hampshire, United States Senator Styles Bridges from that State, Mayor Tobin and other city officials were among the local hosts to the visiting celebrities. At 3:30 the more illustrious members of the group made a call at the State House, to be welcomed by Gov. Leverett Saltonstall, after which they returned to their respective hotels to prepare for the formal dinner at the Ritz-Carlton at 6 p. m. and the grand finale of the evening—the premiere itself.

Hoover Asks Food Surplus For Europe

Continued from Page 1

basis of facts. We do not now have the facts."

It was when the conversation veered to the subject of civilians in the war areas that Mr. Hoover quickly, and quite unconsciously, disclosed the fact that he has been working almost day and night to assemble a clear idea of the situation.

He has been requested by the Polish Government and by the Belgian Government to take charge of American aid to their peoples. Mr. Hoover said his information is that not less than 1,000,000 Belgians have now reached France where they are being cared for by the French Government and people.

"Obviously;" Mr. Hoover said, "this is too much to ask the French to bear at a time like this."

He said that immediate succor to the Belgians is not possible because they do not even know whether the bulk of the country is in the hands of the Allies or the Germans, and quite different arrangements would have to be made, whichever gains the upper hand. But Belgium, he said, is an industrial Nation, importing 80 per cent of its food. It will require food, and probably soon.

In Poland, Mr. Hoover said, the situation is extremely grave. Russia took the agriculture half, Germany took the industrial half. As a consequence, there are some 15,000,000 persons in the industrial area deprived of their usual agriculture source of supply.

"Our information," said Mr. Hoover, "is that present food stocks in German controlled Poland will be exhausted about June 1. Of course, this estimate is probably too close; there is probably food for awhile longer, possibly to the next harvest. But soon this problem must be met, or several million people will actually starve."

Mr. Hoover said this is a problem that exceeds the bounds of private charity, that governments must help. The Polish Government has certain resources, he said.

At this point Mr. Hoover made a plea that the "vast stores of cereals now in danger of rotting in the Middle West, and our enormous surplus of fats, which is to say pork, be made available for European relief.

"We have no right to sit on these stores and let them rot while human beings starve in Europe," he asserted. He also underlined the help such reduction of surpluses would give the American farmer, whose prices are under the constant pressure of these surpluses.

The Former President, who arrived here early this morning from New York, was the breakfast guest of Gov. Leverett Saltonstall, House Speaker Christian A. Herter, and other Republican leaders at the Somerset Club.

This noon, he was luncheon guest of J. Willard Hayden, brother of the late Charles Hayden, at the Algonquin Club. Many prominent Bostonians and Boys' Club workers attended the luncheon, after which the party motored to the dedication of the South End Boys' Club.

She Flies to Aid Fliers

Flying Over the U. S. to Raise Money for War Aviators

Miss Aline Rhonie, who is in Boston today on the start of a Nation-wide air tour to seek funds for Allied aviation canteens in France, is shown beside the Warner-powered Luscombe plane which she will use on her coast-to-coast air trip. Miss Rhonie was unable to make the first lap of her trip, New York to Boston, by plane, however, on account of the inclement weather that has kept virtually all aviation on the ground for several days. She arrived in Boston by train.

Berle Sees Naziism Failure Because of Dogma of Denial

"Naziism has already failed, it may not yet have fallen, but it has failed because it has created a dogma of denial. No counter-revolutionary movement can succeed which excludes rather than includes everyone," said Adolf A. Berle, Jr., United States Assistant Secretary of State, addressing the Unitarian Association from the pulpit of the First Church, Boston, last night as Ware lecturer.

However, Mr. Berle warned his listeners that "As a realist one must remember that there will be no change in this counter-revolutionary movement [Nazi, Communist, Fascist], unless the conception that opposes it is still stronger."

"It is my belief that we have at hand, every element which is needed to build a new and a stronger country and a finer and greater world. I think we have but to remember what for a time we may nave forgotten. I think we have but to live what we have too often said without belief.

"Too often the opportunities for improvement of our social structure have been lost, not because we did not know how, but because, fundamentally, no one really wanted to make them effective. In finance, for example, there are techniques available which are as able to rebuild or rehouse the United States as they are able to equip an army or fight a war. They have not been used in time of peace primarily because there was no compelling desire to use them," he said.

Mr. Berle asked, "Is it too much to ask that the driving quality which can be called forth by a great cataclysm might be made available for continuous and steady action? Is it necessary that some scourge of God, driving by brute fear, shall create a common will? It will be difficult for a historian of the future to understand, for example, the present breach between management and labor, and it will be still more difficult to discover why the economic machinery of the country was used to build pyramids of power when the plan and necessary implication of the machinery itself was to provide a base upon which the country should really live."

Mr. Berle said: "Once this spiritual process is gone through, I am very clear that the resources which now lie at hand unused will leap into significance. Peculiarly, this is true of America. For here we have the men, the materials, the technique and the knowledge to give to the country a civilization more superb than any known. Beside this possibility, the pale dreams of a dictatorship are ridiculous.

Pre-'Melon' Insolvency Of Beacon Denied

Sharp denial that the Beacon Insurance Agency, affiliate of the now defunct Canton Mutual Liability Insurance Company, was insolvent at the time a 6,000 per cent dividend was declared, was made by Paul Mannos, Assistant Treasurer of the Beacon concern, at a public hearing yesterday before the special commission investigating mutual liability insurance companies, which have collapsed in the last 15 years.

Earlier in the day Miss Katherine M. O'Leary, Chief Examiner of the State Department of Insurance, testified that the Beacon firm, as well as the Canton company were involvent at the end of 1937, the close of the first year's operations. Miss O'Leary said the Beacon was insolvent on June 30, 1937, and that on July 2, 1937, a 6,000 per cent dividend was paid to the three outstanding shares of stock, of which Mr. Mannos held two. The dividend amounted to $6,000.

Mr. Mannos told the Commission that Samuel Mannos, his brother, as Counsel for the Beacon, had said it was all right to declare the dividend.

Mr. Mannos stood on his constitutional rights in refusing to answer a question as to whether he had declared the dividend in his income tax return.

Records from the office of the Secretary of State were introduced to show that the Canton's original incorporation papers bore the pencilled note reading "Samuel Mannos, Room 373, State House." Paul Mannos could offer no explanation of the fact that Room 373 is the office of the Attorney General.

Providence College To Hear French Poet

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., May 23—H. A. Jules-Bois, French poet, humanist and orator, will be the principal speaker at the 18th Commencement Exercises at Providence College, it was announced today by college authorities. Exercises will be held on Thursday morning, June 13, when 152 seniors and 19 members of the Extension School will be awarded degrees.

Coalition Cabinet Held Smoke Screen

Calling proposals for a coalition cabinet "a smoke screen for a third term," Miss Marion E. Martin, assistant chairman of the Republican National Committee, in a luncheon speech today at the Women's Republican Club, sharply opposed any departure from the two-party system.

"It would endanger the democratic form of government of this country," she declared.

Pointing out necessity for a minority voice to challenge and check weaknesses of the party in power, she charged that "any argument which will not stand the spotlight of criticism is not a sound one. Preservation of the democracy of the United States depends upon the maintenance of the two-party system; otherwise, it would not be a government by the people, but a government by the present administration only.

Another speaker at the luncheon who launched into a spirited attack on the coalition idea was Sinclair Lewis, National Committeeman, who claimed that such a move would "lead to dictatorship just as surely as it has in foreign countries." Such suggestions, he charged, "surely must be inspired by the 'fifth clumn' which is the Communist Party in America."

He declared that "the failure of the present administration to properly provide for the defense of this country is probably the greatest of its failures." And the problem of equipping and building up the Army and Air Force for the purpose of defense is, he said, "an economic rather than a political problem and should be placed in the hands of an administrator capable of carrying out such a program."

Edward D. Sirois, Chairman of the State Committee, was the third and final speaker on the program.

© Vitagraph

Group From 'Saturday's Children'

John Garfield, Claude Rains, and Anne Shirley in the film coming today to the Paramount and Fenway

.75 Federal Art Exhibitions

The Arts in Boston

During this week there are being conducted throughout Massachusetts exhibitions planned by the WPA Art Project. It is part of a nationwide program to call attention to the activities of the Professional and Service Division of the WPA.

There is a display at the Project headquarters, 881 Commonwealth Avenue, showing the various departments of painting, carving, research, and teaching. Clubs, schools, museums, libraries, department stores are having displays. The Y. M. C. A. is showing water color, the Boston Conservatory of Music exhibits dancing subjects painted by Erica Karawina, the State Teachers College at Bridgewater has an Index of Design display, at the Fogg Art Museum there are shown methods of paint testing.

In the lounge of the Metropolitan Theater there are several oils by gifted members of the project. Included are landscapes by Helen Dickson Blackmur, still-lifes by Sam Thal and Elliot Orr, a South End view by Lawrence Kupferman, a flowery garden scene by Alexis Arapoff, a genre view by Philip von Saltza. These painters represent the more emancipated group of Project artists. Their pictures make a good exhibtion.

At the Keith's Memorial Theater there is another selection of pictures including notable contributions from Donald Squier, Philip Malicoat, Harriet O'Brien, Charles Heinz, Charles Kaeselau, and Oscar Bluemner. On the fifth floor of the Jordan Marsh Annex there are water colors by Adolph Aldrich, Fritz Oberteuffer, Leon Hovsepian, Leverett Peters, Blanche Lazell, and Russell W. West.

Since the initiation of the Federal Art Project many exhibitions have been shown, enough to prove that something has been accomplished through this effort of Government patronage. Many of the painters exhibited in these displays would not have had a chance to work or to show their pictures if they had not been brought before the public in such exhibitions. The problem of the artist is still far from any plausible solution for he has not yet achieved the status of worker among fellow-workers. Yet the displays at these theaters, shops and public centers shows that the artists are doing things which are interesting, decorative, and even inspiring. It is to be hoped that eventually a market for such artists will result from greater understanding and increased appreciation of their talents.

Holman's Print Shop

At Holman's Print Shop, 5a Park Street, oils and water colors by Margaret Hill are on exhibition.

The pictures are ably executed. Miss Hill shows no noticeable departures from direct and lucid representation. She paints succinctly, applying aquarelle in summary washes. She uses as few strokes of the brush as possible and manages to say a great deal. Most of the pictures are small. The subjects are familiar.

There are views of Rockport, Wiscasset, Annisquam, and Bermuda. These last seem to lack the vivid colors customarily imparted to views of Bermuda. Miss Hill seems better in her North Shore subjects, particularly when she paints dunes and rocks. She catches ably the quality of light that is so impressive on the gleaming white sand.

Other subjects which are satisfactory are "Pleasant Street, Rockport," "Old House in Medford," "November Afternoon."

D. A.

Wage Rate Suits Under Advisement

Judge Daniel J. Gillen of Boston Municipal Court today took under advisement seven suits brought against Weinfield's Inc., Boston dry cleaners, by employees who claim the Company's wage scale was below State fair labor standards.

The plaintiffs, all women, claimed their rate of pay was as low as $12 a week for a 58-hour week, when State rates prescribed 30 cents an hour for a 40-hour week, plus time and a half for overtime. The women sought restitution of back pay.

Chaplin Refutes Report On Withdrawal of Film

Charlie Chaplin has issued the following statement with regard to his new motion picture about dictators:

"The report that I may withdraw my film is entirely without foundation. I am cutting it now and as soon as it is synchronized it will be released. More than ever now the world needs to laugh. At a time like this laughter is a safety valve for our sanity."

The statement was contained in a telegram from Mr. Chaplin to Murray Silverstone, chief of world wide operation of United Artists, the distributor of Chaplin's picture.

AMUSEMENTS

BOSTON (CONCERTS)

Symphony Hall—Com. 1492
TONIGHT AT 8:30
POPS
ARTHUR FIEDLER—Conductor
NEXT SUNDAY 8:30
Tchaikovsky Concerto No. 2
Soloist—SELMA KRAMER—Piano
All Tickets On SALE 2 WEEKS In ADVANCE

NEW YORK (MOVIES)

"LILLIAN RUSSELL"
Alice FAYE · Don AMECHE · Henry FONDA
★ PLUS BIG STAGE SHOW ★
Any Day Any Seat 25c to 1p.m. ROXY 7th Ave. at 50th St.

RADIO CITY MUSIC HALL
50th St. and 6th Ave.
ANNA NEAGLE — RAY MILLAND
"IRENE"
On the Great Stage: "SOUTHERNAIRES"
produced by Markert, Symphony Orchestra.
1st Mezzanine Seats Reserved Circle 6-4600

NEW YORK (STAGE)

DWIGHT DEERE WIMAN presents
"Another elegant musical show" —J. D. B., The C. S. M.
JACK HALEY · MARTA EGGERT · SHIRLEY ROSS
in RODGERS and HART'S
Newest MUSICAL COMEDY HIT
HIGHER AND HIGHER
with LEIF ERICKSON & LEE DIXON
SHUBERT THEATRE, West 44th Street. Cl. 6-5990
Evgs. $4.40 to $1.10. Mats. Wed. & Sat., $2.75 to $1.10

"A Perfect Comedy" —ATKINSON N. Y. Times
OSCAR SERLIN Presents Clarence Day's
LIFE WITH FATHER
Made into a play by HOWARD LINDSAY and RUSSEL CROUSE
EMPIRE THEATRE, B'way and 40 St. PEnn. 6-9540
Evgs. $3.40—$1.10 to $3.30. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:40
Special Holiday Mat. Decoration Day

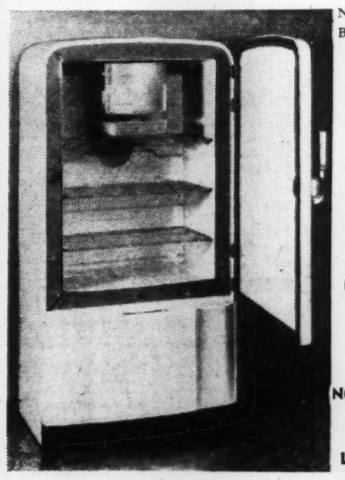
"THE FUNNIEST COMEDY OF THIS SEASON."—Brooks Atkinson, Times
SAM H. HARRIS presents
THE MAN WHO CAME TO DINNER
by MOSS HART & GEORGE S. KAUFMAN
MUSIC BOX, 45 St. W. of Broadway. Cl. 6-4636
Evenings 8:40. Mats. THURS. & SAT. at 2:40

DOWN THEY DROP!

Prices on
WESTINGHOUSE
Electric
REFRIGERATORS
Hit New Low!
$30 to $60 LESS THAN LAST YEAR

Yes, and *last* year we thought prices on Westinghouse Electric Refrigerators were rare, because they were the lowest we ever offered. But NOW they've fallen to unbelievable figures . . . $30 to $60 less than ever before in history!

Keep in mind that these prices apply to the very latest 1940 models. Every one worthy of bearing the famous name of Westinghouse. Every one tops in quality and performance. And every one priced so amazingly low that it will pay you (and pay you *well*) to come right in and see them. Do it now!



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Only $114.75 for This 6 Cubic Foot Model

NO DOWN PAYMENT LIBERAL TERMS

LESS THAN $1.00 A WEEK (payable monthly)

MODEL LS-6-40

Edison Shops
AND ELECTRICAL DEALERS
BOSTON Edison COMPANY

Extensive Public Works Program Typifies Hartford's Initiative and Vibrancy

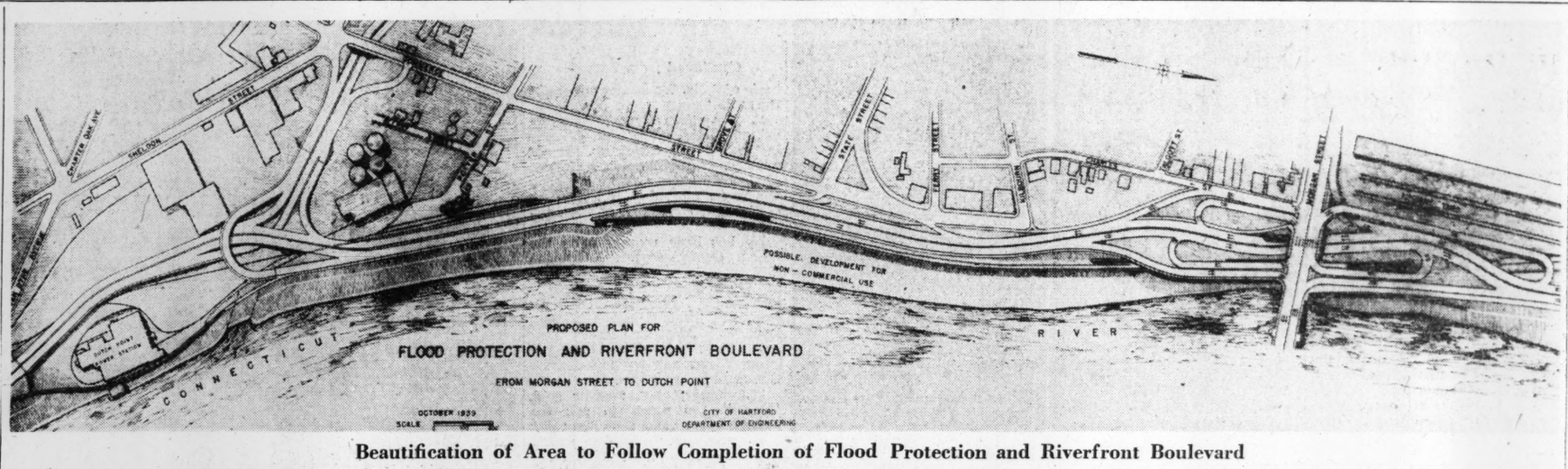
Bird-Study Walks To Begin June 18

Early evening trips to bird sanctuaries and the near-by seacoast will be features of an informal course by Francis A. Young of the New England Museum of Natural History on "Knowing the Great Out of Doors," which will be held at the Boston Center for Adult Education during the summer term, which opens June 18. Mr. Young, assisted by members of the staff of the Museum, will instruct amateur naturalists in bird, plant, and insect lore.

Other courses at the Center, 79 Mt. Vernon Street, this coming summer, include "Current Affairs," by Albert Irving, of Tufts College; Creative Writing," by Dani[illegible] Chase; "Voice and Diction," by Frank X. Zacher and "Interesting Conversation," by Florence D. Chapin.

Holmes Memorial Planned

WASHINGTON, May 23 (AP)—Senator David I. Walsh (D) of Massachusetts has introduced a joint resolution authorizing the appropriation of funds to publish a memorial volume to the late Associate Justice of the Supreme Court Oliver Wendell Holmes, and for the creation of a garden in his memory near the Supreme Court building.



Beautification of Area to Follow Completion of Flood Protection and Riverfront Boulevard

How Hartford plans to protect itself from Connecticut River floodwaters and at the same time modernize its riverfront is shown in the above diagram. The map is of the center portion and illustrates the manner in which a high-speed highway will run along the top of the new 45-foot dykes, by-passing downtown traffic and connecting with cross-town arteries by an elaborate system of cloverleafs. The portion illustrated will be an essential link in the system which Mayor Thomas J. Spellacy expects to reach from the present Silas Deane Highway at the outskirts of Hartford, past the Municipal Airport and South Meadows, over this central dyke, and up through North Meadows.

Connecticut Industry Plans For Unprecedented Expansion

The Week in Connecticut

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HARTFORD, Conn., May 23—Connecticut industry, source of a large part of the airplanes and munitions supplies of the United States, prepared this week for unprecedented expansion. Fifty plants in Connecticut, it was estimated at the office of the Connecticut Manufacturers' Association, are already engaged in production of war material. Many others are producing machine tools, parts for the automobile industry or other goods that would be in demand in a great increase of war supplies.

President Roosevelt's goal of 50,000 fighting airplanes can mean only one thing to the factories in Connecticut that are building planes and aviation engines. Even though new manufacturing facilities are developed farther from the coast, the expectation is here that Connecticut plants will be called upon to supply a considerable share of the increase.

The Manufacturers' Association reported that about one-third of the factory space in Hartford, New Haven and Bridgeport is not now being utilized, and this additional space would be immediately available for expansion. Employment in the Hartford County area is now about 65,000 and lacks only 2,000 of the "normal" figure based on employment in December of 1928.

State Armories

There was local military news also this week. The Adjutant General's office announced posting of armed guards at all State armories, on a 24-hour watch to protect Federal military property. Troop B, 110th Cavalry, Connecticut National Guard, bade good-by to its horses and became Battery B, 208th Coast Artillery, Anti-Aircraft. The cadet regiment at the University of Connecticut marched in review before Maj. Gen. James A. Woodruff, Commander of the First Corps Area, and heard him say he knew they would "be ready" if their country needs them.

The cavalry troop did not take too seriously its conversion to an anti-aircraft unit. Col. J. W. Cunningham, United States Army instructor, lectured the men on their new duties. Then the troop conducted a burlesque ceremony, chased a made-up "Adolf Hitler" out of the armory, and burned the yellow cords of their campaign hats, symbol of the cavalry.

At the university R. O. T. C. review, 23 seniors received commissions as second lieutenants in the Seventy-sixth Division, Reserve.

Personnel Director

William H. Donning, employment and personnel officer of the General Electric Company, in Bridgeport, is the State's new personnel director. Mr. Donning was appointed by Gov. Raymond E. Baldwin from a list of five men certified by the Personnel Advisory Committee as eligible for the $7,500 position.

Governor Baldwin's action ignored the criticism that no competitive examination had been held for the position, and the claim that only a man experienced in public personnel work is eligible. Mr. Donning is taken from a position in private personnel work and has never held a governmental post.

Laurence C. Smith, Executive Secretary of the Connecticut Merit System Association, the group that was most critical of the Governor's method of selecting a personnel director, was named to a new job as Assistant Director.

Hartford Envisages New Growth

By Robert R. Mullen

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

HARTFORD, Conn.—Thrusting forward with one of the Nation's most ambitious municipal public works plans, including protection from Connecticut River flood waters, reclamation of hundreds of acres of centrally located industrial and residential land, and completion of a new super by-pass highway system, this City was today pictured by Mayor Thomas J. Spellacy as poised for a surging advance into an era of more abundant living.

Describing this building project that includes dikes against even a 45-foot flood stage, as well as new parks, a new bridge and a new high-speed highway system through the center of town, Mayor Spellacy said the City's share alone of this $15,000,000 City, State and Federal project would total $5,000,000. However, he pointed out, this will be a wonderful investment; for, he predicted, no less than $50,000,000 in new property values will be added to the tax rolls because of these projects.

Great Development Foreseen

That all-descriptive American word "boom" did not enter into the conversation with Mayor Spellacy, but one cannot talk five minutes with this lawyer and businessman turned Mayor without gathering the sharp impression that he believes Hartford just now is getting ready to enter upon a period of accelerated development exceeding anything it has known for several decades.

The casual visitor to Hartford, however, is not likely to feel any such resurgence as a vivid necessity. Few cities look so outwardly prosperous.

A chat with Willard Rogers, proprietor of the Bond Hotel, whose trig attire is a Hartford institution, sets the pace for a walk down Asylum Street where haberdashery stores display canary yellow shirts, and fawn and orange gloves, and black homburgs in the best English style.

This evidence of material prosperity is brightened as you turn the corner on Main Street where the even less restrained colors of women's wear prevail. There are modernistic store fronts, shadow-box windows, and throngs of buyers along this street. You conclude that Hartford's 12,000 insurance company employees, its 35,000 skilled industrial workers, its hundreds of State and City Civil Service workers contribute a high and steady level of commercial activity to this 305-year-old home town of Thomas Hooker.

This impression is sustained as you walk on down past the banks and insurance towers to an impressive office building just this side of the Library.

Probably not many law firms in very many cities can afford to use the ground floor of one of the busiest corners for a law office, but apparently the question of rent is not a serious one for the firm of Spellacy & Yeomans. You open great polished brass doors and are ushered into a pleasant gray and cream office, a big sun-filled room where Mr. Spellacy spends the moments he can win free of the Mayor's suite across the street.

Mayor Is Dynamic

Mayor Spellacy is a tall, spare man, with quick movements, and rapid-fire thoughts, and an insistence that you instantly understand what he means and an impatience if you don't.

There are several chairs in the room, and the Mayor draws two together in front of his desk so he can talk at close range.

His desk is piled high with papers and he tells you it is private legal work to which he wishes he could devote full time. You recall that he has been Hartford's Chief Executive five years now, and he replies that he has had enough. In 1941, when his present term is completed, he expects to quit the office and get back to his law practice, he says, but you wonder whether he doesn't like the job more than he acknowledges.

You speak of the prosperity evident outside on the shopping streets and he, after the manner of Al Jolson, says: "Boy, you haven't seen anything yet!"

Then he describes for you his vision of what Hartford is to become. On the reverse side of an advertising card that says, "Re-elect Spellacy on his record," he quickly pencils a rough map of the new dike system "five feet higher than the Army Engineers say there is any danger."

Some of this dike system is finished, some is 80 per cent complete, the central part "is being rushed just as fast as we can, and will be ready within two years," he says.

Part of the Mayor's plan that he sketches for you is "signed on the dotted line," some remains to be put through, all of it Mayor Spellacy expects to see well on the way toward completion before his term ends.

The first essential, he explains, is to furnish confidence-bolstering protection against floods in the easily inundated sections along the river. This will give the City an enormous boost, not only because of the protection afforded existing businesses and residents, but, also, because of the plans of several concerns to erect substantial buildings on sites in these areas. The Mayor speaks of a $2,500,000 insurance company building, a $2,000,000 warehouse, and similar projects. These comprise the $50,000,000 which he sees added to the City's "Grand List," or roll of taxable property, within the coming three years.

New Apartments Likely

Moreover, the Mayor points out, there are a number of people who like to live near the place where they work. Since the river front will be beautified, he believes it is likely that apartment houses will spring up along the more attractive spots.

Not the least part of this plan of improvement is the proposal for a super road connection, joining the Silas Deane Highway at the junction of Hartford and Wethersfield and paralleling the New Haven tracks past the airport to the corner of Wawarme and Van Dyke Avenues where the new road would run along the top of the dike up to Morgan Street and the present Bulkeley Bridge, where it would leave the dike and follow the present Meadow Road to Windsor.

"Outside of New York, I don't know of a city that is undertaking anything like this," Mayor Spellacy says with considerable pride. He wants to give you a more exact map than just the pencil sketch, so walks with you down the street to his Mayoral office, which looks just about as impressive and busy as his law office. On the wall hangs a photograph of Hartford, the picture is dark, heavy clouds are over the City, but breaking down through are rays of light illuminating a tower and two radio antenna, and a tall building or two. In a way it is a symbolic sort of picture—the aspirations of mankind, as represented by the tall buildings, pushing upward to the light coming from above.

"It's my favorite picture," says the Mayor, "do you remember it?" You look at it closely and recall that it is an infra-red ray picture that Walter Jordan, a staff photographer of The Christian Science Monitor, took, and which the Mayor saw and asked for. He has had it framed and had a little acknowledgment to the Monitor printed and pasted on the mat.

Changes of the Years

You talk about the picture a little and the Mayor becomes a bit philosophic. "Sure, I love Hartford," he says. "Why not? I was born down here by the river" (pointing to the map where a few minutes before he said were slums), "just 60 years ago. The town's been good to me."

After you leave the Mayor's office, you walk down through this section which he says will be so transformed in only three brief years. You hear no New England twang. You will hear soft Irish tones, the blurred syllables of Poles and Czechs, the southern drawl of Negroes.

These voices of "the second immigration" dominate in Hartford now. They represent three-quarters of the population, maybe more. Most of the Yankees who can afford it have moved out to West Hartford and beyond. They live in great houses, some of these are insurance and manufacturing tycoons, and have a City Manager for their part of town.

The trend, as in most cities, has been toward decentralization, but, perhaps, throwing open this new, protected area along the river will partly act to reverse that trend.

You walk along to the river. It is high just now, but no one seems perturbed. The dikes, completed and under way, are reassuring. There are few reminders of the 1936 flood that inundated a quarter of the City.

As you stand looking across the low brick tenements where now lives poverty, soon to be evicted, and up to the towers and the busy stores, you hear above the murmur of the gray waters lapping the dike, the bustling, churning, dynamic roar of a thriving city.

Hartford's Tax Bills Tell Dollar's Use

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HARTFORD, Conn. — When Hartford taxpayers receive their tax bills each year, they find inclosed a simplified but fairly complete statement of the fiscal position of the City, together with a breakdown as to where the tax dollar goes.

It is shown, for example, that it costs $73.81 per capita to operate the City's Government. Of this seven cents goes for the Mayor and his department, $4.42 to the Fire Department, $4.74 to the Police, $8.74 to public welfare, 81 cents to the library, $1.53 to the parks, and so on.

State Factories Help in Defense

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HARTFORD, Conn., May 23—It is estimated here that Connecticut has 50 factories now co-operating in President Roosevelt's defense plans, and that a total of 300 are equipped with tools and machines that would be of value in production of armaments.

A survey by the State Manufacturers' Association indicates that while industrial employment in this area runs about 35,000 in normal peace times, it probably would be stepped up to 100,000 in an emergency.

Co-operating with the Hartford District Ordnance Division of the Army, manufacturers are now surveying possible plant expansion and machine tool needs.

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Hartford's Skilled Workers Afford Strong Ally in Nation's Defense Plans

Vacant Homes in Hartford Cut by Industrial Growth

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HARTFORD, Conn., May 23—Despite a near building boom in new houses in West Hartford and other suburbs, this city, proper, finds less than 1.2 per cent of available residential vacancies.

While preliminary census figures are showing many cities to have declined in population as the exodus to the suburbs has accelerated, Hartford, it is now believed, will show a net increase of about 25,000 during the past 10 years. From the real estate standpoint, there is reason to suppose that at least half this increase has been acquired within the last two years.

This immediately suggests some consequential industrial upturn that has caused workers from outside the area to pour in.

But the fact appears to be that there has been expansion of old industries rather than arrival of new ones. United Aircraft, across the Connecticut River in East Hartford, has, of course, added thousands of workers for its accelerated production of aircraft engines. Colt's firearms has added—however incongruously—a line of plastic costume jewelry.

All through the depression Hartford properties remained fairly well rented. A year ago the vacancy was placed at about 3 per cent. Out in West Hartford two years ago you could find 200 or 300 new houses standing empty, awaiting buyers. Today, it is pretty hard to find a house vacant for longer than six months. This may mean considerably more building in the next few months, although most real estate men realize it is easy to step ahead of demand.

Looking over the list of empty residential space, you find that the demand is for single family structures, and not for apartments, reversing the trend of only a few years ago.

In all Hartford, it is estimated, there are but 66 vacant houses available for rent, while there are about 500 empty apartments and tenements.

This lack of available rentals tends to discourage moving. People who have good quarters are not tempted to look around. Moreover, while landlords so far are showing only limited inclination to raise rents so long as tenants remain, they do try to push them up a few dollars when their places become vacant.

The Federal Government, after a survey of Hartford slum areas, decided to push ahead with a low cost housing project to partly relieve the demand for sanitary, comfortable living quarters for low-income groups.

New Voters Of Hartford Get 'Greeting'

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HARTFORD, Conn.—When a young man or woman is registered as a voter for the first time in this City, a special letter is sent from City Hall, pointing out the privileges of citizenship and the responsibilities of voting.

The letter says:

You have been made a voter in our cherished City of Hartford. Congratulations upon this event. You have taken the first step in exercising your citizenship. Hartford welcomes you to its list of electors.

Will you not take an active interest in our civic affairs? You can materially help in making this a better City. Your continued interest in our government is earnestly requested.

Most of our municipal problems are in no sense political. These problems can best be solved by the attention of all the voters. I am, therefore, writing to all new voters, regardless of party, requesting their help and co-operation.

The office of Mayor in the Municipal Building is your office. Your counsel, advice and suggestions will always be welcome. Constructive criticism is both healthy and beneficial. Your official representatives can best serve you and all the people of this community if aided by your continued and wholehearted interest in our municipal affairs.

Everyone should vote on election day. There are, however, 364 other days in the year. Every day should be Hartford Day in the minds and hearts of our citizens. Our City can only be what we make it. Let us preserve our fine traditions, be true to the principles of our founders, and work for a healthier, happier and better Hartford.

The letter is signed by the Mayor.

Host of Visitors See Rose Garden

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HARTFORD, Conn.—Late every spring, some 250,000 persons visit the Elizabeth Park rose garden, one of this City's most beautiful sights.

Some 600 varieties of roses are in bloom about two weeks hence, and the fame of their beauty has spread so far that Park Department employees have noted license plates on cars from California, Arizona, Wyoming, Colorado, Kansas, and other far-off States as visitors come to see the roses.

The park, comprising 100 acres, the gift of Charles M. Pond, has greenhouses nearby where constant experiments continue for developing new roses and improving old ones.

By a Staff Photographer

Hartford in Light, Shadow, and Silhouette

By a Staff Photographer

Thomas J. Spellacy
Mayor of Hartford

United Aircraft's Huge Plant Now in New Defense Limelight

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HARTFORD, Conn., May 23—With President Roosevelt's defense moves stirring the United States many eyes are focused on the giant United Aircraft plant just across the Connecticut River here, in East Hartford.

Lights blaze day and night from the buff brick buildings that have been doubled and redoubled in recent months as mankind has taken to the air for business, and for other reasons, highly publicized at the moment.

United Aircraft is chiefly engaged in manufacturing airplane engines, the famed Pratt & Whitney engine, considered one of the finest radial-type engines in the world.

It is used in American, English, French as well as German planes. In fact, it is probably one of the most widely used engines in Germany, reputedly being manufactured in Munich by Bayerische Motoren Werke, under United license.

From Shed to Huge Plant

Since 1925, this Hartford concern, upon which now hinges so important a share of America's defense, has burgeoned from a shed and no orders to its present plant employing some 6,000 persons and adding more as quickly as the workers can be trained for the highly skilled jobs.

United Aircraft is vital, because engine production might very easily become a bottleneck if it didn't keep pace with plane production.

Whether its importance will be dimmed if the Army and Navy turn to greater use of liquid cooled engines is not clear. The liquid cooled engine being long and narrow in shape, lends itself better to certain types of streamlining, it is claimed. The East Hartford plant doesn't make this style of engine.

Difficult for Visitors

A neat sign explains that since the plant is now making engines for the United States Army and Navy it can't permit visitors to go through the plant. Each employee wears a badge that has the owner's photograph. Guards in uniforms glance at your face and then at your badge and the number on it. Everything must check. Everything does check.

The factory does not remind one of an automobile plant. There isn't the same sort of production line. In fact, in order to place exact responsibility, and in order to govern each operation, the assembly of each engine is under the direction of a single man.

High Value Put On Skilled Work

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HARTFORD, Conn.—This city, known the country over for its highly skilled machine workers, places a high value on this type of work. A stroll through many plants would disclose hundreds of workers who have been on the job 50 or more years, turning out typewriters, firearms, and other items requiring a high degree of accuracy and finish.

At the Colt Patent Firearms plant alone there are 17 men who have been at the plant more than 50 years. Just the other day, Gov. Raymond E. Baldwin, who worked at Colt's while attending Wesleyan University, presented pins to four Colt's workers who had rounded the half century of service mark. A dozen others were given pins signifying 25 years of service.

Hartford Is 'Insurance City' For Some Very Good Reasons

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HARTFORD, Conn.—Known as the "Insurance City" because the Travelers, Aetna, Phoenix, Hartford Fire, Connecticut Mutual, and some 39 other leading firms headquarter here, this City claims about 12,000 "white collar" workers in that industry.

Insurance began here when banks covered marine risks of ships using the Connecticut River for commerce. In time, river commerce dwindled, and, in 1794 the Hartford Fire Insurance Company issued its first fire policy.

Although fire hazards were mounting in the more congested cities of that period, the fire insurance idea was slow to take on. However, in 1835 New York was swept by fire.

When news came to Hartford of the losses, Eliphalet Terry drove relays of swift horses to New York, and, mounting a box in the center of the burned over area, announced his firm was prepared to pay off in full and in cash all losses sustained by its policy holders.

So dramatic was his action and so prompt his payment that although the Hartford firm's coverage was but $65,000 out of a $20,000,000 total loss, public confidence was generated in insurance, and the business grew rapidly.

Prompt payments in the Chicago and Boston fires were topped at the time of the San Francisco earthquake and fire in 1906 when Hartford firms paid out $15,000,000.

The clerical positions in the insurance firms offer many opportunities for women. Likewise, the typewriter factories and small metal parts makers employ a high ratio of women workers, all combining to give Hartford the highest percentage of women workers of any American city.

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Michaels
705 MAIN STREET OPPOSITE TRAVELERS
HARTFORD, CONN.

Odd Lot, Inactive Issues on New York Stock Exchange Are Published on Tuesdays and Fridays

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's sales (est.) 1,500,000
Previous day's sales 2,132,630
1940 volume to date 105,083,898
1939 volume to date 92,087,075

Early Market Rally Fades On War News

NEW YORK, May 23 (AP)—The stock market had a few more war worries today and an early upturn of 1 to 3 points subsequently ran into enough selling to reduce or cancel advances.

Dealings, moderately fast at intervals, slowed near the final hour. Transfers were at the rate of approximately 1,500,000 shares.

Coincident with conflicting claims in the European melee, Wall Street seemed to feel a trifle more apprehension over shifting battle currents and many traders inclined to cut commitments pending concrete developments.

Announcement of British Minister of Information Alfred Duff Cooper that "this country is in fearful danger," admission of Prime Minister Churchill that "Abbeyville is in German hands" and that the implications of the situation were serious, tended to chill market recovery sentiment.

Among resistant stocks were American Telephone, Montgomery Ward, Sears Roebuck, Kennecott, North American, du Pont, Pennsylvania, Standard Oil of N. J. and International Telephone.

The majority of steels, motors, aircrafts and rubbers, in front at the beginning, fell back to around or under Wednesday's close.

Supported in the curb—some backed down after noon—were Aluminum of America, E. W. Bliss, Colts Patent Fire Arms, Gulf Oil, Minneapolis Mining & Smelting and Heyden Chemical.

Corporate Bonds Higher

Corporation bonds staged a rallying drive today in effort to regain some of the ground lost lately and many climbed to more than 3 points.

The market had difficulty, however, on the forward thrust, running into offerings which shaved gains and left the list somewhat mixed in late dealings.

At the fore of the advance were International Telephone 5s as cables indicated the Spanish Government was planning to return to the company its properties seized during the Spanish Civil War.

Up also were New York City tractions, including Interborough Rapid Transit 7 per cent certificates of 1932 and Third Avenue Railway adjustment 5s of '60.

German 5½s of '65 and 7s of '49 were marked down in the foreign sector, while Norwegian and Canadian loans advanced.

Treasury issues held about even in the U. S. Government list, with Federal Farm Mortgage 2¾s of '47-'42 lower. Dealings in the U. S. governments, however, were extremely light.

Wallace Proposes Loan-Storage Plan To Aid Agriculture

WASHINGTON (AP)—A loan-storage-promotion program for helping American agriculture out of difficulties brought on by war and loss of foreign markets was suggested by Secretary Henry Wallace after a conference with President Roosevelt.

Efforts will be made, Mr. Wallace said, to assist farmers through storing crops and lending money on stored commodities, attempting to increase domestic consumption, and trying to boost foreign consumption wherever possible.

Crops can be stored, he asserted, against time when there will be a "real demand." There is going to be such a demand, the Secretary said, "because there are going to be millions of hungry people in this world" as a consequence of the war.

A proposal to allow the Commodity Credit Corporation to expand commodity loans by $500,000,000 has cleared the Budget Bureau, Mr. Wallace said. Loans can be made on any farm commodity, he added.

"Do you think wheat will win the war this time?" a reporter ask the secretary.

"If agricultural products will help," Mr. Wallace replied, "we'll have plenty of them. We have large supplies of cotton, corn and wheat."

$81,602,000 U. P. Issue Authorized

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Interstate Commerce Commission authorized the Union Pacific Railroad Company to issue $81,602,000 of 3½ per cent refunding mortgage bonds, series A, in connection with the redemption of its first lien and refunding mortgage bonds.

The new issue has been sold, subject to ICC approval, to a syndicate headed by Kuhn, Loeb & Co., at par plus accrued interest.

The Union Pacific will redeem $65,902,000 4 per cent and $20,000,000 of 5 per cent bonds. These bonds are due in 2208. They are being called up at 107½ plus interest to September 1. The railroad is supplying about $4,300,000 in connection with the operation.

Treasury Statement

WASHINGTON, May 23 (AP)—The position of the Treasury May 21 compared with May 20, 1939 (shown in parentheses), comparable date a year ago: Receipts, $6,407,221.32 ($8,216,867.35); expenditures, $17,492,110.39 ($18,087,202.82); net balance, $2,037,890,404.22 ($2,996,917,437.48); working balance included, $1,312,236,450.18 ($2,329,307,756.69); customs receipts for month, $18,059,559.08 ($17,653,482.84); receipts for fiscal year (July 1), $5,066,259,017.84 ($4,979,065,970.91); expenditures, $8,418,768,310.36 ($8,092,953,766.97); excess of expenditures, $3,352,509,292.42 ($3,113,887,796.06); gross debt, $42,772,285,920.32 ($40,231,653,021.49); increase over previous day, $596,826,11; gold assets, $19,069,328,518.15); ($15,907,156,095.69).

—1940— High	Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
70¼	50	Abbott (1.60a)	5	51½	50½	50½	— ⅞
52½	35½	Acme Steel (3)	2	35	35	35	— ½
9	4½	Adams Express	23	5⅛	4⅞	4⅞	+ ⅛
27½	17	Adam-Millis (1)	1	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	M'y22
19½	13	Addressog (1.40)	2	13⅜	13¼	13¼	— ⅜
58⅛	36¾	Air Reduc (1a)	15	39	38⅛	38⅛	+ ¼
⅞	⅛	Air-Way El Ap	4	⅜	⅜	⅜	— ⅛
7	4	Alaska Jun (.60)	14	4½	4¼	4¼	— ⅛
1⅛	½	Alleghany Corp	26	⅝	½	⅝	+ ⅛
12½	4¼	Alleg pf xw	14	5¾	4½	4½	−1¼
14⅝	5¾	Alleg pf $30 ww	14	7⅛	6⅛	6½	— ½
17¼	7	Alleghany pr pf	15	8¾	7½	7½	−1¼
26½	15½	Alleg-L St(1¾e)	34	18¼	16	16¾	+ ⅛
12¾	7½	Allen Ind (¾e)	1	7½	7½	7½	
182	140	Al Ch &Dye (6)	17	145½	141	141	−4½
14	8⅞	Allied Kid(.80)	2	9½	9	9	M'y22
16⅜	10½	Allied Mills(¾e)	12	12	11	11	+ ¼
9⅜	4½	Allied Stores	32	5⅜	4⅞	4⅞	
73⅞	59	Allied Strs pf(5)	3	58½	58	58	— ⅛
41⅞	13⅝	Allis-Ch M (½e)	47	24⅜	23½	24	+ ½
16	11¾	Alpha Cem(½e)	1	11¾	11½	11½	M'y22
2⅜	1⅛	Amal Leather	1	1¼	1¼	1¼	
18	9¾	Amal Leath pf	11	9¾	9¾	9¾	M'y22
58½	39½	Amerada Cp(2)	4	40½	40	40	
21	12⅛	AmAgCh(.30e)	2	14	14	14	M'y22
75	41⅜	Am Airlines	53	53	50	51½	+ ¼
12¾	6⅝	Am Bank Note	18	7	6½	6¼	— ⅞
9⅜	5¼	Am Bosch	18	6½	6	6¼	— ⅛
45¾	28	Am Br Sh (.30e)	12	33	29	29½	−1¼
116½	87	Am Can (4)	4	93	91	91	
176½	165	Am Can pf (7)	1	165	165	165	M'y22
33¼	19¾	Am Car & Fdy	54	23	18¾	21	— ¾
51¾	34	Am Car pf	3	37½	35	35	−2
23½	14⅜	Am Ch&Ct.80e)	28	16½	14	14	— ⅝
112½	100	Am Ch&C pf(5)	2	102	100	100	M'y21
140½	115	Am Chicle (4a)	3	118	117	118	+3
9¾	5½	AmColtype(¼e)	3	5¾	5⅝	5¾	
8¼	4⅛	Am Com Alco	7	5	4½	4½	— ¼
15¼	8	Am Crystal Sug	11	9	8½	9	+ ⅝
3¼	1¼	Am Encaus Til	12	1¾	1½	1½	+ ⅛
6⅝	5	Am European	-	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	Apr16
2⅜	1	Am&For Pow	4	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	+ ⅛
4¼	9⅝	A&FPS6pf(.60k)	*3	11	10½	10⅛	+ ⅛
28¼	10¾	A&FPS7pf(.70k)	*8	12⅞	11⅜	12	+ ⅜
7¼	2¼	Am & F P 2 pf	1	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	+ ⅛
50½	23	Am Haw SS (1)	21	28¼	25⅝	27	+1
6⅝	3½	Am Hide & Lea	13	3½	3¼	3¼	+ ⅛
58	27	Am H & L pf (3)	1	27	27	27	M'y18
66¼	45½	Am Home (2.40)	1	48½	48½	48½	+1
37⅝	15⅜	Am Ice	14	17⅝	13¾	13¾	
35	18½	Am Ice pf(½e)	8	20¼	18	18	−2
6⅝	3¼	Am Internat'l	10	3⅞	3½	3⅞	+ ½
45	35	Am In Ill (1.35e)	4	32	30	30	−5
57	48	Am In Ill pf(2½)	1	43	43	43	−5
223¼	10	Am Locomotive	36	12¾	10½	11½	+ ⅞
63	40	Am Loco pf (1k)	2	40	39	39	−1½
14⅞	10	Am M & F (.80)	8	10½	10¼	10½	+ ⅛
3⅜	1¾	Am M & Metal	3	2	2	2	+ ⅛
25	13½	Am Metal (1e)	5	14½	13⅛	13⅛	—
121	110	Am Met 6%pf(6)	1	116	116	116	Apr20
5¼	2	Am Power & Lt	36	2⅜	2¼	2¼	
63¼	34¾	AmP&L$6(3⅜k)	13	39	37¼	37¾	+1
54	28¼	A P&L$5 2.81¼k	16	33½	31	31	
10⅝	5¼	Am Rad & St S	94	5⅝	5¼	5½	+ ¼
17½	9½	Am Roll Mill	42	11	10	10⅝	+ ⅜
70	48¼	Am R M pf (3k)	2	53	53	53	−1⅛
12¾	9	Am Saf R (1.20)	12	9¾	9½	9¾	+ ¾
11⅜	⅝	Am Seat (½g)	7	7¼	7¼	6¾	+ ⅜
54	30¼	Am Sm & R (1e)	36	34⅞	33	34¼	+ ¾
147	122¼	Am S & R pf (7)	3	124	124	124	+1¾
70	51⅞	Am Snuff (3a)	1	51⅞	51⅞	51⅞	M'y22
33⅜	19½	Am Steel F(½e)	21	13	20½	20⅝	— ⅛
14⅝	9¼	Am Stores (¾e)	8	10⅛	9⅝	10	— ¼
17¼	11	Am Stove (½e)	2	11	11	11	
23⅜	14	Am Sugar Ref	6	15⅛	15	15	
93	79⅞	Am Sugar pf(7)	4	77	77	77	−2⅞
18	11¼	Am Sum Tob (1)	1	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	+ ⅜
175¼	146	Am T & T (9)	56	149¾	146¼	147¼	+1¼
89½	69	Am Tobacco (5)	25	72½	71½	71½	+1½
91¾	70	Am Tob B (5)	23	74¼	73	74¼	+2¼
151	141	Am Tob pf (6)	1	141	141	141	
5¾	2⅝	Am Type Fdrs	7	3	2⅞	3	— ⅛
12⅜	5¼	Am Water Wks	55	6½	5⅞	6	— ⅛
10½	10	Am W W pf (6)	2	10	10	10	M'y22
12	6	Am Woolen	29	7⅜	6⅛	6½	+ ½
52½	25½	Am Wool pf(3k)	13	29½	26¾	27	−1
8¼	4¼	Am Zinc L & S	32	5	4½	4½	— ⅛
45½	38	Am Z p pf(2½gk)	1	38	38	38	M'y10
32	18	Anaconda (¾e)	224	19⅞	18½	19⅛	
41½	20	Anacon W & C	3	25	20	20	M'y21
22⅝	12⅛	Anchor H (.15e)	2	14½	13½	13½	
15¾	8	A P W Paper	1	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	+ ⅛
4¼	2	Arch-D-M (.70e)	2	24¼	24	24	−1
110½	99¾	Arm Del pf (7)	4	109	99¾	99¾	M'y21
7⅝	4	Armour Ill	57	43⅝	4	4⅛	
64¼	35	Armour Ill p pf	3	57½	37	37	
68	58½	Arm Ill pf	1	66	66	66	Apr20
43¾	22⅝	Arm Cork (½e)	8	26¾	25	25	
11	6¼	Arnold C (⅜e)	5	7	6½	6⅝	— ⅜
9½	3¾	Artloom Corp	7	4⅜	4	4	+ ⅛
9	4⅜	Assd Dry Goods	20	5	4¾	4¾	+ ¼
78	74¾	Assd DG 1 pf(6)	1	80	80	80	M'y 8
85	49½	AsDG2pf(11½gk)	5	50	49½	50	M'y22
45	33	Associates In (2)	1	33	33	33	M'y20
25¼	13	Atch T & S F	36	14⅜	13⅜	13⅝	— ⅜
57½	39½	AT&SF pf(2½e)	1	41	41	41	+1
23½	9⅝	Atl Coast Line	32	10⅜	10	10	
22½	8½	Atl G&W Indies	1	9½	9½	9½	— ⅜
22½	10¼	Atl G&W In pf	1	10	10	10	— ¼
27⅛	18¼	Atl Refining (1)	33	20¾	19½	20	+ ¼
110	105	Atl Refin pf (4)	1	105	105	105	
9⅞	7⅛	Atlas Corp (¼e)	59	7¼	7	7⅛	
51	44	Atlas Cp pf (3)	14	44¼	44	44¼	+ ¼
60½	60	Atlas Pow (1½e)	2	60	56	57	−4
8⅜	4	Atlas Tack	2	4¼	4¼	4¼	+ ¼
2⅞	1¼	Auburn Auto	25	⅞	¾	¾	— ⅛
5½	1⅞	Austin Nichols	2	2½	2¼	2¼	+ ⅛
8⅝	4⅛	Aviation Corp	108	6⅜	5½	6	+ ⅛

B

19⅞	12⅜	Bald Loco ct	108	14¾	12⅜	13	— ⅝
6⅜	2¾	Balt & Ohio	34	3¼	3	3⅛	
8	3⅛	Balt & Ohio pf	8	3¾	3½	3½	— ⅛
14⅞	8	Bangor & Ar	5	8	8	8	M'y22
16⅜	8½	Barber As (½e)	14	10	9½	9½	— ⅛
8⅜	4	Barker Bros	5	4½	4	4½	M'y22
13⅜	7⅝	Barnsdall (.30e)	38	8¼	7½	7½	— ⅜
36¾	20¼	Bayuk Cig (¼e)	18	26	23⅜	24	+1
35¾	18½	Beat Cream (1a)	16	23	21	21½	
112½	103⅜	Beat pf ww (5)	1	112	112	112	M'y10
105	104⅜	Beat pf xw (5)	1	104⅜	104⅜	104⅜	M'y16
127	102	Beech-Nut (4a)	2	107	106	107	+5
9⅞	7½	Beld-Hem (.40e)	3	7⅝	7½	7½	
67½	62¾	BelgNRpf(3.27g)	1	66	66	66	Apr24
36⅜	25¼	Bendix Av (1e)	62	28¾	26¾	27⅛	— ⅜
22½	17¼	Ben Ind (.45e)	20	17¾	17⅜	17¾	
56¾	50	Ben In L pf(2½)	1	50	50	50	M'y22
39	22½	Best & Co(1.60a)	5	26	25	25½	
93¾	65⅝	Beth Steel (2¼e	221	70¼	63½	66⅝	— ⅞
120½	109½	Beth S 7% pf(7)	1	111⅜	111⅜	111⅜	+2⅛
34½	14	Bigelow-S (1e)	1	15½	15½	15½	
22½	15	Black&Dk (¼e)	3	16	15½	15½	— ½
11⅝	8¾	Blaw-Knox	15	7	6¼	6¼	
23¼	13½	Bliss & L (¼e)	1	15	15	15	+1½
28⅜	16⅞	Boeing Airplane	240	18⅛	16¼	16½	−1
9⅝	19¾	Bohn A&B (⅛e)	5	21	20¼	20¼	— ¾
29¼	19	Bond Strs (1.60)	1	19¼	19¼	19¼	+ ¼
24¼	17¾	Borden Co (.60e)	32	18¼	17⅝	18	— ⅜
25⅞	12⅞	Borg-Warn (½e)	37	14⅞	13¼	14	— ⅜
2¾	1	Boston & Maine	3	1¼	1¼	1¼	M'y22
57¼	26	Bower Roll B(3)	2	27¾	27½	27¾	+ ¾
7	4¾	Brew Corp (.60)	11	5	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅜
13¾	8	Bridgeport B	54	9⅛	8	8⅛	— ⅜
23¾	13¼	Brigg Mfg (½e)	43	14⅞	13⅞	14	
39⅝	27	Briggs & Str (3)	1	29	29	29	+2
53¾	39	Bristol M (2.40)	6	39	38	38	−1½
3¾	1½	Bkly & Q Trans	15	2⅞	2⅝	2⅝	+ ⅛
19⅜	12¼	Bkly & Q T pf ct	2	18	17⅞	17⅞	+ ⅛
24⅛	13½	Bkly-Man Tr	76	19⅛	17¼	18¼	+ ⅞
107¼	49	Bkly-Man Tr pf	1	107¼	107¼	107¼	M'y14
63⅛	48	Bkly-Man pf ct	5	58½	58¼	58¼	+ ¼
25½	13¼	Bkly Un G (½e)	12	15⅜	14½	14½	— ⅝
37½	27	Brown Sh (1e)	1	27⅞	27⅞	27⅞	— ⅛
29½	14¾	Bruns-Bal (¾e)	7	17¾	15½	15½	−1½
10⅛	6½	Bucyrus-Erie	21	7	6¼	6¼	— ¾
6¼	3⅛	Budd Mfg	39	3½	3	3⅛	— ⅛
6¼	3⅛	Budd Wheel	12	3¾	3½	3½	
3⅔	20	Bullard Co (¾e)	9	27¾	24¾	25¾	— ¾
33	17⅝	Bullova Watch	20	20⅝	19	19½	+ ⅝
13⅝	12¼	Burling Mill (1)	9	13½	13	13	— ½
12½	7⅜	Bur Ad M(.20e)	26	8¼	7⅝	8	
5¼	2	Bush Terminal	16	2½	2⅜	2⅜	
5⅝	4½	Butler Br (.15e)	12	4¾	4½	4½	
23¼	18	But Bros pf(1½)	3	18¼	18	18	— ⅜
4⅛	2½	Butte Cop&Zinc	17	2⅝	2⅜	2½	
13¾	6⅛	Byers (AM) Co	8	7¼	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛
15½	9	Byron Jack (1)	3	10½	10	10	+ ¼

C

26⅞	14	Calif Pack (¾e)	5	15¼	15	15¼	+ ⅜
52½	51	Calif P pf (2½)	1	52	52	52	Apr22
1⅞	1	Callahan Z-Lead	8	1⅛	1	1	
8⅛	4⅝	Cal & Hecla(⅛e)	53	5¼	4⅞	4⅞	+ ⅛
19½	11	Camp Wy (.65e)	11	12¼	11	11⅜	— ⅛
23½	11¾	Can Dry	21	13¾	12⅜	12½	— ¼
6⅜	2⅝	Canadian Pacific	31	3	2⅝	2⅝	
40½	31	Cannon M (½e)	2	32	32	32	+ ½
6	3¾	Capital Ad A	2	3⅝	3½	3½	— ¼
32¾	22⅛	Carpenter (½e)	4	25¼	23½	25	+1½
3½	2¼	Car & Gen (.05e)	4	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	— ⅛
75	40	Case (JI) Co	18	43	39¼	40	−3½
56½	42½	Caterpill Tr (2)	24	45½	44	44	— ⅜
35½	20	Celanese (½e)	48	23½	21	21½	−1½
12½	5	Celotex Corp	15	6	5⅜	5⅝	+ ¼
26¼	18	Cent Aguir (1½)	1	18	18	18	M'y22
3⅜	1½	Cent Foundry	12	1⅞	1⅝	1⅝	
5⅞	2½	Cent RR NJ	4	2½	2¼	2½	
11¾	4	Cent Violetta S	8	5⅜	5	5⅛	— ¼
6	3	Century Rib M	2	3¼	3	3	M'y21
41½	23	Cerro de Pas(2e)	12	25	23¾	23¾	— ⅝
8⅜	3½	Cert-teed Prod	22	4½	4	4⅜	+ ⅝
21½	16¼	Chain Belt (½e)	9	18⅜	16¼	16¼	M'y21
30¾	17½	Cham P&F(.40e)	2	19	19	19	
29½	11	Checker Cab	2	11	11	11	−1
42⅜	30⅝	Ches&Ohio(2½)	37	33	31¾	33	+2½
97½	85	Ches & C pf (4)	1	85	85	85	M'y22

—1940— High	Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
47⅜	31¼	Ches Corp	20	33⅜	33⅜	33⅜	+ ⅛
21½	⅞	Chi & E Ill pf	1	1	⅞	⅞	M'y21
3½	⅛	Chi & N West	23	¼	⅛	⅛	+ ⅛
1⅛	⅛	Chi & N West pf	4	⅝	⅝	⅝	M'y22
21½	11	Chi Great W pf	1	1	1	1	
12⅜	6½	Chi Mail Order	3	6⅝	6½	6½	— ⅜
3⅜	⅛	Chi M St P&P	5	⅛	⅛	⅛	— ⅛
3¼	⅛	Chi M S P&P pf	1	⅛	⅛	⅛	— ⅛
14¾	8¼	Chi Pneu Tool	13	9⅞	9	9	+ ⅛
35⅞	23¼	Chi P T cv pf (3)	5	27½	25½	25½	+2¼
90	41	C P T pr pf (2½)	1	41	41	41	M'y22
3⅜	⅛	Chi Rock Is & P	6	⅛	⅛	⅛	M'y20
5⅜	¼	C R I & P 6% pf	1	⅜	⅜	⅜	M'y22
3¼	⅛	C R I & P 7% pf	1	⅛	⅛	⅛	
11½	7⅞	Chi Yel Cab (1)	1	8	7⅞	8	M'y22
16⅛	9	Chickasha Cot	3	9½	9¼	9⅜	+ ¼
6⅝	2½	Childs Co	12	3¼	2⅞	3	+ ⅛
91⅝	54	Chrysler (2½e)	130	59¼	56½	59	+1
14¼	10⅛	City I & F (.60e)	7	10½	10⅛	10	+ ⅜
4⅛	-	City Stores	6	2⅛	2	2	— ⅛
40¼	24	Clark &q (1¾e)	6	26½	25½	25½	
43¼	26	Clev Gr B (.40e)	5	31	29	29	−1
41½	25½	Climax M (1.20)	17	26	25¾	26	— ¼
45½	25½	Cluett P (½e)	57	30¾	27⅝	28¾	— ⅜
131	99½	Coca-Cola(1½e)	14	105	101¾	102	+ ⅛
63	57	Coca-Cola A (3)	1	57¼	57¼	57¼	+ ¼
20	10½	Colgate P (½)	53	11⅝	11	11¼	— ⅛
103¾	102⅝	Colgate pf cld(6)	-	102⅝	102⅝	102⅝	M'r 5
35½	16½	Collins&A(2¼e)	14	21	18¾	18¾	+ ¼
24	12½	Col Fuel & Iron	7	14¼	13⅜	13⅜	— ⅝
26⅜	16	Col Br A (.90e)	*11	17⅞	16½	16½	−1¼
26¼	16	Col Br B (.90e)	*6	16½	16	16¼	+ ¼
7½	4¼	Col G & E (.20e)	109	4⅞	4⅜	4½	— ⅛
93½	76	Col G&E pfA (6)	1	76⅛	76⅛	76⅛	+ ⅛
8½	3½	Colum Pict	4	4	3⅞	5	— ¾
23½	15	Colum P pf(2¾)	1	15	15	15	
98¾	72	Col Carb (2e)	*5	73¾	71¼	71¼	— ¾
48	28	Comi Credit (4)	33	31⅛	30	30	
108⅛	99	Com Cr pf (4¼)	2	100	100	100	
56	33	Coml Inv Tr (4)	24	37	36	36⅛	+ ⅜
113	97¼	Com Tcv pf(4¼)	9	99¼	98¾	99	+ ½
16⅝	8	Coml Solvents	49	8¾	8¼	8⅜	+ ⅛
1½	¾	Com'th & South	86	⅞	⅞	⅞	+ ⅛
73¼	42	Com & Sou pf(3)	6	47	45¼	45¼	— ¾
33	26	Com Edis (1.80)	83	27¾	26¼	27½	+ ⅜
6¼	2⅝	Conde Nast	2	3¼	3¼	3¼	+ ¾
24⅜	14	Congoleum (1)	9	16	15½	15½	— ¼
13¼	8	Congress Cigar	8	11¼	9¾	9¾	−1¼
31½	19¾	Consol Aircraft	21	24½	20½	21½	−1
16	7⅝	Consol Cig (¾e)	8	9⅞	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅝
9⅞	4⅝	Cons Cop (.15e)	75	5½	5	5¼	+ ¼
32⅞	23	Cons Edison (2)	83	25½	24¾	24⅞	+ ⅛
110⅛	97¼	Cons Ed pf (5)	9	100½	100	100½	+2½
10⅜	5⅜	Con Film Ind	1	⅜	⅝	⅝	M'y21
10½	5¼	Cons F pf (½k)	5	6⅛	6	6	
4½	2⅜	Cons Laundries	4	2⅜	2¼	2¼	— ½
8⅜	5½	Consol Oil (.80)	74	6¼	5⅞	6	+ ¼
2¼	1¼	Con RR Cuba pf	1	1¼	1¼	1¼	— ⅛
4½	2⅛	Consol'n Coal	6	2⅝	2½	2½	
18½	8¾	Consol'n Coal pf	1	10½	10½	10½	+1¾
104	65	Con Pow pf(4½)	1	95	95	95	M'y22
19½	9⅞	Container (½e)	25	11⅜	10⅛	10½	+ ¼
15⅜	7⅛	Cont Bak (A)	10	8	7⅛	7¼	
1⅜	⅝	Cont Bak (B)	3	⅞	¾	1	+ ⅛
97½	73	Cont Bak pf (8)	1	76	76	76	+3
49¼	33	Cont Can (1e)	29	35	34	34½	+ ½
116½	110	Cont C pf (4½)	5	110¼	110	110	M'y21
9¼	4⅝	Cont Dia F (¼e)	12	5½	5	5	— ¼
40⅞	28½	Cont Ins (1.60a)	18	28½	28	28	−1
4¾	2	Cont Motors	103	3⅜	3	3⅛	
25	16¾	Cont Oil D (½e)	26	19¼	18½	19	+ ⅜
32	18½	Cont Stee' (½e)	4	20¾	19¾	20½	+1
25¼	15½	Cop'weld (.40e)	16	18¼	16⅞	17	— ½
70	47	Cop'weld pf(2½)	7	51	49	49	— ½
65½	44½	Corn Prods (3)	27	46⅜	45¼	46	
179	168	Corn Prod pf (7)	1	169	169	169	M'y16
7½	4	Coty Inc (¼e)	20	4⅝	4¼	4½	+ ¼
1½	⅞	Coty Internat'l	3	⅞	⅞	⅞	M'y22
24¼	13¾	Crane Co	27	15	14	14	— ⅜
105	80	Crane cv pf (5)	1	85	85	85	+5
32¾	25¼	Cream of Wh (2)	3	26½	25	26½	+1
7¾	3⅜	Crosley Corp	1	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	+ ¼
38⅞

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Federal, Foreign and Domestic Bond Quotations—Curb Market

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

U. S. Policies Seen Jamming Use of Credit

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Declaring that the theory of economics by which the government has obliged itself to buy all the foreign gold offered at a price higher than any other government is willing to pay is worse than absurd, and that it is the cause of the unwieldy excess reserves for which bankers are blamed, Allan M. Pope, President of First Boston Corporation, stated before the National Industrial Conference Board at its annual meeting here that the theory and its results stem out of subversive Socialist doctrine.

The government, not the bankers, said Mr. Pope, is to blame for the log-jam in the use of credit, because in its acts it subscribes to the principle enunciated by Marx that "if you can control the credit of a country, you can control the industry of the country."

Idle Money

Discussing idle money, Mr. Pope said that a hue and cry is being raised that we are possessed of unused fabulous sums of money in a land unable to find the financial means to carry on its business properly.

"The cry is," Mr. Pope said, "that if these holders of vast unemployed sums of money will not invest it, then the Government will have to do something about it. That is the slogan. Plenty of men and women in the Government and out of it publicly talk about this. Your organization takes up the same cry today of how to stimulate investment.

"This cry is most frequently raised because the commercial banks in particular retain from 30 to 50 per cent of their deposits in cash. They have reserves of $6,000,000,000 over and above that required by law to secure deposits. How can they be made to invest this money? How can individual investors be made to buy equities in greater quantities?

Where to Put Money

"Do you gentlemen want to put your money into permanent investment in interest-bearing securities of second-grade without knowing the answer to some of the following questions, the lack of which answers has made them second-grade. I venture to give you these questions, and if you will answer them with a big and definite 'No' I will guarantee you will not call a meeting to discuss the stimulation of investment for a long time to come, be it in stocks or bonds, big business or little, whether there is war in Europe or not.

"Here are the questions:

"1. Are we going to be forced by our government into the war? This can be done practically without legislative approval.

"2. Is our government going to continue to attempt to discredit banking and industry?

"3. Is our government going to continue to hurt industry and banking under the guise of necessary regulation?

"4. Is our government going to continue to throw the equilibrium between industry and labor out of balance to the detriment of both?

"5. Is legislation going to continue to include, in acts of national scope, measures to aid in obtaining control of industry by the central government?

"6. Is the government going to continue the advance toward control of the farmer by over-burdening him with often unnecessary yet tempting government loans?

"When any one tells you today that the increased cash in banks is a measure of the failure of the capitalist system, you can be sure that the man that said it either is trying in this way to help destroy free enterprise or he doesn't know what he is talking about, or both."

Insurance Leader Attacks TNEC, SEC

OMAHA, Neb. (AP)—Charles J. Zimmerman, Chicago, President of the National Association of Life Underwriters, asserted the life insurance field is ready to fight federal "encroachment."

Mr. Zimmerman, who spoke at a public affairs luncheon here, attacked the "methods" of the Temporary National Economic (monopoly) Committee and the Securities and Exchange Commission in their studies of life insurance firms.

He charged the agencies with "incomplete comparisons of company actions, misinterpretation of life insurance motives and what has sometimes seemed to be a hostile attitude toward the institution as a whole."

Boston Stocks

May 23

Div. in $		High	Low	Last	Prev. Close
8.75	Bos & Albany	72	71	72	72
8.00	Bos Edison	131	126	128	130
1.60	Bos Elecated	39¼	38¾	39⅛	39
..	Bos Ster-Trav	17¼	17	17	17
..	B&M pr pf	6¼	6	6	5
..	B&M st A pf	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1½
..	Copper Range	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
..	E Gas & Fuel	1¾	1¾	1¾	2
..	E Gas & Pr pf	13	12½	13	12½
1.12½	E G&P pr pf	36¾	35	35	34
..	E M SR 1st pf	56	55	55	56
..	E Mass SR pf B	8	8	8	10
..	E Mass A	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅞
..	Eastern SS	4	4	4	4¼
1.00b	Employers Gr	17¼	17	17⅛	16½
1.25	First Nat Sts	35⅜	34⅞	35⅜	32⅝
..	Hath Bak pf	28	28	28	40
..	Maine Cent	1½	1⅛	1½	1⅝
9	Maine Cent pf	15	15	15	16
..	Mass Util Asso	2¼	2¼	2¼	2¼
1.75a	Narr Rac A	5½	5½	5½	5¼
..	N E Tel & Tel	109¾	108	109⅜	108⅛
..	North Butte	50c	47c	47c	50c
..	Quincy Min	1	1	1	1
.40	Shawmut Assoc	8¼	8	8	8¼
..	Suburb Elec	60c	60c	60c	75c
.80a	Torrington	25	24½	25	23½
2.50b	Unit Shoe M	60	59	59½	60
1.50	Unit Shoe M pf	42	41½	41½	42⅜
..	Utah M & T	39c	38c	39c	35c

*Ex-dividend. †Ex-rights. a Paid or payable in 1940, no regular rate. b Exclusive of extras. c Paid in 1940 on account of accumulations.

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2:00

United States Government Bonds

(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

Treasury

Sales in $1,000		High	Low	2:00
10	3⅜s '43-'41 Mch	102.31	102.26	102.31
1	3¼s '45-'43	107.24	107.24	107.24
1	3¼s '46-'44	108.20	108.20	108.20
7	4s '54-'44	112.2	112	112
1	2¾s '47-'45	106.30	106.30	106.30
19	2½s '45	106.23	106.23	106.23
54	3¾s '56-'46	112.10	112.8	112.8
4	3s '48-'46	108.21	108.21	108.21
8	4¼s '52-'47	117.28	117.22	117.22
25	2¾s '51-'48	106	106	106
14	2s '50-'48	101.18	101.14	101.16
2	2½s '53-'49	103.10	103.10	103.10
5	2¾s '54-'51	105.7	105.7	105.7
1	3s '55-'51	108.6	108.6	108.6
15	2¼s '53- 51	101.17	101.13	101.17
5	2⅞s '60-'55	105.11	105.7	105.7
15	2¾s '65-'60	104	104	104

Federal Farm Mortgage

4	2¾s '47- 42	103.8	103.9	103.9

Home Owners Loan

6	3s '52- '44	105.11	105.11	105.11

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1,000		High	Low	2:00
12	Alleghany cv 5s '44	73	72	73
8	Alleghany cv 5s '49	62	61	62
36	Alleghany 5s '50 st	29	27⅞	27⅞
1	Allied Strs 4½s '51	94¼	94¼	94¼
10	Allis Chalm cv 4s '52	106⅞	106⅝	106⅞
54	Am & For P5s 2030	51½	50¾	51
5	AmIGChem 5½s '49	101⅝	101⅜	101½
1	Am Int 5½s '49	96	96	96
15	Am T & T 5½s '43	106 21-32	106⅝	106⅝
15	Am T & T 3¾s '66	104¼	104	104¼
5	Am T & T 3¼s '61	104¼	104¼	104¼
3	Anaconda Cop 4½s '50	102¾	102⅝	102⅞
2	Arm Del 4s 57	96¼	96	96
20	Arm Del 4s 55	96⅜	95⅝	96⅜
12	AT&SF 4s 95	102	101¼	101¼
4	AT&SF 4½s 48	100½	100½	100½
1	AT&SF 4½s C-A '62	105	105	105
1	A C Line 1st 4s52	64⅝	64⅝	64⅝
1	A C Line 5s 45	61½	61½	61½
1	Atl Gu & WI 5s 59	63	63	63
1	Atl Refin 3s 53	103	103	103
1	B&O 1st mtg 4s 48 st	56⅛	56⅛	56⅛
37	B&O 95 st 3	18½	17¾	17¾
14	B&O 96 st C	20½	19½	20
11	B&O 2000 st D	18	18	18
66	B&O 96 st F	18	17½	17½
3	B&O 1st 4s 48	8½	8	8
5	B&O Fle&WV 4s 51	57⅝	57⅛	57⅛
47	B&O S W 50 st	47	45¾	47
3	Bang & Aro cn 4s51	36	36	36
30	Beth Steel 3½s 52	55	55	55
13	Beth Stl 3¼s 65	105¼	105	105
9	Boston&Me 5s 67	100	100	100
13	Boston & Me 5s 672st	45¾	44	44
10	Boston&Me 4¾s 61 st	41½	40	40
10	Boston&Me 5s 55	40	40	40
26	Boston&Me 5s 55 st	46¼	45¾	45¾
7	Bkly Edis 3½s 66	40	40	40
2	Bkly Un Gas 6s 47	105½	105½	105½
9	Bkly U Gas 5s 57 B	111	111	111
1	Buf R&P 57 st	102⅜	102¼	102¼
1	Bur C R&NO 5s 34 ct	28½	28½	28½
2	Bush Term 5s 55	27⅞	27⅞	27⅞
34	Cal Ore Pow 4s '66	34	34	34
4	Can Sou 5s '62	102½	101	101½
5	Can Nat Ry 5s '70	66⅛	66	66
18	Can Nat 5s '69 Jly	86½	86¼	86¼
12	Can Nat 5s '69 Oct	86½	85¾	85¾
5	Can Nat Ry 4¾s '55	87	86½	86½
12	Can NatRy 4½s'51	83¼	83¼	83¼
26	Can Nat Ry 4½s'56	82½	81¼	81¼
23	Can Nat Ry 4½s'57	82½	81½	81½
35	Can Nor 6½s'46	99⅛	98¾	98¾
4	Can Pac 5s '44	92	91	91
2	Can Pac 5s '54	63½	63	63½
2	Can Pac 4½s '46	64	64	64
7	Can Pac 4½s '60	57	56⅞	57
10	Can Pac 4s perp	43	41¾	41¾
1	Can of Ga cn 5s '45	2	2	2
5	Cen New Eng 4s '61	4	4	4
7	Cen Pac 5s '60	39½	39⅛	39⅛
2	Cen Pac 1st 4s '49	36½	35	35
3	Cen RRNJ 5s '87	61½	61	61
2	Certain-td 5½s '48	13	12½	13
3	C&O 4½s '92	66⅛	66	66⅛
19	Chi & Alton 3s '49	119½	119	119½
12	CB&Q gen 4s '58	10	10	10
16	CB&Q 4s 111 '49	83¾	83⅜	83⅜
2	CB&Q 3½s Ill '49	97¾	97¾	97¾
10	Chi & E Ill 6s '34	94	94	94
3	Chi & E Ill 5s '51	118¼	118¼	118¼
27	Chic Gt W 4s '59	12	11	11
1	Chi I & L 6s '47	21	20⅛	20⅛
57	CMSP G Pac 5s '75	12½	12½	12½
13	CMSP&P aj5s 2000	4¾	4¼	4¼
1	CM&SJ 4¾s '89F	1¼	1⅛	1⅛
10	CM&SP 4½s '89E	17⅞	17⅝	17⅝
8	Chi&NW gen 5s 87	18	18	18
34	Chi&NW cv 4¾s 49	11½	11½	11½
1	Chi&NW 4½s 2037C	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
1	Chi&NW 3½s 87	6	6	6
10	CRI&P 4½s 52A ct	10	10	10
7	CRI&P cv 4½s 60	4	4	4
4	CRI&P 4s 88	1½	1⅜	1½
41	CRI&P rfg 4s 34	97⅜	97¼	97¼
4	CRI&P rfg 4s 34 ct	4½	4¼	4¼
6	Ch Un Sta 3¾s 63	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛
4	Ch&W Ind 4s 52	105	104¾	105
1	Childs Co 5s 43	89	88¼	88¼
159	City of NY 3sB80wi	39	39	39
127	City of NY 3s80wi	90¾	90	90¼
2	Cin Gas&El 3¼s66	89¾	89¼	89¼
6	CCC&StL 4½s 77	106½	106½	106½
2	Cleve UnTerm 5½s72	38⅛	38	38⅛
10	ClevUnTerm 5s 73	74	74	74
8	Clev Un Ter 2¾s'51 ctf	65½	65	65⅛
7	Col F&I 5s 43	57½	56½	57
1	Col F&I 5s 70	104¾	104½	104½
5	Colo&So 4½s 80	66½	66⅛	66⅛
4	Columbia G 5s 52 Ap	23	23	23
24	Colmbia G 5s 52May	100	100	100
15	Colmbia G 5s1961	100½	100¼	100¼
7	Comwlth Ed 3½s 68	99¼	98	99¼
55	Comwlth Ed cv 3½s58	107	107	107
2	Conn R&L4½s51st	111¾	111¾	111¾
3	Comn Riv Pow 3¾s61	108⅛	108⅛	108⅛
4	Con Edis 3¼s 46	107¼	107¼	107¼
13	Con Edis 3½s 48	104	104	104
1	Con Edis 3½s 56	105¾	105¼	105⅜
4	Con Oil cv 3½s 51	103	103	103
5	Consol'n Coal 5s 60	102½	102½	102½
5	Consm Pw 3½s 65	58½	57	58⅛
1	Consum Pow 3¼s'66	105½	105½	105½
46	Contin'tal Oil 2¾s'48	103	103	103
8	Crown Cork 4½s'48	104¾	104½	104½
8	Crown Cork 4s'50	100	99¾	100
20	Crucible Stl 4¼s'48	104	104	104
3	Cuba No Ry 5½s'42	101½	101¼	101¼
12	Del & Hud rfg4s'43	23	22¼	22¼
20	Del&Hud 4s '36	40½	40½	40½
1	D&RG West 5s '55	5⅞	5⅝	5⅞
1	D&RGW 5s '55 Asd	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
15	D&RG West 5s '78	1½	1½	1½
1	Det Ed 4½s'61	21½	21½	21½
2	Det Ed 4s '65	107¾	107¼	107¾
3	Duquesne Lt 3½s '65	109⅜	109⅜	109⅜
5	Elec Auto L cv 4s '52	106⅞	105¾	105¾
10	Erierig 5s '67	105½	105¼	105¼
6	Erie 1st cons 5s '71	9¾	9¾	9¾
2	Erie 1st 4s '96	9	9	9
4	Erie gen lien 4s '96	46	46	46
2	Fed L&T 1st 6s '42	19	18¾	18¾
21	FirestoneT&R 3½s '48	100⅛	100	100
20	Fla E Cst 5s '74	103½	103⅜	103½
5	Gen Cable 5½s '47	5	4¾	5
16	Gen Stl Cast 5½s'49	100	99¾	99¾
20	Goodrich 4¼s '56	59	58	59
6	Gt Nor Ry 4½s'52	101	100¾	100¾
6	Gt Nor 5s '73	95½	95½	95½
7	Gt Nor 4½s '76D	88	87	87
6	GtNor 4½s '77E	77	77	77
10	Gt Nor 1st 4¼s'61	77¾	77	77½
58	Gt Nor 4s '46G	108⅞	108⅞	108⅞
4	Gt Nor 4s '46H	96¾	96⅛	96⅛
10	Gt Nor 3¾s '67	90	90	90
10	Gulf Util 3½s '69	71½	71	71½
11	Houst'nOilTex 4½s'54	107	107	107
14	Hudson Coal 5s '62 A	97¾	97¾	97¾
4	Ill Bell Tel 3½s '70 B	108⅝	108⅝	108⅝
2	Ill Cen 4s 53	24⅞	24½	24⅞
25	Ill Cen 4¾s '66	33½	33½	33½
2	IC&CSL&NO 5s '63 A	32⅜	30¾	31½
15	IC&CSL&NO 4½s '63	36⅜	36⅜	36⅜
12	Indus Rayon 4½s'48	102¼	101¾	102
2	Interb R Tr 7s '32 ct	69	68½	68½
2	Interb R Tr 6s '32	31½	31⅜	31½
1	Interb R Tr rfg5s'66ct	73	72	72
1	Interb R Tr rfg 5s '66	72½	72½	72½
1	Int Gt Nor 4½s '52	1¼	1¼	1¼
1	Int Hydro El cv 6s '44	44	43¼	43½
8	Int Mer Mar 6s '41	5	5	5
2	Int Paper 6s '55	92	91⅞	92
62	Int T&T 4½s'52	99¾	99¾	99¾
94	Int T&T 5s '55	26	23⅝	24¾
1	KCP'S & Mem 4s '36	28	25¾	27
3	K C South 5s '50	27	27	27
4	K C Term 4s '60	51	51	51
11	Keith (B F) 6s '46	105¾	105¼	105¾
1	Kings Co Elev 4s '49 ct	101	100½	100½
7	Koppers Co 4s '51	84¾	84¾	84¾
2	L S & M S 3½s'97	101⅛	101	101⅛
5	Lautaro Nit inc '75	81	81	81
1	Leh C&N 4½s'54 A	30	30	30
1	Leh Val Coal 5s'44 st	45½	45½	45½
2	LehValNY 4½s'40 asd	38	38	38
30	LehVal4½s 2003 asd	30	30	30
6	Leh Val 4s 2003	9½	9	9
4	Leh Val 4s 2003 asd	9½	9	9
2	Libby Mc N&L 4s'55	9¼	9	9¼
5	Lone Star Gas 2¾s'53	100	100	100
2	Long Isl rfg 4s'49	105¾	105½	105½
1	Long Isl unif 4s'49	89½	89½	89½
1	Louisia & Ark 5s'69	92	92	92
1	Lou & Jeff Bdge 4s'45	77	77	77
1	Lou & N 5s 2003 B	108¼	108¼	108¼
12	Lou&N 4½s 2003	95	95	95
2	Louis & N 1st 4s 2003	86	85¾	85¼
2	Louis & N 3¾s 2003	79	78	79
3	Manati Sug 4½s'57	76	76	76
1	Manhat Ry 4s'90 ct	33¾	33	33
4	McKess & Rob 5½s'50	77	77	77
3	Met Ed 4½s'68	85	83	83½
7	Midl Con Gas 4s 63	110½	110⅛	110⅛
1	Midland RRNJ 5s 40	99¼	98½	98½
20	MilSparta&NW 4s47	20	20	20
3	M & S L cn 5s 34 ct	8¼	8¼	8¼
5	M & STL 4s 49	5	5	5
1	MSP&SSM Marie 6s 46	1¾	1¾	1¾
1	MSP&SM cn 4s 39	1½	1½	1½
7	Mo-Ill 5s 59	3¾	3¾	3¾
30	M-K-Tex 5s 62A	56	55¼	56
8	M-K-T 4½s 78	9	9	9
8	M-K-Tex 1st 4s 90	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞
2	M-K-Tex 4s 62 B	21	20½	20½
4	Mo Pac cv 5½s 49	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
10	Mo Pac 5s 65 A	1	1	1
24	Mo Pac 5s 77 F	13¾	13⅜	13⅜
7	Mo Pac 5s 78 G	14	13½	13⅜
6	Mo Pac 5s 80H	13¾	13½	13½
2	Mo Pac 5s 81 I	13½	13¼	13¼
24	Mo Pac gen 4s 75	13½	13½	13½
3	Mob & Oh 5s 38	13¾	13¾	13¾
1	MonWPaPubSv4½s60	26	26	26
7	MonWPa Pub2 Sv6s 65	106½	106½	106½
12	Mont Pow 3¾s 66	104	103½	104
2	Montreal Tr 5s 41	97½	96	97½
1	Mor & Essex 6s 55	73¾	73¾	73¾
13	Mor&Essex3½s2000	27½	27½	27½
1	Nassau El 4s 51 ct	37	35	35
24	Nat Dairy 3¾s 51ww	51	51	51
		104¼	103¾	104

Sales in $1000

		High	Low	2:00
34	Nat Distill 3½s 49	100½	99½	100
2	Natl Steel 3s 65	101⅜	101⅜	101⅜
5	Natl Supply 3¾s 54	102¼	102¼	102¼
2	Neng T&T 4½s61B	123	123	123
17	N O Pu Sv 5s52A	106¾	106¾	106¾
2	N O Pub Sv 5s55B	103½	103½	103½
2	N Orl & NE 4½s52	103¼	103	103¼
4	NO Tex&M 5s '54B	47	47	47
39	NYC rfg 5s 2013	24½	24¼	24½
103	NYC 4½s 2013 A	46	44¾	45
7	NYC cn 4s '98	41¼	40	40⅛
8	NYC 3¾s '46	46	46	46
21	NYC cv 3¼s '52	74½	74	74
6	NYC&HR 3½s '97	46½	44½	45½
3	NYC La Sh 3½s'98	69⅞	69¼	69⅞
3	NYCh&StL 5½s'74A	55½	55	55
30	NY Ch&StL 4½s '78	48	48	48
1	NY Ch&StL 3½s '47	42½	41	41
2	NY Conn RR 4½s'53	82	82	82
6	NY Dock Co 4s '51	101¼	101⅛	101⅛
2	NY Edis 3¼s '66	48	47¾	48
2	NY G E l H&P 4s '49	106⅝	106⅝	106⅝
6	NYNH&H cv 6s '48	116⅜	116⅜	116⅜
1	NYNH&H cl 6s '40	13¼	13	13
19	NYNH&H 4½s '67	20½	20½	20½
1	NYNH&H 4s '56	13½	12¾	12¾
9	NYNH&H 4s '57	12	12	12
1	NYNH&H cv 3½s '56	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞
24	NY O&W rfg 4s '92	11	11	11
4	NY O&W gen4s'55	3½	3	3
10	NY Steam 3½s '63	1½	1¼	1½
6	NY W&Bost 4½s'46	101⅞	101⅞	101⅞
13	Niagara Sh cv 5½s'50	4	3¾	3¾
1	Norf Sou 5s '61A	100	99½	99½
6	Norg & W 4s '96	9½	9½	9½
6	Nor Am Co 4s '59	119¾	119¾	119¾
1	Nor Am Co 3¾s '54	102¾	102½	102½
8	Nor Am Co 3½s'49	102½	102½	102½
49	Nor Pac 6s 2047	103⅞	103¾	103¾
3	Nor Pac 5s 2047 C	47	46	46¾
2	Nor Pac 5s 2047 D	42	41½	42
3	Nor Pac 4½s 2047	41½	41½	41½
7	Nor Pac 4s '97	36⅝	36¼	36¼
6	Nor Pac 3s 047	61	60	60
8	Nor Sta Pow 3½s'67	33½	32½	32½
10	Ogden&LCha 4s'47	106¼	106¼	106¼
1	Ohio Ed 4s '65	35¾	35	35
3	Ont Pw N Fall 5s '43	105⅝	105⅞	105⅞
16	Or-WashRR&N 4s'61	98½	98	98½
1	Pac Gas & El 3½s'66	104⅞	104	104⅜
17	Pac G&E 3¾s'61	106¼	106¼	106¼
12	Pac Coast 4s '64	108½	108¼	108¼
1	Pac T&T 3¼s '66B	110⅝	110½	110½
5	Pac T&T 3¼s'66C	104¾	104¾	104¾
1	Para Pict cv 3¼s '47	105¼	105¼	105¼
13	Pen Co 4s '63	78¼	78	78
2	Pen P&Lt 4½s '74	99½	99¾	99¾
5	Pen P & Lt 3½s5 '69	100½	100	100½
1	Pen RR gen 5s '68	105¾	105½	105⅝
12	Pennsylvania cn 4½s'66	101½	101½	101½
10	Pen RR cn 4½s '65	117½	117¼	117⅜
22	Pen RR 4½s deb '70	96	96	96
1	Pen RR gen 4¼s'31	80½	80½	80½
3	Pen RR 4½s'84 E	90	90	90
3	Pen RR 4s'48	90	90	90
6	Pen RR 3½s'52	113½	113½	113½
2	Pere Marq 4½s'56	78	78	78
41	Phelps Dodge 3½s'52	48	48	48
1	Phila Co 5s '67	107¼	107¼	107¼
1	Phil Elec 3½s '67	103	102¾	102¾
1	Ph Read C&I cv 6s '49	108½	108½	108½
56	Phillips Pet 3s '48	2½	2½	2½
1	PCC & SL 5s '75 B	105½	105	105½
3	Pitts & W Va 4½s '58A	101¾	100¼	100½
1	Pitts&WVa 4½s '60C	41¾	41¼	41¼
31	Portl Gen E 4½s '60	41¼	41¼	41¼
19	Portl Gen E 5s '50	106¾	106½	106½
19	Ptr Ri A Tob 6s '42st	68¼	67½	68
47	Postal Tel&C 5s '53	80¼	76½	76½
8	Pub Svc No Ill 3½s'68	80½	79	79
5	Purity Bak 5s '48	16½	15½	15½
2	Ready 4s '97 A	14½	14½	14½
7	Republic Steel 5½s'54	62	62	62
5	Republic Steel 4½s'61	104¼	103½	104
5	Republic Steel 4½s '56	32½	32½	32½
1	Republic Steel 4½s '56	94	94	94
1	Richfield Oil 4s '52	82	82	82
3	Rio Gr W cit 4s '49	101¼	101¼	101¼
1	Rutland 1st 4½s '41	5½	5½	5½
1	StLIMGS4sRfG '33	4¾	4½	4½
1	StLPeo&NW5s'48	52	52	52
2	StLPub Svc 5s '59	18¼	18¼	18¼
23	St L S F 4½s '78	58	58	58
10	StLSF4½s'78 ct st	8¾	8¼	8¼
4	St L S F 4s '50Act	8¾	8⅜	8⅜
1	St L SW 5s '52	8¼	8¼	8¼
2	StPaul UnDep 5s'72	13	13	13
5	Schulco 6½s'46 B st	113	113	113
32	Seab A L cn 6s'45	36½	36½	36½
1	Sea A L 6s'45 st	4	3½	3½
1	Sea A L 4s'50 st	3⅛	3	3⅛
3	Sea AL rfg 4s'59	7¾	7¾	7¾
10	Sea-All Fla 6s'35 A ct	23¾	21¾	21¾
10	Shell Un 2½s'54	1½	1½	1½
3	Simmons cv 4s'52	94½	94	94½
25	Skelly Oil 3s'50	95⅛	95⅛	95⅛
4	So Bell T&T 3s'68	99⅛	99⅛	99⅛
6	So Bell T&T 3¼s'62	105¼	105	105
1	So Cal Gas 4½s'61	103	102¼	103
1	So Cal Gas 4s'65	107¼	107¼	107¼
1	Sou Kraft 4¼s'46	108	108	108
17	Sou Pac 4½s'68	100⅛	99¾	100⅛
26	Sou Pac 4½s'81	34½	33⅞	34
12	So Pac 4½s'69	34	33	33
12	So Pac cit 4s'49	34	33¼	33¼
10	So Pac 3¾s'46	33	33	33
29	So Pac 4½s Ore '77	44¼	44	44
12	South Ry 6½s'56	38½	37½	38½
12	South Ry gen 6s'56	62	61⅝	61⅝
6	South Ry cn 5s'94	57½	57	57
43	South Ry gen 4s'56	86	86	86
20	So Ry 4s St L '51	45½	44	44
1	Staley Mfg 4s'46	64¾	64¾	64¾
10	Stand Oil N J 3s'61	103½	103½	103½
10	Stand Oil N J 2¾s'53	101⅞	101¾	101¾
50	Studebaker cv 6s'45	101	101	101
12	Sun Oil 3½s'51	86½	83½	84
12	Tenn Cop 3s'51	103½	103¼	103¼
12	Tex Corp 3s'59	102⅝	102¼	102¼
10	Tex & P 1st 5s 2000	106	104	104
6	Tex &

Commerce and Finance

England's War-Time Rule Takes in Big U. S. Investments

Business and Industry

Celanese Plans Debt Rise To Expand Plants

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Celanese Corporation of America is considering an increase in the authorized funded debt limit to $50,000,000 to provide for plant expansion over the next few years, Camille Dreyfuss, President of the corporation, announced in a letter to stockholders.

Mr. Dreyfuss has called a special meeting of stockholders on June 20 to act on the proposal and to change the dates and methods for redeeming the 7 per cent cumulative prior preferred stock.

"It is not possible at this time to state in detail the use or uses to which the proceeds of obligations issued pursuant to the foregoing authority will be put," the statement asking for proxies said. "However, your management is of the opinion that as much as $30,000,000 may usefully be expended in the construction of new and additional plants and facilities over the next few years to take care of the increasing demands for the company's products and for products which the company has developed and for which markets appear to be available.

"In addition, such proceeds in whole or in part may be used for the redemption of the outstanding debentures, the outstanding bank loans and the outstanding 7 per cent cumulative series prior preferred stock, for working capital and for other corporate purposes,"

"At the present time," the letter continued, the corporation has outstanding sinking-fund debentures, due on Sept. 1, 1948, bearing interest at 3 2-3 per cent in the principal amount of $10,000,000. It also has serial notes payable to banks in the face amount of $5,000,000 bearing interest at 2½ per cent and in the face amount of $1,080,000 bearing interest at 3¼ per cent."

Since 1933 the company has expended approximately $22,500,000 for the expansion of plant facilities, but, Mr. Dreyfuss said, the present capacity of the company is not sufficient to serve the markets available for the company's products.

Present properties of the corporation are located in Maryland, Virginia, Connecticut, Pennsylvania, and New Jersey.

Boston Fund Assets Rise

Boston Fund reports total net worth of $6,899,450 on April 30, 1940, based on market quotations of securities owned on that date, amounting to $15.59 per share on 42,568 shares of outstanding capital stock. This compares with net worth of $6,806,561 on Jan. 31, 1940, equal to $15.15 per share.

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Economist

Underwood

Benjamin M. Anderson

Professor of Economics, University of California, Los Angeles, Calif.

Rye Growers Can Get Maximum Loan Of 38 Cents Bushel

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Agriculture Department said it would make loans to growers on surplus 1940-grown rye at a maximum rate of 38 cents a bushel.

Designed to stabilize prices, loans would be made on farm stored rye grading No. 2 or better or grading No. 3 solely on the basis of test weight. As was the case under a similar program last year, the loan rate will vary with the loan rate for No. 2 hard winter wheat under a wheat loan program announced Monday. The rye loan rate for any area will be 22 cents a bushel less than the applicable 1940 wheat loan rate, but not more than 38 cents per bushel.

Loans will be limited to producers in the major rye-producing states of Michigan, Minnesota, Montana, Nebraska, North Dakota, South Dakota, Wisconsin, and Wyoming, who co-operated with the 1940 crop control program.

The rye loans will be callable at any time the grain is needed to supply seed for other sections of the country; otherwise they will mature 10 months from date. Should the rye be delivered to the Government later in settlement of loans, producers would be allowed 7 cents per bushel for storage.

Officials said that because of a sharp decline in exports, a large rye surplus had been accumulated.

May Broaden Credit Facilities of The Federal Land Bank

WASHINGTON (AP)—The House Agriculture Committee has approved legislation designed to broaden the credit facilities of the Federal Land Bank System and reduce farm borrower interest rate.

The bill would make credit of the Federal Reserve Board available to the banks and the federal farm mortgage corporation and in effect would guarantee land bank bonds by compelling the mortgage corporation to purchase them as needed.

"The bill, which had the unanimous report of our committee certainly should reduce farmer interest rates," said Chairman Jesse Jones (D), Texas, of the committee.

Land bank loans carry a statutory 4 or 4½ per cent interest rate but Congress from year to year has reduced that to about 3 per cent. Another bill is pending which would fix the annual rate at 3½ per cent for two years.

Anderson Asks Revisions In Securities Act

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DEL MONTE, Calif. — Stressing the importance of the securities market in our preparedness for the eventuality of war, Benjamin M. Anderson, Jr., Professor of Economics of the University of California at Los Angeles, told members of the California Bankers Association here, that the functioning of very essential financial institutions and machinery has been impaired in very important respects, due in no small part to the Securities Act of 1933.

Says Proposals Modest

The proposals for changes in the Securities Act which investment bankers are making to Congress, Mr. Anderson regards as very modest from the standpoint of what is good for the country and the securities market. These include the modification of the 21-day waiting period and its abolition where seasoned securities are involved, the removal of prohibition against solicitation of orders, provided sales do not become binding until after the registration becomes effective, and the narrowing of the legal grounds on which suits by security purchasers may be based when misstatements or omissions of facts in registration statements are alleged.

Referring to the purposes and policies of the Securities and Exchange Commission, he said he believed that here was an institution "which is not sympathetic to the normal functioning of the securities market, which does not believe in the desirability or the need for liquidity and marketability and active functioning, which doubts the desirability of a great deal of private financing, which inclines to the view that the Government should in greater or less degree take over financial functions, and which is itself greedy for power to interfere in minute details of financial transactions."

Mr. Anderson expressed his entire sympathy with the protests of the investment bankers against the efforts of the Securities and Exchange Commission to require competitive bidding, sealed bids or in other ways on new public utilities security issues.

Favors Arm's Length Policy

While, he said, he believed fully in arm's length bargaining between borrower and lender and between issuer and underwriter, he saw no reason at all why this should preclude enduring relations between banker and customer whether in the commercial banking field or in the investment banking field.

"There is today," he said, "very real competition in the investment banking field. One of the reasons, however, why there is not more is that there has been, partly as a result of the disasters in the years following 1929, and partly as a result of government policy since 1933, a great shrinkage in the volume of capital in the investment banking field. I am not sure that our investment banking capital is adequate to finance either a war situation or a real business revival which called for a great lot of new underwriting, though no doubt additional capital would come into the field if profits grew sufficiently And I believe that it is desirable in order that we may surely have enough investment banking capital to meet the need for refunding large maturities in bad times that commercial banks should be allowed again to do what they have many times done in crises in the past, namely, join with investment banks in underwriting the refunding of prime bonds."

Lights 2 More Blast Furnaces

PITTSBURGH (AP) — Carnegie-Illinois Steel Corporation lighted two more blast furnaces, one at Rankin and one at Farrell, putting in operation 26 of the 39 in the Pittsburgh district.

British Conscription Affects $500,000,000 American Assets

NEW YORK (AP)—The biggest American business investments abroad yet to come within scope of state economic controls would be affected by England's war-time rule of industry, Wall Street sources state.

It was estimated, on the basis of latest Government figures, that American interests have invested nearly $500,000,000 in factories and distribution facilities in the United Kingdom out of a total of $1,350,000,000 in direct investments in Europe.

Branches in England

Scores of big American companies have branch factories, subsidiaries, affiliates or sales connections in England, including such concerns as General Motors, Ford, General Electric, Goodyear Tire, Continental Can, Socony Vacuum Oil and International Business Machines.

Germany, second biggest European outlet for American industrial capital in the past, long ago imposed strict totalitarian controls over foreign-owned units operating there, including the "blocking" of earnings against withdrawal by the owners.

A banking source estimated American business has been drawing about $20,000,000 income annually on its United Kingdom direct investments. The British authorities, it was said, so far have been permitting the transmission of the bulk of these earnings under exchange licenses but only at the open-market rate for the pound sterling, which has fallen steeply since the war began.

Inasmuch as England already has set up extensive control over exchange, foreign trade and British holdings of American securities, it was pointed out, the immediate effects of the latest measures mostly would presumably deal with internal operations.

May Curb Transfers

Banking circles suggested, however, England eventually may curb transfers of earnings out of the country in event the Allies became pressed for dollar exchange to pay for war purchases in this country. The ban on war credits by the United States, it was pointed out, has forced the Allies to rely chiefly on gold and foreign security sales to pay for war goods in excess of income derived from exports.

Whether U. S. trade with England, already largely oriented to war purposes, would undergo further shifts remained to be seen, financial sources said.

This country's economic system, it was observed, has been closely linked with the British empire's economy since colonial days and the United Kingdom long has been Uncle Sam's chief export market, particularly for farm products.

Under the war stimulus, U. S. trade with England has increased. British and French purchases in the first three months of this year accounted for about half of all exports from this country.

The British Empire, in return, has supplied the United States with more than a third of its imports, mostly such raw materials as tin, rubber, wool, nickel and jute.

A Window in Threadneedle Street

By David Wills

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

London, April 13

I have just received from South America a number of tins of butter and ham as a present from a friend to relieve my family from supposed shortage of food. I was touched, since the sender is himself a recent refugee from Czechoslovakia; I was amused because I can buy in my local shop all the butter and ham I can use; and I was made to admire the efficiency of German propaganda which has apparently convinced many people abroad who should know better that England is starving.

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Ministry of Food has stated that we can now be quite sure of having sufficient food in all circumstances throughout the war.

This statement is not seriously amended by the absorption of Denmark into the Nazi economy. But the Parliamentary Secretary's further statement that we are able to convince everyone that justice was being done to the very poorest does not stand up to severe criticism.

Food Costs Rise

It is true that the rise in food prices in England is small in relation to certain increases in costs. The Minister of Food states that cost of freight and insurance on 15 main imported foodstuffs has gone up by 232 per cent; that indexes of agricultural and wholesale prices have risen by 40 per cent; but that food prices have gone up by only 17 per cent.

This compares with a 22 per cent increase in the first six months of the last war and 84 per cent by the time rationing was introduced in 1918. The Minister stated too that prices of butter, margarine, flour, and bread are all below the level of December, 1929, an arbitrary date.

But the fact remains that poorer people here are unable to buy even the rationed quantities of certain foods because the price is too high. As the Economist puts it, the better-off people are rationed by the Government, the poorer people are rationed by price.

Of course the poorer people were unable to buy many of the cuts of meat, qualities, and quantities of butter even in peace time because they could not afford the cost.

Much of the criticism of their present inability to buy boils down to a belief that in time of war if the government determines what is the necessary iron ration for healthy living, and reduced those who can afford more to this level, it should see to it that the ration should be made available to those who cannot afford it.

Food Subsidized

The Government is subsidizing the prices of many foodstuffs in order to keep them down to their present levels. Critics, particularly in the Labor Party, believe the Government should experiment with differential prices to bring essential foods within the reach of the poorest consumers.

Even in peace the same problem faces America, where surplus farm products cannot be bought without Government assistance by large numbers of the unemployed and poor.

In one sense the loss of food from Denmark (butter, bacon, and eggs) is not as severe as it might seem from the proportions of our peacetime needs of these foods supplied by Denmark. We can get the goods elsewhere, provided we can find the ships to transport them over much longer distances.

Although in expansive moods we talk of the 20,000,000 tons of merchant shipping owned by the Empire, nothing like this quantity is available for food supplies. The amount in fact available will be still further reduced if tonnage is needed on any large scale for expeditionary forces.

Fortunately the German occupation of Denmark and attack on Norway brought an automatic shipping relief, since it makes available large tonnages of Norwegian and Danish shipping for the Allies. Some of the Norwegian tonnage was of course already under charter to the British Government before Norway was attacked.

Drop in Sales

The Bank of England's monthly index of the average daily value of retail food sales has shown a level above that of the previous year each month since war started.

But prices have risen, and if the Bank's index is corrected by the Ministry of Labor's measure of food prices, it appears that the volume of retail food sales is below the level of 1938 or 1939.

The government has given great publicity to its steps taken to encourage greater domestic food production. Some 2,000,000 extra acres of land were to be ploughed up for this year's crops; the program was delayed by rain last fall and by the severe winter, but the major part of the program may be completed.

This does not satisfy many agricultural experts who have been criticizing the government in the correspondence columns of the Times. Burden of criticism is that the Ministry has neglected steps to increase output from existing crop land through the increased use of fertilizers.

One expert maintains that the government's plan will at best produce only two days extra food on balance, whereas much greater increases could be obtained through an intensive use of fertilizers.

The Chairman of Imperial Chemical Industries has testified to the neglect of fertilizers in official plans, and Lord Astor, an agricultural expert of repute, has endorsed the criticisms. One great difficulty is to obtain sufficient tractors for the necessary scale of increased output; the Minister of Agriculture says farmers will find a way out, will lend their tractors around, while the critics point out that although this may be done for ploughing, it is impossible at harvest time, when no farmer can endanger his own crop in order to lend his tractor to another.

Harvest Season Short

It is no good preparing for additional crops unless there is means available to harvest them. And harvest time in England, with our uncertain weather, is always liable to be short.

There is in fact the same atmosphere with regard to agriculture as prevails in questions of supply; critics point out the inadequacy of present plans, government spokesmen indicate what critics see as complacency.

The Prime Minister has given an assurance that sufficient labor will be available for harvesting and other peak demands of agriculture. But the labor force of agriculture has been falling for some time, partly through greater efficiency in production, partly through competition of more attractive employments. Women are being trained for land work, and there is talk of land work for youths between school and military age. There is not yet any official planning.

Liverpool Cotton Market Is Closed Indefinitely

LONDON, May 22 (AP)—Directors of the Liverpool Cotton Association were given full powers today to use their discretion when to reopen the market.

(The directors announced on Monday, May 20, a three day suspension in an effort toward stabilization of prices. Today's action indicates the Liverpool market will remain closed until further notice.)

Airline Official

Juan T. Trippe

President of Pan American Airways.

Increased Demand For International Air-Mail Deliveries

NEW YORK (AP) — Juan T. Trippe, President of Pan American Airways, said the European war, causing curtailment of surface shipping and increased demands for fast mail service, had boosted the airline's mail loads to new peaks on its international routes.

Commenting on record results of the line's first quarter operations, he said, "Revenues from the transportation of foreign air mails for the first quarter show an increase of 81 per cent over the corresponding period of a year ago.

"While plane miles flown increased only 10 per cent, passenger revenues have increased 40 per cent over the comparable figures for the first quarter of 1939."

On the Latin American routes the traffic volume, he added, was at a higher level than at any time in the company's history.

"Continuing heavy mail loads," he pointed out, however, in discussing the Atlantic service, "have reduced the number of passengers which can be accommodated on the present twice-weekly schedules.

"Increased passenger accommodations will become available in June when, it is expected, the Post Office Department will be in a position to designate a third weekly schedule."

Passengers carried during the first quarter on all the company's routes totaled 81,884, an increase of 17.3 per cent from the same period last year.

President Nominates Pike SEC Member

WASHINGTON (AP) — President Roosevelt has sent to the Senate the nomination of Sumner T. Pike to be a member of the Securities Commission.

Mr. Pike, a 48-year-old resident of Lubec, Maine, has been the Commerce Department's expert for the Monopoly Committee for the last year.

His business career has been largely in the utility, petroleum and mining fields. For many years he was vice-president of Case, Pomeroy and Company, New York firm active in developing oil wells, gold and copper mines in different parts of the world. At other times, he was associated with Stone & Webster, Boston utility management concern, and the American International Corporation, whose field was Latin American trade.

During the World War, he was a captain of coast artillery, and for a few years after the war, he was in the Texas oil business.

Mr. Pike is a Republican. Upon his confirmation by the Senate the commission will have three Democrats, Commissioners Frank, Eicher and Henderson, and two Republicans, Messrs Pike and Healy.

Mr. Pike will succeed Republican member George Matthews, who resigned recently to accept a position in a private utility concern.

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FLUSHING, L. I., N. Y.—Exclusive home, next First Church of Christ, Scientist, large, airy rooms; five minutes Fair; free parking. ZIMMER, 144-41 Sanford Ave.

REGO PARK, L. I., N. Y., 64-84 83rd Place—Nicely furnished, single, double; private home; reasonable; 10 minutes to Fair. BALAZY, Havemeyer 8-1488.

Rose Gardens Apartments

WORLD'S FAIR VISITORS, 10 Min. to Grounds
FURNISHED APARTMENTS, 87-42 Elmhurst Ave.
Elmhurst L. I. HA. 4-6067
1-2-3 Rooms, Private Bath, 2 Elevators
All new furniture. $1.50 per person and up per day
Mr. Robertson, Mgr. No dining room. No cooking.
Recommend reservations in advance.
HOSINGER & FODE, Inc., Agents
15 Bridge Plaza, N. St. 4-8956
Long Island City, N. Y.

Weir Declares Preparedness Is Paramount

NEW YORK, May 23 (AP)—E. T. Weir, Chairman of National Steel Corp. and outspoken foe of the New Deal, declared today that industry will help with "speed and efficiency" to rearm the United States, but asserted the Administration has "glaringly" failed to provide proper national defense.

Addressing the annual general meeting of the Iron & Steel Institute, of which he is President, Mr. Weir said:

Preparedness Vital

"It now is of extreme importance that we, and all Americans, recognize clearly that America has one paramount interest to which all others are secondary. That is the preservation of the American way of life here in America. . . .

"Preservation of the American ideals of life involves adequate preparation for effective defense. . . . With our unlimited resources, industrial power, and natural advantages, it is inexcusable that we are not better prepared at this moment. . . .

"With all the warning we have had, why has the present Administration failed so glaringly to discharge one of the most vital functions of Federal Government—the provision of proper national defense?

"For seven years, the Administration has had at hand everything necessary for the building of real defenses. Billions have been appropriated for this purpose. What has been done with them? . . .

"And during these seven years, when the Administration has been doing nothing to increase our defense facilities, it has been provoking bad foreign relations. . . .

Need Change in Attitude

"The first essential step toward preparedness must be a fundamental change in the attitude of Government—and particularly in its attitude toward industry.

"Industry is an arm of national defense just as much as the army, navy or air force. In fact, industrial preparedness must precede direct military preparedness. . . .

"Large-scale defense preparation will require an infinite amount of planning and readjustment throughout the industrial system. The staggering size of the job has evoked forecasts that it will be two years before industry can function effectively.

"It can be said confidently that these forecasts are entirely too pessimistic. If Government will decide on a definite defense policy; if it will let industry know exactly what is wanted, and then entrust to men who know industry the task of getting performance from industry, the country will be pleasantly surprised at the speed and efficiency with which industry will do its share of the job."

Local Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rates 35c a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

APARTMENTS TO LET

NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y.

LOCUST COURT and LOCUST ARMS

55-59 LOCUST AVENUE

5 minutes' walk to station; a few vacancies of various sized apartments, 2 to 6 rooms. Every modern convenience, including new G. E. Refrigerators, new gas ranges, elevator attendants. Values obvious; rentals moderate. Representative on premises.

ARTHUR E. MUTH MANAGEMENT

Tel. New Rochelle 7167 Larchmont 327

APARTMENTS TO SUBLET

N. Y. C., Southgate Apts.—Bargain; spacious, beautifully furnished 1-room, kitchen, bath, foyer, study; $75.00. MR. OLSEN, PLaza 3-3040.

APARTMENTS UNFURNISHED

N. Y. C., 32–32 West—Newly decorated 1-2 studio suites, large, suitable musician, artist, writer business, receptionist service; elevator; furnished or unfurnished; $40 monthly up.

BEDDING

MARKS bedding specialists; hair mattresses converted into innerspring; box springs sterilized, remade. 631 Amsterdam Av. (80th). N.Y.C. TR. 7-8195

BOOKS

You are invited to visit the
BOOK and CARD CORNER
11 West 42nd St., N. Y. C., Room 1968
LESSON MARKERS AND CRAYONS AVAILABLE

COUNTRY BOARD

QUIET country home in beautiful Vermont, excellent table; bath; $15 weekly. Apply A. W. ROBERTS, R. D. 1, North Adams, Mass.

DANCING

The Ainsworth Studio
Ballroom Dancing
Carnegie Hall, N. Y. CI. 6-2353

FARMS FOR SALE

CONNECTICUT, near Hartford—50-acre farm, original Colonial 8-room cottage; panelling; $2700 terms. J. C. Witter, Main St., Danielson.

FURNITURE WANTED

HIGHEST prices paid apartments, furniture, pianos, silver, works of art. WINEGARDEN'S, 12 East 12th St., N. Y. C. STuyvesant 9-5973.

HELP WANTED—MEN

OPPORTUNITY on New England newspaper for an experienced copy reader of good character; give experience, personal and business references, church affiliations. Box N-47, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

HOMES WITH ATTENTION

LOVING home with attention, Mr. and Mrs. N. R. Hartshorn, 932 No. 5th Street, New Hyde Park, L. I., N. Y. Tel. Floral Park 7483.

QUIET and secluded room for rest and study; attention if desired. MRS. D. S. ANDREWS, South Grand Ave. and Jefferson St., Baldwin, L. I., N. Y. Tel. Baldwin 7708.

WANTAGH, L. I., N. Y., Blair Lodge—Quiet rooms for rest and study; loving attention if required; porches and spacious grounds. MRS. JANET CUBY, Box 43. Tel. Wan. 1578.

HOUSES FOR SALE

WEST HARTFORD, CONN.—Seven-room brick house, two baths and lavatory, hot-water heat, oil burner; two-car brick garage; short walk from all schools and business center but in excellent residential district; price low. Telephone Hartford 32-1507.

Local Classified

(Continued)

HOUSES TO LET

KATONAH, N. Y.—7 rooms, garage, new, economical, country lane, near station, school, hour from N. Y. C.; $75. Edwards, Tel. Katonah 538.

RIVERSIDE, CONN.—Bungalow type house, 5 master chambers, 2 baths, enclosed front porch and side sun room; oil furnace; garage, good plot; convenient to schools, station, churches; very reasonable rental to tenant who will co-operate with landlord. EDWARD G. JACKSON, Chapel Lane.

MOVING AND STORAGE

GEORGE'S BACK BAY EXPRESS
Local and Long Distance Furniture and Piano Movers. Storage. New Padded Vans. 34 Westland Ave., Boston. KENmore 3623.

MOVING, LOCAL AND LONG DISTANCE
STORAGE OF HOUSEHOLD GOODS
KAY FIREPROOF WAREHOUSE
465 W. 150th St., N. Y. C. Edgecombe 4-1312

MUSIC

CHANDLER EBEL MUSIC CO.
434 ALBEE SQUARE, BROOKLYN, N. Y.
TRiangle 5-2146

PAYING GUESTS

APPLE HILL INN
A vacation place of distinction, offers you comfort, enjoyment and refreshment; folder. MR. and MRS. E. F. ENGLE, Mgrs., Bantam Lake, P. O. Lakeside, Conn. Rates from $22.50.

ENGLISHMEADOW
KENNEBUNKPORT, MAINE
Charm of country and seashore; attractive rooms; hot and cold water, innerspring mattresses, convenient baths, living rooms, fireplace, sunparlor; delicious home cooking; $21-23 weekly. Augusta English.

FREEPORT, L. I.—Quiet, delightful home for rest and study, especially attractive for summer; good meals. SMITH, 251 Lena Ave. Tel. 3499.

MERRYMEETING IN MAINE
Advertised only in the Monitor. A quaint vacation place in the mountains, on a lake, near the sea. Our own fresh vegetables. Modern improvements. Weekly rates $17.50 to $25. Send for circular. D. S. DOOLITTLE, CAMDEN, ME.

SPRING LAKE, N. J.—Accommodations for a few Christian Scientists in comfortable apartment; refined, quiet atmosphere; reasonable rates. Write Box M-7, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

PIANOS FOR SALE

STEINWAYS, Knabes, Baldwin, other grands, perfect, reasonable; we buy and exchange. EMPIRE, 1393 6th Avenue (55th), New York.

REAL ESTATE

Flatbush, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Real Estate—Sales—Rentals
Insurance, All Branches
OHNEWALD & DENLINGER
1374 FLATBUSH AVE. Mansfield 6-1937
30 Years in Flatbush

Rooms and Apts. To Let Vicinity N. Y. World's Fair

FLUSHING, N. Y., 137-40 Geranium Avenue—Two delightful connecting or separate rooms, comfortable beds; private, quiet home; walking distance Fair; $1.50 each. MILLER, Fl. 3-3130.

FLUSHING, N. Y., 36-35 Bowne St.—"The Willows"; beautiful estate; lovely historic section; 5 minutes Fair; double, single, suites for families; special spring rates. Fl. 3-6056.

JACKSON HEIGHTS, N. Y.—Double room; also large front room, sun porch; private house. 37-27 88 St. HA. 9-2984. 10 min. Fair.

WHITESTONE, L. I., N. Y. (Flushing), 150-31 20th Ave.—3 comfortable rooms, private home; shady garden; children welcome; convenient to churches, Fair, Bronx-Whitestone Bridge; $1.50 each. BENSING, Fl. 9-2338-R.

WOODSIDE, L. I., N. Y.—Double and single; desirable location; reasonable; bus at corner, 50-08 66th St. Tel. Havemeyer 4-8257. Glaeser.

ROOMS TO LET

BOSTON—Comfortable rooms for visitors in private home near The Mother Church; parking. MRS. COOK, 78 Gainsboro, Com. 4917.

BOSTON, 362 Commonwealth Ave.—JONES—Nice double room in beautiful, quiet home; near The Mother Church. Cir. 6810.

BROOKLYN, N. Y., 280 E. 21st St., Apt. 5-F—Business woman rent to lady exceptional desirable unfurnished room; share kitchen; reasonable; opp. church; elev. Peace. Bu. 4-8798.

N. Y. C., 255 West 108th Street, corner Broadway—VISITORS TO WORLD'S FAIR accommodated; convenient all transportation; also permanent guests; delightful home, privileges. ACademy 2-3075. WILKE.

N. Y. C., 70th Street, 963 Lexington Avenue—Large sunny corner or two connecting; bath; business woman; private family. McDERMOTT.

VISITING N. Y. C.?—$1.00 daily, $6.00 weekly (private bath, kitchenette $12.50). Irma Thompson, 925 West End (105th). AC. 2-8182.

RUG CLEANING

RUGS EXPERTLY CLEANED
Stored, Altered, Dyed, Repaired, Fully Insured
ATLAS CARPET CLEANING COMPANY
67th Street, Corner Columbus Avenue, N. Y. C.
Trafalgar 7-6000

SALESWOMEN WANTED

MAKE MONEY
Sell Propperized silk underwear and Permesh stockings styled by Leo Propper. Profitable on commission basis.
Write for details
Propper Underwear Co., Inc., 604 5th Avenue, New York.

SUMMER HOMES

SALE, Henderson Harbor, N. Y., summer or year-round home on Lake Ontario; 10 rooms, all modern conveniences including oil-burning furnace; boathouses, 43 acres land; very quiet, beautiful surroundings. MRS. JAMES W. BRAINARD, Henderson Harbor, N. Y.

SUMMER PROPERTY

FOR SALE—Modern Cape Cod Cottage in restricted community one minute to private beach and harbor, fishing convenient; lot contains 19M square feet with large oak and pine shade; town has low valuation and tax rate. For appointment write—Box 234, West Harwich, Massachusetts.

SUMMER RENTALS

BROOKLYN, N. Y., Flatbush—Eight-room furnished house, convenient beach, Fair, for summer. 1665 E. 27th. Phone Nightingale 4-1651.

LARGE, comfortable home on Nantucket Sound, completely furnished; references required. Address, Box 15, West Harwich, Mass.

VACUUM CLEANER REPAIRING

Vacuum Cleaner Specialty Co.
20 years same location. All makes of cleaners repaired and rebuilt. No repair too small. Machines called for and delivered free within radius of 40 miles. No charge for estimates. Call Chickering 4-3621. 111 W. 42nd St., New York City

WANTED TO BUY

A BETTER CASH price for worn fur coats, capes. J. F. CO., 110 W. 34th St., opp. Macy's, N. Y. C. CH. 4-4468. Get our offer before selling.

A HIGH cash price for worn fur coats, sables, martens. I. M. Fur, 1 W. 34th (nr. 5th Ave.), N. Y. Wis. 7-7969. Don't fail to get our offer

Connecticut

BRIDGEPORT

FOSTER-BESSE
Men's Store
Start a Modern Charge Account. No extra cost—no carrying charges. You pay ⅓—30 days, ⅓—60 days, ⅓—90 days.
956 MAIN STREET

LIFE INSURANCE
Representing a Monitor Advertised Company
STANLEY JACOBY
211 State Street Telephone 3-0103

MEIGS
MAY SALE of WOMEN'S SHOES, $2.29
Value to $5.00

SUN AND SURF SHOP
is open at
READ'S

New Colors Work Wonders
in your home
Have a consultation with
SHERWIN-WILLIAMS
1009 Broad Street

SEE NEXT PAGE

OLD COLONY
TRUST COMPANY
17 COURT STREET, BOSTON

Investment and Management of Property

Agent * Trustee * Guardian * Executor

Member of Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation

Allied with THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK *of* BOSTON

CONNECTICUT

BRIDGEPORT (Continued)

For Information regarding local and national advertising, phone 4-2560 Monday, Wednesday and Friday mornings
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Come to Our Beach Shop for the Newest Sun and Sea Fashions
SECOND FLOOR
HOWLAND'S

HAMILTON WATCHES
Henry C. Reid & Son
1134 Broad Street
Near Fairfield Avenue

MECHANICS & FARMERS SAVINGS BANK
CORNER BANK AND MAIN STREETS
BRIDGEPORT, CONN.
Savings Accounts — Travelers Checks
Safe Deposit Boxes — Christmas Clubs
We solicit your business and the above departments will be pleased to serve you.

GREENWICH

For Information regarding local and national advertisers, telephone Greenwich 2187. Hours 9 to 5:30 daily except Sunday. Wednesday, 9 to 1 p. m.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

LAWN MOWERS
PENNSYLVANIA LINE
Great American, Housatonic, Meteor (rubber tires)—$9.00 to $24.00
Silent (noiseless) Yard Man Mower—$16.00 to $18.00
Clemson, 17 in.—$29.95
Greenwich Hardware Co.
325 Greenwich Ave. Tel. 605

Craig Electrical Company
Radio and Electric Appliances
Smith Building
289 Greenwich Ave. Tel. 3130

FINCH'S PHARMACIES
Two Stores for Your Convenience
The Only Authorized Agents
for
ELIZABETH ARDEN
TOILET PREPARATIONS
in Greenwich
34 East Putnam Ave. 301 Greenwich Ave.
Visit
Our Play Clothes Bar
Exciting Cotton and Evening Dresses
CHANCY D'ELIA
242 Greenwich Ave. Tel. 654

HARTFORD

For Information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 2-3619 1-4:30 p. m. daily, except Saturday and Sunday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

FOOT-SAVER SHOES
Made over the exclusive Shortback lasts—they assure every foot a perfect fit.
MANNING-ARMSTRONG
97 PRATT STREET

Phone 3-1220 — E. Anderson
CAPITOL RADIO
Represented by
HARRY A. ENGSTROM
R. C. A. and Philco Radios
Norge Refrigerators and Washers
Electric Appliances—Radio Service
Open Evenings

HAMILTON WATCHES
Watch—Clock—Jewelry Repairing
Arthur C. Gilman
2 STATE STREET FOURTH FLOOR

MERIDEN

BAILEY'S STORE
83-85 WEST MAIN STREET
HARDWARE—PAINTS
HOUSEHOLD SUPPLIES
Headquarters for Garden Seeds, Garden Tools, Fertilizer

Our Stock of
WHITE SHOES
for Spring and Summer
is now complete
Emerson & Whitney Shoes
43 COLONY STREET

MIDDLETOWN

DODGE PLYMOUTH
Sales and Service
Haythorn Motors, Inc.
18 Main Street Tel. 1788
Washing Polishing Lubricating
24-Hour Service
AAA ALA

Empire Shoe Rebuilders
167 Main Street
SHOE REBUILDERS
Hats Cleaned, Reblocked

NEW BRITAIN

SHOP WITH CONFIDENCE at Raphael's
303 Main Street New Britain

NEW HAVEN

For Information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 5-2315 2 p. m.-4 p. m., except Saturday and Sunday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Walk-Over
from $6.95 up
Are Featured at
SAMUELS SHOE SHOP
151 Temple Street

SYKES & LIBBY
INC.
Jewelers for 27 Years
Watches and Diamonds
808 CHAPEL STREET

CONNECTICUT

NEW HAVEN (Continued)

Mary Lyons
Dresses, Suits, Coats
Hats, Hosiery, Lingerie
140 ORANGE STREET

Howards CLEANERS
The LEEPER Co.
All Kinds of Roofing, Sheet Metal Work, Furnaces That Heat, Air-Conditioning
549 ELM STREET Phone 6-8829

Coombs FLOWER SHOPPE
"Flowers by Wire"
1080 Chapel Street 6-3171

NEW LONDON

Choice Selection of
MEMORIAL DAY
Flowers and Plants
E. JOHNSON
Ocean Avenue Greenhouses
369 Ocean Ave. Tel. 7665

NORWALK

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Norwalk 5658 9 a. m. to 11 a. m., except Sunday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

ROGERS & STEVENS
Clothiers and Furnishings
TWO STORES
Norwalk — 27 Wall St. — So. Norwalk — 14 So. Main St.

Tristram & Fuller, Inc.
Coats, Hats, Dresses, Bags, Lingerie, Hosiery, Gloves, Quaker Craft Curtains, Shades Floor Coverings, etc.
104 WALL STREET NORWALK

INSURANCE
General Insurance Agents
SINCE 1835
Handling All Lines Anywhere
Norwalk Agency, Inc.
110 Wall Street, Norwalk
SAMUEL J. KEELER, Managing Director

STAMFORD

For Information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 3-7535 1 to 5 p. m. daily, except Saturday and Sunday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

TIRES—TUBES
BATTERIES—AUTO SUPPLIES
GASOLINE—MOTOR OILS
Visit our new recapping plant fully equipped to handle recapping of all tires under the supervision of factory trained men.
Authorized AAA GARAGE
Mohawk One Stop Service
Myrtle Ave. at East Main Street 3-2163

FUEL OILS
BURNERS BURNER SERVICE
Patterson & Guilbert
INCORPORATED
865 Atlantic Street Stamford 3-2188

THE C. O. MILLER CO.
15 Bank St. Stamford Phone 3-3171
100% Goose Down Comforters
100% Wool Kenwood Blankets
Reg. 16.95 and 14.95 respectively **12.95** each
Pay as little as 50c a week on each!

FOUR IN ONE SHOP
"One of Connecticut's largest and finest curtain drapery and upholstery shops."
Estimates submitted on all types of Interior Decoration.
120 Bedford Street Phone 4-4195
Stamford, Conn.

The FIDELITY TITLE & TRUST Co. 120 ATLANTIC STREET

Downes-Smith Co.
Announces Removal to New Store
433 MAIN STREET
Between Jones Drug Store and the Plaza Theatre
Electrical Contractors
Frigidaires, Home Cleaners
Radios—Electric Ranges
TEL. 4-2136

Complete Summer Outfits
For Men and Boys
Heron INC.
79 ATLANTIC ST.
STAMFORD, CONN.
Tel. 4-4324

TROPI-TEX
A regular business suit that weighs only 43 ounces..... $27.50
FRANK MARTIN & SONS INC.
Visit our SUN and FUN SHOP
for your
Bathing and Play Togs!
M. Moltasch & Son
278-280 MAIN STREET

Spring Cleaning
Your rugs cleaned, repaired and stored
"CHEMO" *destroys moths and larvae.*
Sold by
SARADJIAN
TEL. 4-6373 135 MAIN STREET

CONNECTICUT

STAMFORD (Continued)

COTTON DRESSES
Fresh, crisp and intriguing for morning, afternoon and evening. Attractive prices for unusual styles at
THE ELL SHOP
67 BROAD STREET

Cool Summer Frocks
$3.95 to $10.95
H. Frankel & Sons
STAMFORD AND SOUTH NORWALK

WATERBURY

For Information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 3-5597 Hours: 8 to 10 a. m. daily, except Saturday and Sunday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

See SEARS
new 1940 patterns in Color Perfect Wallpaper.
Better quality at lower prices.
Use **MASTER MIXED PAINTS.** Sears has a paint for every purpose. Save an extra 10% and buy at Sears.
65 Grand Street

GRIEVE, BISSET & HOLLAND, INC.
"Waterbury's Dependable Store"
We're headquarters for the best moth preventive and destroyer—It's
EXPELLO
and you can get it in every convenient form for every kind of use.

Your home is a precious possession
Let us help you to protect it from the elements.
FINLAY & WESTWOOD
Painters and Paperhangers Phone 4-3636

The Redwood Furniture Co.
324 East Main Street at Mill
"The Honest Store"
Phone 3-3107 Waterbury, Conn.

An exciting new collection of summer fashions
for Street and Sport Wear
MUSLER LIEBESKIND
33 East Main Street, Waterbury

See Our New Collection of Women's and Misses'
PLAYTOGS
Now on display in our new Dress Department
The MILLER & PECK CO.

A New Selection of
Summer Hats
in Straws and Felts
$3.98 up
Sugenheimers
64 BANK STREET

Maryland

BALTIMORE

Mahogany and Maple
PERIOD FURNITURE
for every room in the home
Custom made BEDDING
renovating service
Wm. P. Stein Co.
225 W. Saratoga Street, Plaza 3386

Barometers	Magnifiers
Binoculars	Opera Glasses
Field Glasses	Sun Glasses

HUPFELDT BROS.
401 N Howard St., Baltimore, Md.
Reg. No. 264—Reg. No. 296

Phone Chesapeake 9374
Phone Belmont 9461
Kraft's Quality Market
TABLE LUXURIES
3809-11 Old York Rd. at Argonne Dr.
Frosted Foods

New York

ALBANY

DAVIDS
Smart Women's Apparel and Accessories
34 NORTH PEARL STREET

WHITNEY'S
SUMMERLAND — Where all your summer furniture and furnishing needs are shown with glamour and priced moderately NOW OPEN.
FOURTH FLOOR

The Van Heusen Charles Co.
470 BROADWAY
"A Gift from Van Heusen's Means More"

Harry Simmons Co., Inc.
SINCE 1865
Broadway at Madison Ave., Albany, N. Y.
Complete stock of attractive summer furniture at unusually low prices. Our low cost of selling means a real saving for you.

Every Purchase Counts
Monitor advertisers are glad to know even of the smallest purchase that comes in response to their Monitor advertising. Every purchase counts in helping the advertiser appreciate the value of the Monitor.

NEW YORK

ALBANY (Continued)

The SHERWIN-WILLIAMS CO.
Paint Headquarters
480 BROADWAY
314 CENTRAL AVE. Tel. 4-9121

Buy
FURNITURE and RUGS
from *"The House of Quality"*
EASY BUDGET PAYMENTS
JOHN B. HAUF, Inc.
175 Central Avenue Albany, N. Y.
PHONE 4-2104

R. H. **MILLER PAINT** CORP.
BENJAMIN-MOORE & CO.
PAINT PRODUCTS
WALLPAPER
516-18 Broadway Phone 4-1411

BINGHAMTON

For Information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Binghamton 2-7064 9 a. m.-2 p. m. daily, except Saturday and Sunday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Twentieth Anniversary Year
Coal—Fuel Oil
Building Supplies
Douglas Coal & Supply Co., Inc.
PHONE 7-2349

SUMMER FOOTWEAR
Whites—Fancy Colors for Dress, Sport or Play. Complete Stocks Just Arrived
Parlor City Shoe Co.
40 Court Street

Fashion's Latest
in Millinery and Handbags
Priced to fit every purse
STACY MILLINERY
39 COURT STREET
Represented by Mrs. Sara Cohne

SUMMER IS NEAR
NEW SEASON—NEW MODES
Men and women are finding much of glamour in the high colorings and vivid shades of the new summer sports wear. Ensembles and separate garments. Hats and shoes to match or mix.
at McLEAN'S

Sherwin-Williams Paints — Imperial Washable Wall Paper
THE LAWRENCE PAINT CO.
Binghamton Johnson City Endicott

BRONXVILLE

For Information regarding local and national tional advertisers phone Bronxville 3531 9 to 11 a. m. daily, except Saturday and Sunday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

WEIGHT QUALITY SERVICE
WESTCHESTER FUEL CO.
INCORPORATED
COAL
Coal—Wood—Oil
Settles the Burning Question
TELEPHONES
1472-1473 TUCKAHOE

McCOMB AND McCOMB
Cleaners-of-Fine-Rugs
A 9x12 Domestic Rug Shampooed for $5.00
SCARSDALE 205. TUCKAHOE 2035.
SCARSDALE, N.Y.

THE NOSEGAY
Flowers
Proprietor Service
65 PONDFIELD ROAD
TEL. 0310

CEDAR ST. GARAGE
Incorporated
Complete Automotive Service—Storage
Called For and Delivered
14 CEDAR ST. Tel. 2251

BELLIS PHARMACY
for
Cosmetics and Parfums
116 Pondfield Rd. Telephone 4000

Excellent Food
Restful Atmosphere
Luncheon, 35c-50c
Dinner 65c-85c-$1
Sunday Dinner from 12 to 9 P. M.
85c-$1.00
Also 50c Supper
Fujiyama Tea Room
20 STUDIO ARCADE Tel. 4288

Meats, Poultry, Provisions and Sea Food
Pondfield Market, Inc.
82½ Pondfield Road Tel. 0153—0154

LET
IMPERIAL RUG CO.
Shampoo your GOOD Rugs and Upholstery
We know how to preserve color and texture.
We also store, repair and sell Rugs
1179 Yonkers Ave., Yonkers. Tel. Bev. 8661

BUFFALO

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Grant 7431, 10 a. m.-2 p. m., except Saturday and Sunday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

GRANT 3365
CENTRAL DRY CLEANING
COLD STORAGE VAULTS
West Utica Street, Near Delaware

Wirges & Starker, Inc.
HABERDASHERS—HATTERS
Arrow and Manhattan Shirts
Interwoven Socks Stetson Hats
HOTEL STATLER
Phone Cleveland 4578 Open Evenings

NEW YORK

BUFFALO (Continued)

Meldrum Bros.
Del-Park Garage and Socony Service Stations
Mobilgas and Mobiloil
General Tires
Delco Batteries
Cars Waxed $1.99 up
For Service Telephone
1432 DELAWARE AVE.
North of Delavan GR. 9763
2058 DELAWARE AVE.
at Amherst RI. 9764

Unterecker's INCORPORATED
HOME MADE CANDIES
6 Stores, Phones — Free Delivery
Office, 247 Allen St. — Buffalo, Kenmore and Snyder
Li. 7676
Made in Buffalo by Buffalo People

WHEN YOU
"Say it with Flowers"
Say it with Ours
Palmer's
260 Delaware Ave. LAF. 7896
304 Main St.

ELMIRA

SWP HOUSE PAINT
A Proven Paint for millions of homes
STYLE-PERFECT WALLPAPER
SHERWIN-WILLIAMS
PAINTS-VARNISHES-LACQUERS-ENAMELS
151 N. Main St. Dial 2-1489

THE GEO. W. PECK CO.
102-06 State Street Hardware
Summer Furniture for Lawn and Porch; Gliders, Chaisettes, Hammocks, Chairs, and Awnings.
Second Floor Dial 7139

Pasteurized Milk
(in the cream-top bottle)
Butter, Ice Cream, Buttermilk
DIAL 9171
EL-CORDAIRIES, Inc.

GLOVERSVILLE

AWNINGS
"Taylor made"
Estimates and samples furnished
N. A. TAYLOR CO.
49 Bleecker St. Phone 2359-J

Essoheat FUEL OIL
DYE OIL CO.
PHONE 3440 14 Hill Street
KEROSENE

The New Imperial Washable Wallpapers and Sherwin-Williams Paints
COWLES BROWN & CO.
9 North Main Street

New SPRING Showing
OF
Foot Rest and Enna Jettick Shoes
for Women
CHARLES BROOKINS
60 NORTH MAIN STREET

BUY AT THE ESSO SIGN
WILLIAMS BROS.
180 NO. MAIN

VISIT OUR
NEW FASHION FLOOR
It's a Real Fashion Treat
ARGERSINGER'S

ITHACA

Grace's Quick Beauty Shop
For Appointment Phone 2047
Specializing in Ladies' Haircuts and the Machineless Permanent
Specialists in Children's Hairdressing
405 College Avenue

Spring time is change time
Crankcase and T & D should be drained, flushed and refilled with Gulf Summer Lubricants.
Good Gulf Service *Goodyear Tires*
SERVICENTER, Inc.
Cayuga and Green Sts. Phone 2128

JAMESTOWN

Spring Flowers
Help to make the home beautiful
NELSON & BUTTS, Inc.
17 N. Main St. Phone 6888

MAY SALE
Special Values in All Departments
BIGELOW'S Jamestown, N. Y.

It's a Wedding Tradition
Gifts from
E. F. BASSETT, Jeweler
302 MAIN ST., JAMESTOWN, N. Y.

—SUMMER FASHIONS—
for Decoration Day Week-Ending!
Low Prices for Quality!
NELSON'S of Jamestown

NEW YORK

KENMORE

Shoes for the Family
Florsheim, Red Cross Thoro Good, Freeman, Arch Mold, Red Goose
GEORGE L. SEIFERT
2894 Delaware Avenue

Kenmore Coal & Ice Co.
LACKAWANNA ANTHRACITE
Moving
Furnace Cleaning
Doner-Hanna Coke
16 LINCOLN BLVD.
RI. 1320

The New Air-Conditioned
ALCOBAR
(Opposite Municipal Bldg.)
Homemade Candies and Ice Cream
Luncheons—Dinners
Baked Goods—Pastries
Dairy Products
De. 9760 2904 DELAWARE AVE.

LARCHMONT

The Children's Shop
Smart Clothes for Tot and Teen
Nursery Furnishings, Gifts
Larchmont 376 1963 Palmer Avenue

Annuals - Perennials
Sturdy Plants for Your Garden
Cut Flowers • Designs • Plants
Grant's Greenhouses
96 WEAVER STREET
LARCHMONT, N. Y.

For Family Pleasure
a Box of our Delicious Candies
Dolly Madison Ice Cream
THE CANDY BOX
1933 Palmer Ave. 123 Wolf's Lane
Larchmont 1248 Pelham 0692

Long Island

BALDWIN

R. A. STAHL
Jeweler
"Let us repair your Watches and Clocks. There is a difference"
91 So. Grand Ave. Baldwin 1614

Service Quality Cleanliness
OUR
DANISH BUTTER RINGS
ARE THE BEST
Try One This Saturday
HEIM'S BAKERY

ELMHURST

Medina Beauty Shop
Specializing
Personality Hair Cutting
90-49 Corona Ave.
Newtown 9-2459

FAR ROCKAWAY

Crossways Stores, Inc.
Cleaners—Dyers—Furriers
REMODELLING AND REPAIRING
At Reasonable Cost
Featuring Rug Cleaning Curtains—Blankets, etc.
Stores: 1859 Mott Ave.—2125 Mott Ave.

FAR ROCKAWAY Cedarhurst

NOW is the Time to Prolong the Life of Your Rug
ACME
Hygienic Rug Cleaning Co.
JOHN AHLERT, Prop.
571 Chestnut Street Cedarhurst 6040
Near Cedarhurst Avenue

FAR ROCKAWAY Woodmere

EL. FRANKLIN 1880
MRS. LOUIS SPITZER
1032 BROADWAY
BEAUTY CULTURE in All Its Branches
Specializing in Permanent Waving

FLUSHING

For Information regarding local and national advertisers, phone FLushing 9-8626 daily except Sunday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

WALTER C. WAGNER
GENERAL CONTRACTOR
Modernizing—Conversion
Carpentry—Painting
149-11 Roosevelt Ave. Fl. 3-7271

TWEEDS
Haberdashers
Hatters
MANHATTAN SHIRTS KNOX HATS
37-05 Main Street Ind. 3-2130

Pictures Framing Gifts
THE GLASSCRAFT SHOP
136-72 ROOSEVELT AVENUE
Mirrors Venetian Blinds
Paintings
INDEPENDENCE 3-4400

DRY COLD FUR STORAGE
as Low as $2.00
Blachas & Mellides
North Shore's Leading
FURRIERS
41-16 Main Street Phone Ind. 3-5235

Gown? Hat? Coat?
Whatever you are planning to add to your wardrobe you may wisely gather shopping information from the local advertisements in The Christian Science Monitor.

NEW YORK

Long Island

FLUSHING (Continued)

'blue coal'
SPEEDY DELIVERY SERVICE
136-19 38 AVENUE
INDEPENDENCE 3-5900
KOPPERS COKE
FUEL OIL
SUNRISE COAL CO., Inc.
YARDS FROM BROOKLYN TO BABYLON

Schwartz's
37-21 Main Street
GIFTS
FINE LAMPS
Lamp shades made and recovered
Lamps rewired
Telephone Ind. 3-7097

FOREST HILLS

For Information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Bo 8-7863 10 to 12 daily, except Saturdays and Sundays.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

ROSTON'S
Hosiery, Girdles, Gloves, Lingerie, Housecoats and Robes
72-30 Austin St. Bo. 8-4515

Jack Boyd's
CITIES SERVICE GAS STATION
Acme Tires Lubrication, Car Washing, Power Prover, Simonizing
Queens Blvd. and Yellowstone Ave.
BO. 8-8501-2

CLEANING
Carpets and Rugs
A Complete Service—New and Used Carpets For Sale
HOPKINS-JONES
Corporation
109-30 159th Street, REpublic 9-5360

FREEPORT

RUBY LANE STORES
Specializing in Women's Sportswear
CURTAINS . . . LINENS . . . SPREADS
26 Main St. Hempstead
58 So. Main St., Freeport

Shower and Wedding Gifts
Pyrex-Ware, Wear-Ever Aluminum, Silex Coffee Makers, Bissell Sweepers, Hampers, Bath Scales, Electric Toasters, Irons, Grills, Broilers, Waffle Makers Roasters, Clocks, Mixers, Juicers, and many other practical gift items.
HOUSEHOLD EFFICIENCY
50 W. MERRICK ROAD, FREEPORT, N. Y.
ELECTRICAL APPLIANCES REPAIRED

DANZIGER
70 So. Main Street, Freeport
Vacation Luggage
Jantzen Swim Suits
Sporting Goods

FLASTER'S TOYLAND
"Largest Toy Store on Long Island"
BICYCLES . . . CARRIAGES
JUVENILE FURNITURE
11 West Merrick Road, Freeport 1888

Irving's Men Shop
INCORPORATED
Your Headquarters for
McGREGOR SPORTS WEAR
ARROW SHIRTS
STETSON HATS
INTERWOVEN HOSE
80 SO. MAIN ST. FREEPORT, L. I., N. Y.

FREEPORT—Roosevelt

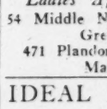
F. W. GOBLE
PAINTING—DECORATING
PAPER HANGING
55 Queen St., Roosevelt, N. Y.
Tel. Free. 3386

GREAT NECK

Spotless Cleaners
A Complete Service of Dry Cleaning, Pressing, Tailoring and Fur Work
Fur Storage
Moth Proofing Free with Dry Cleaning
7 Station Plaza Great Neck 2153

R. A. Pyle Letter Shop
Printing—Engraving—Stationery
Multigraphing—Mimeographing
June Special—Wedding Invitations
9 Station Plaza, Great Neck 2920
Port Washington 506

HANOPHY'S
GREAT NECK MARKET
Meats of Quality
48 MIDDLE NECK ROAD
Phones 2860
Great Neck 2861 Delivery Service



Fleur de Lis Flower Shop
EMILE FARDEL
Flowers for Every Occasion
80 Middle Neck Road Phone 632

THE RAINBOW SHOP
Infants' Children's, Juniors'
Ladies' Apparel—Sportswear
54 Middle Neck Road, Great Neck
Great Neck 4350
471 Plandome Road, Manhasset
Manhasset 2104

IDEAL MEN'S SHOP
Jantzen Swim Trunks
Manhattan Shirts
Interwoven Socks
28 Middle Neck Road Great Neck 2007

NEW YORK

Long Island

GREAT NECK (Continued)

Dutchland Farms
Famous Foods
Delicious Ice Cream
123 MIDDLE NECK ROAD
GREAT NECK 2229
Let's Go to Dutchland!

NASSAU BOOTERY
Fine Footwear
Quality—Comfort—Style
Tel. Great Neck 2172
64 Middle Neck Road

THE COTTAGE LINEN SHOP
Martex Towels — Luncheon Sets
Handkerchiefs by Bloch Frères
123 MIDDLE NECK ROAD

Vera Joan Smith
Hair Stylist
ZOTOS LICENSED SHOP
Parking Accommodations
123 Middle Neck Rd. Ph. G. N. 3370

W. T. GRANT CO.
Porch and Lawn Furniture
Cottage Furnishings
BEACH WEAR
50 Middle Neck Road Great Neck 1199

KREGEL'S CONFECTIONERY
LUNCHEONETTE
Home Made Ice Cream and Candies
Fresh Fruit Strawberry Soda and Sundaes
81 Middle Neck Rd. Great Neck 150
Delivery Service

Windsor Men's Shop
McGregor Sports Wear
Palm Beach Suits
Accessories for the Summer Season
105 Middle Neck Road G. N. 422
Opposite Playhouse

Swank Hairdresser
The Frances Fox Method
Permanent Waving *Styling*
72 Middle Neck Road Great Neck 558

HEMPSTEAD

For Information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Hempstead 1803-M daily, except Sunday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

FOR DECORATION DAY
Smart Beachwear and Playclothes
Also complete assortment of bags, gloves, hosiery, lingerie, and corsets.
Carol Green's
253 Fulton Street, Hempstead, N. Y.
60 So. Main Street, Freeport, N. Y.

We are now carrying a
Complete Line of
SLACK OUTFITS
frock a bonnett
Phone Hempstead 1871 243 Fulton St.

9 lbs. $1
PILGRIM
The Nation's Model Laundry
Serves Brooklyn, Queens, Nassau
Brooklyn, call SOuth 8-4567
W. Hempstead, call Garden City 8881

Hempstead 255 Super Quality
HEMPSTEAD FOOD CENTER
16 MAIN STREET
Meats—Poultry—Sea Food
Groceries—Fruit—Vegetables
GAME IN SEASON

BROWER LUMBER CORP.
Succeeding
Nassau Lumber Co., Inc.
Lumber—Mason Materials
Mill Work—Trim—Mouldings
66 Kellum Place Hempstead 370

Lustigs
Smart Dresses and Coats at Popular Prices
37 Main Street

WALTER'S LAUNDRY
Phones
Hempstead 3831
Freeport 3831
Hollis 5-6201

BIG BEN
FOOD MARKET
272 Front Street

The GLOVE SHOPS
"The Store with the Marble Front"
Featuring Our Own Make
KID GLOVES
FREE REPAIR SERVICE
19 Main Street Hempstead, N. Y.

SUMMER IS HERE
Call and Select Your Summer Furniture For PORCH, BEACH and LAWN at Reasonable Prices
S. BAUMANN, Inc.
266-268 Front Street Hempstead 2900
Branch in Freeport

SEE NEXT PAGE

NEW YORK

Long Island

HEMPSTEAD
(Continued)

HENRI HAIRSTYLIST
267 Fulton Ave. Hempstead
Tel. Hemp. 6021 for Appointment

JACKSON HEIGHTS

For Information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Havemeyer 9-8327 9 to 12 Monday, Wednesday and Friday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Tisdale Coal Company
Call us at our Telephones Listed Below
IRONSIDES 6-6000
FLUSHING 9-5800
Call us as to regards our budget plan
ARTHUR J. BAUM, Pres. FRED FUNKE, Vice.-Pres.

KOPPERS COKE AND FUEL OIL
Delivered in All Boroughs
Since 1846
29-28 41 Ave., Long Island City
Chatham-Phenix Bldg.

Day Telephone HAvemeyer 4-3700
Established 1895
LENIHAN Incorporated
Storage—Moving—Packing—Rug Cleaning
90-10 Roosevelt Avenue
Nights and Holidays—INdependence 3-4358

QUEEN'S
Retail Furrier
FUR STORAGE
Repaired Restyled
11 Years in Jackson Heights
37-41 82nd Street NE. 9-5525

Dulion's
Phone HA. 6-1079
Home Made Pies to Order
Luncheon Dinner
37-38 90th Street, Jackson Heights

Hoffman's
3727 82ND STREET
Curtains—Draperies
Linens and Yard Goods

RED CROSS SHOES
Special Department for Children
ROOSEVELT SHOE SHOP
Roosevelt Ave., Corner 83rd Street

SUPERIOR MARKET, Inc.
ARTHUR URNSTEIN, Prop.
Meats, Poultry, Sea Food, Provisions
Modernized and Sanitary
Orders Promptly Delivered
82-18 Roosevelt Ave. HAV. 4-9718

COLUMBIA
DRY CLEANERS
3-Hour Service (If Desired)
All work done on the premises
Delivery Service
8213 37th (POLK) Ave.
HAVEMEYER 4-0110-1

Come and Visit
HABERMAN'S
NEW MODERN STORE
8214 Roosevelt Ave.
HA. 4-8220 NE 9-2447

Stanley's FURS STORAGE
Made to Order, Remodeling, Cleaning and Glazing at reasonable prices
86-17 ROOSEVELT AVE. NE. 9-8650

EDISON BARGAIN PLUS
A. E. DANIELS
G. E. Vacuum Six-Way Floor Lamp
—Proctor Never-Lift Iron
$96.90 Value for $40.50
May be had $2.45 monthly in 17 months
86-01 Roosevelt Ave. NE. 9-3066

JACKSON HEIGHTS COMMUNITY GARAGE, Inc.
Roosevelt at 79 St. Hav. 4-3506—3507
Garage Headquarters for the visitors to our World's Fair.

DEPENDABLE—RESPONSIBLE
For Conscientious Service
Call Havemeyer 6-0232
WALTER'S HAND LAUNDRY
3764 86TH STREET
MENDING - DARNING - BUTTONS
Early morning pick-ups and deliveries

JAMAICA

FRIES & BURMEISTER
Real Estate and Mortgages
INSURANCE
in all its branches
171-08 Jamaica Ave. Rep. 9-8070-8071

Republic 9-0400 Repairs and Remodeling
John Inc.
CREATIVE FURRIERS
89-67 164th Street, Jamaica
See Us for
FUR STORAGE

LITTLE NECK

DREVES SWEET SHOPPE
Fresh Strawberry Sodas and Sundaes. We make our own ice-cream.
253-24 Northern Boulevard
Bayside 9-2534
Prompt Deliveries

Allen's Greenhouses
Fresh Cut Flowers
Floral Designs for All Occasions
A welcome gift—always
8440 Little Neck Pkwy Tel. Imp 4146

Long Island

LYNBROOK

9 lbs. $1
PILGRIM
The Nation's Model Laundry
Serves Brooklyn, Queens, Nassau
Brooklyn, call SOuth 8-4567
W Hempstead, call Garden City 8881

JOHN WATTS
Prime Meats and Provisions
87 Atlantic Avenue Telephone 8422

BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS
HERMANN ZINN
Orders Promptly Delivered
77 Atlantic Ave. Lyn. 2454

JOHN J. LAKE & SON
Washable Wallpaper
Lucas Paints—Barreled Sunlight
Cabot's Products
88 Atlantic Ave., Lynbrook, N. Y.
Phone Lyn. 3155

Distributors for Goodyear TIRES, TUBES *and* BATTERIES
Weiler's Shell Service
Sunrise Highway
Opp. Peoples Bank Lyn. 7851

D. AND J. LEVY
29 ATLANTIC AVENUE
New Styles for Summer
JANTZEN SWIM WEAR
LA-PLAYA SPORT WEAR
McGREGOR SPORT WEAR
ADAM STRAWS
HICKOK LINE GLASS BELTS and SUSPENDERS
LYNBROOK—E. Rockaway

'blue coal'
SPEEDY DELIVERY SERVICE
Second Street Lynbrook 2777

KOPPERS COKE FUEL OIL
SUNRISE COAL CO., Inc.
YARDS FROM BROOKLYN TO BABYLON

MANHASSET

Ideal Pastry Shop
"from oven to you"
432 PLANDOME ROAD, Next to Theatre
Phone Manhasset 2170 Manhasset, L. I.

MANHASSET DELICATESSEN
German Home Cooking, Tasty Sandwiches, Cold Cuts, Delicious Salads
435 Plandome Rd., Ph. Manhasset 2188

Plumbing and Heating
Oil Burner Service
Master Kraft Oil Burner
M. E. PETER
69 Plandome Road Manhasset 153

MANHASSET FLORIST
Flowers for all occasions by Wire
Irene Kaufman 456 Plandome R.
Tel. Manhasset 760

Special Millwork, Lumber and Trim
HENRY J. LUNDE, Inc.
51 Manhasset Ave., Manhasset 810

PATCHOGUE—Blue Point

BLUE POINT
Individual Laundry, Inc.
TELEPHONES
BLUE POINT 420
Center Moriches 506 Ronkonkoma 149
Sanitone Dry Cleaning

QUEENS VILLAGE

IRV and LEW
KNOX HATS
ARROW SHIRTS
217-21 Jamaica Ave. Hollis 5-10129

DOMESTIC PAINT CO.
Imperial Washable Wallpapers
Tel. Hollis 5-2770
214-71 JAMAICA AVE., QUEENS VILLAGE

QUEENS VILLAGE
Floral Park

SUPER Faust MARKET
Tulip and Plainfield Avenues
"Quality Foods at Low Prices"
SELF SERVICE
Groceries, Vegetables, Dairy Products, Meats

RICHMOND HILL

For Information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Richmond Hill 2-5153 9:30 to 12 daily, except Saturday and Sunday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Vick's Service Stations
TEXACO GAS
General Auto Repairs
TIRES—BATTERIES—IGNITION
Cor. 102nd Street and Atlantic Avenue
Phone VIRGINIA 7-4440

Long Island

RICHMOND HILL
(Continued)

Even-Pul FOUNDATIONS
with the
UNIT OF VITAL CONTROL
FELLER'S CORSET SHOP
Beachwear, Lingerie, Gloves, Hosiery
102-59 Jamaica Avenue

WHITE IS RIGHT
Now! Complete Selection
Treadeasy
Wilbur Coon
Matrix
Reasonable Prices
Paramount Shoe Shop
111-21 JAMAICA AVENUE
Estab. 23 Years

WHITE HATS
The Palace
108-21 Jamaica Ave., near 109th Street

DOCTROW'S, INC.
Corsets Sportswear
Lingerie Beachwear
101-05 Jamaica Ave. Vir. 9-5440

Walk-Over 1940 Cabana
Kali-sten-iks Shoes for Children
X-Ray Fitting
TOLLEY'S
115-15 Jamaica Ave.

YOUR RUGS
Thoroughly Washed, Repaired and Stored
by Armenian Experts
L. SERAYDARIAN
112-04 Jamaica Ave. Cleve. 3-8756

Visit our New
BOBBEN SHOPS
now at
115-16 Jamaica Avenue

ARTHUR A. SIEGLER INSURANCE
Whatever your insurance needs:—
I can supply them or give counsel.
LAURELTON 8-2357 8-2555

RICHMOND HILL
Woodhaven

ROOM for every bone
PLAY for every muscle
Pro-tek-tiv Shoes
JACK & JILL KIDDIE SHOPS
9019 Jamaica Ave. 115-11 Jamaica Ave.

C. M. Perrin, Inc.
87-22 Jamaica Ave. VIr. 7-0617-8
Radios Sales
Refrigerators Maintenance
Oil Burners Installation
—All Makes—

GELLER'S
Slip Covers
Curtains, Draperies
Venetian Blinds
91-17 Jamaica Ave.
VIR. 7-2030

ROCKVILLE CENTRE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 3762 8 a. m.-1 p. m. except Sunday
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

JOHN C. WEGHORN AGENCY, INC.
We Specialize in Fire Insurance
102 Maiden Lane New York
Tel BE. 3-8362
35 Oakdale Rd.
Tel. Rockville Centre 3787

MAMARONECK

Walter M. Baxter Co., Inc.
HARDWARE and HOUSEWARES
83 MAMARONECK AVENUE
Phones Mamaroneck 12 and Park 4040

Mamaroneck Individual Laundry, Inc.
W. Roy Halsey, Mgr.
MAMARONECK AVE. and NEW STREET
MAMARONECK, N. Y.
Telephones, Rye 1121, Scarsdale 2726, Mamaroneck 2840
NO connection with any other Laundry—or with any of a similar name.

MOUNT VERNON

For Information regarding local and national advertisers. Telephone: Hillcrest 2877-J 9-11 a. m. daily except Saturday and Sunday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

FENNELL'S
110-112-114 Fourth Avenue
Mount Vernon, N. Y.
Retailers of Fine Furniture for 60 Years

William J. Fee Coal Co.
COAL—FUEL OIL
DELCO HEAT OIL BURNERS
15 So. 3rd Ave., Mt. Vernon
Oakwood 3884-5 Fairbanks 4-3948
New Rochelle 1412

NEW YORK

MOUNT VERNON
(Continued)

DELLWOOD *Creami-Rich* MILK
"A New Achievement in Milk Quality"
For immediate service call: Nepperhan 4200; New Rochelle 3232; Oakwood 8600; Scarsdale 5656 or Marble 9-9400

SHOP AT
Treasure Aisle
for your Gifts and Furniture
59 South Fourth Ave.
Mount Vernon, N. Y.
Phone Fairbanks 4-4724

RED CROSS SHOES — ALL STYLES ALL SIZES — $6.50
We carry a complete line of SHOES for the entire family
THE YORK SHOE STORE.
21 South 4th Avenue Mt. Vernon 18 Main Street Yonkers

MT. VERNON FUR SHOP
3 PROSPECT AVE.
Our bonded representative will call for your furs. Send your furs and fur-trimmed garments to us before warm weather sets in. Do it now,
CALL FAIRBANKS 4-6667

Let Us Take Care of Your Clothes
John Petronio, Proprietor
THE CIRCLE VALET
Tel. Oakwood 9161
OAKLEY and GRAMATAN AVENUE

YOU CAN OWN A CORONA TYPEWRITER
For as Little as $1.00 per Week
On our deferred payment plan
FRED C. ROSCHER
STATIONER 19 FOURTH AVENUE
Typewriter Ribbons and Carbon Paper for All Machines

Leab & Meyers
Oldest Established **Jewelers** in Mt. Vernon
Oakwood 6143 7 Gramatan Ave.

THE LANGDON *SHOP*
The Man's Shop of Westchester
13 FOURTH AVENUE
MT. VERNON, N. Y.

'blue coal'
FUEL OIL COKE
Household Fuel Corp.
First Ave. and First St. Ph. Oakwood 9046

NEWBURGH

Highland Quassaick National Bank and Trust Company
22-24 WATER STREET
Broadway Branch 244 Broadway
Member of Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation

Moe Meyer Store
Millinery
87 Water St.
Newburgh, N. Y.

Refresh with
C. F. S. MILK
Phone 2820 for a friendly service
210 Mill Street

NEW ROCHELLE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers, phone New Rochelle 5655 9 to 10:30 a. m., except Saturday and Sunday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Coronet Tea Room
16 LOCKWOOD AVENUE
NEW ROCHELLE
N. R. 10376 Private Parties

La Rose Shoppe
CORSETS FITTED
No Charge for Alterations
• NEMO • FLEXEES
• BIEN JOLIE • GOSSARD
• LILY OF FRANCE
525 Main Street (Kresge Building)

BALDWIN-WESTCHESTER, INC
"Pianos Exclusively"
ARTHUR F. OLSEN, Pres.
490 Main Street, New Rochelle, N. Y.
Tel. N. R. 8220—N. R. 1170

I. B. COHEN
• Hickey-Freeman Clothes
• Stetson Hats
• Bostonian Shoes
• Interwoven Sox
507 MAIN ST., NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y.

Kathryn Stayer INCORPORATED
CLEANING—PRESSING—REPAIRING
8 to 24-Hour Service
Spotless, Odorless, Non-Shrinkable
36 Division Street New Rochelle 7809

RUBY LANE STORES
• Attractive Curtains
• Bedspreads
• Drapes
Floral Designs for All Occasions
Low Prices
530 Main Street, New Rochelle, N. Y.

NEW YORK

NEW YORK CITY

Bronx

Eckhardt-Berman Corp.
Furniture of Quality
3035-37 Third Ave.
Corner of 156th St.
Open Evenings
Phone Melrose 5-6640—5-6641

Friendly Florists, Inc.
2 West Fordham Rd.
S. W. Cor. Fordham Rd. and Jerome Ave.
Phone RAymond 9-9060
"Flowers for All Occasions"

Brooklyn

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Shore Road 5-1818 9-11 a. m. Monday, Wednesday, Friday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Regal
RUG & CARPET CLEANING CO., INC.
147-149 Lawrence Ave. Windsor 8-3711 Ext. "C"

Sterling Palace Garage
Storage—Service
Lubrication
Repairs
SOCONY
117 STERLING PL.
STerling 3-1249

MOVING and STORAGE
Local and Long Distance
Estab. 1874
L. CURTH & SONS
244-250 Marion St. GLenmore 2-2040
Insured Carriers

COAT STORAGE
Any Garment Stored for only $1.00 ($50.00 Insurance — 2% for higher amounts)
Complete Cleaning and Tailoring Facilities
Unit System Laundry Corp.
866 De Kalb Avenue NEvins 8-6400

FREDA BEAUTY SALON
274 75th Street
Shore Road 5-9449

CARLTON FURNITURE REFINISHING and SPRAYING
Living Room, Dining Room and Kitchen Suites
Upholstering and Antiques Repaired
ERVIN CECIL, 89 Walton Street

NOW IS THE TIME for Spring change over.
BUY AT THE ESSO SIGN
CATON SERVICENTER
WInsor 8-9118
CONEY ISLAND AND CATON AVES.

Manhattan

For Information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Lackawanna 4-5600. Hours: 9 a. m. to 4:30 p. m. daily, except Saturday and Sunday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Watch our Week-End Specials for Money Saving Values
HUDSON VIEW MARKET
Braunschweiger Brothers
High-Grade Meats, Poultry, Sea Food and Pratt's Frozen Fruits and Vegetables.
810 West 187th Street
Near Ft. Washington Ave., New York City
Wadsworth 3-1861—1850
Orders Called For and Delivered

MAUDE SMITH
Corsetiere
Made-to-Order—Ready-Made Brassieres
25 Years in Business on the Heights
723 West 181st Wash. 7-5970

TRUSERVICE PAINTERS & DECORATORS, INC.
PAINTING . . . DECORATING
FLOOR SCRAPING
Interior and Exterior
also
PAINT SUPPLIES
1175 E. Tremont Ave., Bronx, N. Y. C.
UNderhill 3-5804

Staten Island

NEW DORP

MORAVIAN FLORIST
Fresh Cut Flowers
Potted Plants
Floral Designs for All Occasions
Phone Don. Hills 6-2714—2286 Richmond Rd.
We telegraph flowers

PORT RICHMOND

VOGUE MILLINERY SHOP
1546 Castleton Avenue
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Cars equipped with Dual Control. Reasonable rates. Telephone Gib. 7-8484.
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We carry insurance for your protection against Fire and Theft
We Satisfy Particular People
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NEW YORK

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Wise Hardware Co., Inc.
129 Fifth Avenue, Pelham, N. Y.
House Wares — Devoe Paints — Everything one needs for house cleaning and moth proofing.
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HERMAN GLASSER
Pelham Paint & Hardware Co.
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We are agents for following products: NU-ENAMEL and B. P. S. PAINT, General Electric Appliances, Irons, Clocks. Philco Radios, Wearever Aluminum. Sunbeam Mixmasters, Toastmasters.

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BEAUTY SALON
A few of our special Oil Shampoos will make your next Permanent Wave last longer and make your hair more beautiful and glossy.
133 Wolfs Lane Phone Pelham 1130
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ESTAB. 1908 PHONE PELHAM 1433
Gregory Custom Tailor
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From a Feather to a Carpet
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It's
LUCKEY'S BABY WEEK
with 50 specials that are timely
LUCKEY, PLATT & CO.

Delicious Pies
A large variety of fruit pies flavored just right
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272 Main Street—Near Market

For Good Food
VISIT
The French Pastry Shop
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Quality Baking
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Groceries, Meats, Fruits, Delicatessen
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The Wallace Company

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Featured in Duncan Hines "Adventures in Good Eating"

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Visit Us at Our New Address
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Tailor to Gentlewomen and Ready to Wear Clothes
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WHEN *you purchase goods advertised in The Christian Science Monitor or answer a Monitor advertisement—please mention the Monitor.*

NEW YORK

ROCHESTER
(Continued)

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of Smart Individuality
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CHAS. DOERFLINGER
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Manufacturer of Fine SAUSAGE
We Specialize in Home DRESSED POULTRY
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We deliver Culver 451-452

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Famous Reading Anthracite
Laundered Coal
IRONDEQUOIT COAL & SUPPLY CO.
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Our Mellow Homogenized Milk with its curd softness and even distribution of cream is widely used by people who prefer milk in its natural sweet flavored state
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Theodore Fremd's Market
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Finest Quality Meats and Poultry
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Domestic and Imported Wall Paper
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Famous From Coast to Coast
403 So. Warren opp. Onondaga Hotel

FRANCIS HENDRICKS CO.
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ESTABLISHED 1893
FRED C. MILLER
JEWELER *and* WATCHMAKER
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Costume Jewelry—Handbags—Umbrellas
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Seasonable Flowers
Established 56 Years
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NEW YORK

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(Continued)

GENERAL ELECTRIC
Refrigerators, Radios, Washers, Cleaners, Ironers, Ranges
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DAIRY PRODUCTS
Pure, Wholesome and Fresh From "Utica's Cleanest Plant"
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TEL. 4-6113 625 EAGLE ST.

Have your
ORIENTAL RUGS
cleaned and repaired by one who knows rugs.
All work guaranteed.
HAIG FARMANIAN
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Price Tells—Quality Sells
at the
New Elkhorn Market and Bakery
We use the best to make the best.
BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS

WHITE PLAINS

For Information regarding local and national advertisers, phone White Plains 2587 9 a. m.-11 a. m., except Saturday and Sunday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

COLD FUR STORAGE
Minimum Charge
FUR COATS, $2.00; CLOTH COATS, $1.50
1% above $500 valuation
Reduced rates on repairing and re-styling NOW
PROJANSKY'S
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Palm Beach Suits $16.75
Sanforized Wash Slacks for Sport Wear — $1.95 up
STONE'S CLOTHES SHOP
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Fill your vacation needs at
UNITED LUGGAGE and CAMERA
66 Main St. Phone White Plains 189
"Repairing a Specialty"

'blue coal'
FUEL OIL COKE
R. Young Bros. Coal Co., Inc.
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Most of your household needs can be had at
SEARS, ROEBUCK AND CO.
200 East Post Road, White Plains, N. Y.

Guernsey Milk
Emmadine FARMS INC.
Direct from our farms at
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CAMERA-CRAFT
offers 10% discount to Readers of The Christian Science Monitor on
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Quality Canned Foods
for Delicious Meals
White Plains Produce Market
Grocers and Fruiterers
Prompt Delivery 25 Grove St.
Free Parking W. P. 3130—7707

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Large Selection in White
All Sizes All Styles — One Price $6.50
18 MAIN STREET TEL. YON. 2164

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CHAS. PROBST, Prop.
Meats of Quality
PHILADELPHIA POULTRY
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SWP HOUSE PAINT
A Proven Paint for millions of homes.
WASHABLE WALLPAPER
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PAINTS-VARNISHES-LACQUERS-ENAMELS
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We Carry a Full Line of
IMPORTED *and* DOMESTIC FOODS
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474 SOUTH B'WAY TEL. YON 4108
FINEST COLD CUTS, CHEESES and SALADS
DELIVERY SERVICE
BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS

De Roberts
Experts in Permanent Waving
Done by Male Operators Only
47 Main Street • Yonkers 6435
Open Until 7 P. M.
Fri. and Sat. Until 8 P. M.
FREE PARKING SPACE

The H. & M. GROCERY
401 Riverdale Ave. Tel. Yonkers 842
A. HANLEY Mgr.
Free Delivery Service
GROCERIES—VEGETABLES

Send It to the Laundry
Provide yourself with more leisure by sending your clothes to a reliable Monitor-advertised laundry.

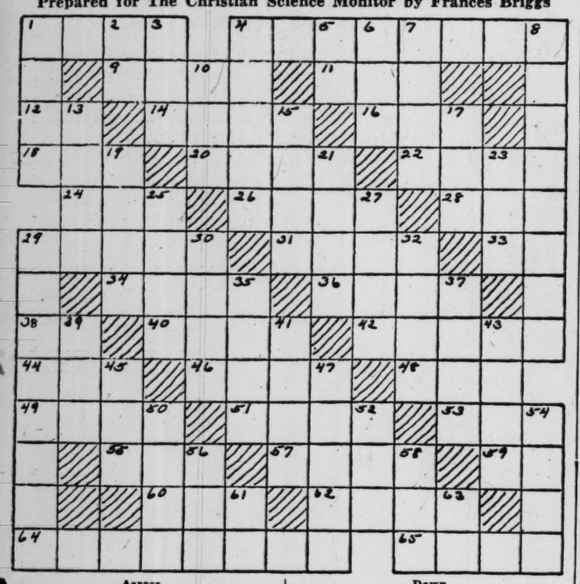
Wit and Wisdom, Stories and Puzzles, Art and Comics

Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

Daily Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



Across

1—Amneris is a character in what opera?
4—Who was last of Gothic kings of Spain?
9—What musical instrument is usually made of ebony?
11—Exist.
12—What State is north of Arizona (abbr.)?
14—What prophet, at time of Pekah's invasion of Judah, prevailed upon victorious army to let captives free (II Chron. 28:9-10)?
16—What is used to divide a badminton court?
18—What is 17th letter of Greek alphabet?
20—What is an antonym of "odd"?
22—What bird has become a noted screen character?
24—What tree yields caucho?
26—Who was father of one of Esau's wives (Gen. 26:34)?
28—What is a snake of tropical America?
29—What fabulous creature peopled interior of earth in medieval tales?
31—From what town in France did lawn get its name?
33—What is 13th letter of Greek alphabet?
34—Time and what wait for no man?
36—What is a county of northern Texas?
38—What is the Granite State (abbr.)?
40—What is a city of Utah?
42—What is a lake of southeastern Africa?
44—What is chemical name of salt?
46—Moses saw Canaan from what mountain?
48—Devoured.
49—Argus had a hundred what?
51—Where was Constantine the Great born?
53—Godiveau is something to eat, don, or row—which?
55—What Mother Goose character was son of a piper?
57—Who would wear a trotcozy?
59—What is the Creole State (abbr.)?
60—What bones enclose the human chest (sing.)?
62—All mankind is descended from whom?
64—What name was given to adherents of Charles I?
65—What material was used for manufacture of clothing in Bible times?

Down

1—Who was father of Hananiah the false prophet?
2—What is first note of scale?
3—What was once capital of Finland?
4—Female of the ruff is called what?
5—District Attorney (abbr.)?
6—Sea eagle is what?
7—Man in Ezekiel's vision used what for a measure?
8—What is name of a city of Wisconsin?
10—Poem.
13—What is a lake of Switzerland?
15—Who wrote "Briary Bush"?
17—Diogenes was supposed to have lived in what?
19—What is a commune of Catalonia, Spain?
21—God made a covenant with whom?
23—Who opposes a "pro"?
25—What is first name of Ludwig, German biographer?
27—Middle of the day is what?
29—Who was king of the Vandals?
30—The Euphrates is mentioned in Scripture as one of rivers of what place?
32—What is a seaport of Spain?
35—What English river flows to Irish Sea?
37—What is the California fan palm?
39—The meadow where Maud Muller stood was sweet with what?
41—What bird was sacred to Egyptians?
43—Any pinniped except walrus is what?
45—Allow.
47—Statuette awarded by Motion Picture Academy of Arts and Sciences is nicknamed what?
50—What is a small short-billed North American rail?
52—Who was one of sons of Zopah (I Chron. 7:37)?
54—How would you describe the Emim?
56—What term denotes one thousand?
58—What is line or mark from which players at marbles shoot?
61—What prefix means "twice"?
63—Kansas City is second largest city in what State (abbr.)?

(Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements)

Did You Ever Wonder

How some garage doors are opened by the sound of an auto horn?

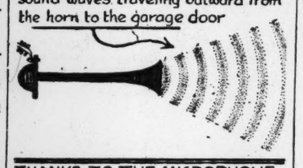
For the convenience of motorists, some public garages have a very ingenious device by means of which an approaching customer can open the garage doors merely by honking his horn. This is accomplished without the necessity of any person in the garage pushing a button or taking any other action.

A microphone is installed in the garage door. This microphone is similar to the microphones used in radio broadcasting, and is of the **directional** type. That is, it is affected most strongly by sounds which originate directly in front of it. This reduces the likelihood of chance street noises opening the door inadvertently.

The sound waves originating in the automobile horn, on striking the microphone, cause a variation in the resistance in an electrical circuit, the sound waves being translated into electrical variations of current. These variations are amplified by vacuum tubes, as the tubes in our radio receiving sets increase the volume of the signals that reach the set from the radio transmitter.

The amplified variations in current cause an electric relay to close a circuit which operates an automatic door-opening device. One such device uses the force of compressed air, stored in a steel tank and kept to sufficient pressure by a motor and compressor.

When the relay closes the circuit, a valve admits compressed air into a cylinder, and the compressed air

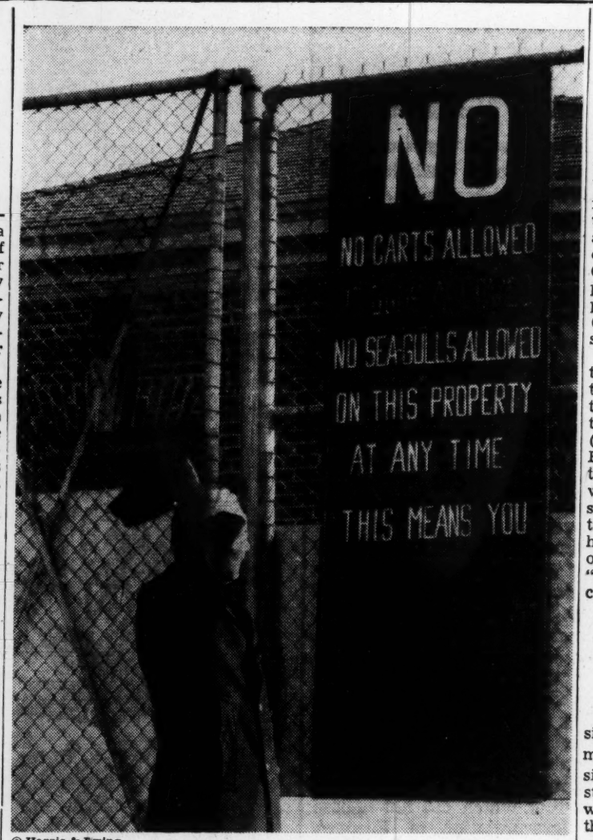


THANKS TO THE MICROPHONE, AMPLIFIER, AND RELAY, BESIDES JUST SAYING "HONK", AUTOMOBILE HORNS NOW CAN ALSO SAY, "OPEN SESAME!"

forces a plunger to move down the cylinder. The other end of the plunger is attached to the door, and as the plunger moves it opens the door.

Air pressure carries the door half way and a strong coil spring carries it the rest of the way. The door does not slam because the air in the cylinder acts as a pneumatic check.

Sound-operated garage doors open automatically, but they do not close automatically. To close them, someone must press any one of several conveniently located push buttons.—**W. P. Keasbey.**



© Harris & Ewing

Sign for Sea Gulls!

A Washington, D. C., policeman, whose beat is on the waterfront, seems puzzled as to how he is going to enforce the restrictions—especially as applied to sea gulls.

Daily Quotation

TO BE what we are, and to become what we are capable of becoming, is the only end of life.—ROBERT LOUIS STEVENSON.

Proverbs and Sayings About Fear

He who fears a sparrow will never sow millet.—Russian Proverb.

Our fears are always more numerous than our dangers.—Seneca.

When one has seen the bear in the woods, he hears him growl in every bush.—German Proverb.

Fear is the tax that conscience pays to guilt.—Sewell.

Fears always spring from ignorance.—Emerson.

He who fears being conquered is sure of defeat.—Napoleon.

Half our fears are baseless and the other half discreditable.—Bovee.

Bible Facts

Joseph's Rule "Over All the Land"

In the account of Joseph's swift and spectacular rise to power in the land of Egypt, we are informed on more than one occasion that the reigning Pharaoh himself appointed Jacob's son as "ruler over all the land of Egypt" (e.g. Gen. 41:43, 41); while, in other passages, we find simply the phrase "over the land of Egypt" (e.g. verse 33, where Joseph himself uses it).

It would appear that the use of the additional word "all" is more than accidental, for it is known that one of Pharaoh's official titles was "lord of the two lands" (i.e. of both upper and lower Egypt), and so it is but natural that when we read of Joseph, who was to be the king's direct representative and minister plenipotentiary, it should be stressed that his sway extended not just to one of the two great provinces, but to "all the land" (cf. Yahuda: "Accuracy of the Bible" p. 20).

Daily Anecdote

Rough Riders

Captain W. L. Robbins, of Halesite, L. I., is one of the last remaining of packet skippers. Halesite is only seven miles from Oyster Bay. His daughter's camp, where he often visited, adjoined the Roosevelt estate.

"I was well acquainted with President Teddy R.," said Captain Robbins. "We were neighbors for years. Although always pleasant, he certainly was independent. When he became President it irked him to have Secret Service men tagging him around. There was nothing he and his wife liked better than to steal away by themselves with a paper bag of lunch and row across the Bay in a little flat-bottomed boat—and the rougher it was the better they'd like it."

Where Would You Find—

1. Spitzbergen?
2. Brigham Young University?
3. The famous painting, "The Laughing Cavalier," by Frans Hals.
4. The country of which Farouk I is King?
5. The "Twin Cities"?
6. The Butterfield Trail?
7. The largest lake in England?
8. The birthplace of Henry Wadsworth Longfellow?
9. The Albert Canal?
10. Barren Grounds?

(Answers appear on this page)

In Lighter Vein

Possibly

"What causes the flight of time?"

"It's probably urged on by the spur of the moment."—Answers.

Not Much Relief

"Williams wants to spend his vacation where he can wear old clothes."

"What does his wife say to that?"

"She has agreed. But she is filling six trunks with old clothes."

Successeroo Story

[Memorandum posted on the bulletin board of a vaudeville theater]

To: Managers and other personnel of vaudeville houses.

From: Publicity office.

Re: Advertising.

I have accepted the suggestion of an usher in the Flatbush Theater and am changing the billing of the Andrews Sisters from "America's Sweethearts of Swing" to "America's Sweethearts of Swingeroo"

I would be pleased if other persons in our theaters would pay some attention to the problems of this office and help us out with suggestions of this sort. Such cooperation would go a long way towards making our advertising a success.—New Yorker.

Monitor Camera Club from Mrs. Mary E. Nevel, Oakland, Calif.

Contemplative Mood

Contributions to the Monitor Camera Club are welcomed. Prints should preferably be glossy, and one dollar will be paid for each one accepted.

Definition

A chairman is a man who spends 21 minutes and 16 seconds introducing a man, "who needs no introduction."—Office Economist.

Music in the Home

Hayden, Colo.

A man in this town holds it to be a great privilege to help children get a musical education. He has acquired several musical instruments which he is happy to let the children use free of charge. All he asks is that the child take good care of each instrument so that another child may use it later.

When asked by the parents what price he would accept for the instruments, or what charge he would make for the use of them, he replies, "When I hear your child play I feel more than paid. I do not want to sell the instrument; but when your child is through with it, perhaps some other child will want to learn to play."

Thus several children who otherwise would not have had the opportunity, have received a musical education because one man finds more pleasure in giving than in getting.

Where Would You Find—

(Answers)

1. A mountainous group of islands in the Arctic Ocean, east of Greenland and north of Norway; put under the flag of Norway by a treaty signed in Paris, Feb. 9, 1921, by the United States, Great Britain, Denmark, France, Italy, Sweden, Japan, the Netherlands, and Norway; important for their coal mines whose resources are estimated at 9,000,000,000 tons.
2. Provo, Utah.
3. It is in the Wallace Collection in London.
4. Egypt, since April 28, 1936.
5. Minneapolis and St. Paul, Minnesota.
6. The longest stage and freight trail used during the great migration to the West. The route began at Tipton, Mo., crossing Arkansas, Texas, New Mexico, and Arizona, to San Francisco; 2,800 miles long.
7. Lake Windermere, in Westmoreland and Lancashire; 10½ miles long by 1 mil wide.
8. Portland, Maine, in 1807; the house is still standing.
9. It joins Liege and Antwerp, Belgium, and is part of her eastern frontier defense system; 70 miles long.
10. A region northwest of Hudson Bay, Canada.

Stamp Notes

By Frank L. Wilson

From Japan comes the news that the fourth series in the National Park stamps is now available. This series of four stamps comprises scenes in the Daisetsuzan or Great Snow Mountains National Park, Hokkaido, northern Japan. The new stamps comprise the 2-sen sepia, picturing Mount Hokuchin; the 4-s. green pictures Mount Asahi, a famous peak in Hokkaido's Great Snow group; the 10-s. red shows a view of Tenjo Iwa or Heavenly Castle Rock,

France—Stamps issued in honor of the heroes of past wars

which is located in the Sound Valley of the Ishikari River near Kobako; the 20-s. blue shows a view of the Tokachi Mountains looking from Lake Shikaribetsu.

There are to be eleven series in the National Park stamps which were inaugurated in December, 1938, and designed to publicize Japan's beautiful scenery.

Stamps From Other Countries

Brazil—Three stamps are promised for the 1940 New York World's Fair, in values of 1,000-reis, 5,000-reis and 10,000-reis.

Chile—A series of thirteen stamps is soon to be released in commemoration of the 400th anniversary of the founding of the city of Santiago.

Costa Rica—In connection with the opening of the International Airport, in La Sabana, a set of seven values was issued, all of one design which pictures the airport building at Sabana.

Cuba—A special stamp has been prepared for release in honor of the Havana convention of the Lions. More than 5,000 members

Marshal Foch in the new French series

of the organization are expected to attend the convention July 23-25, and the Cuban postmaster general has promised to provide a special post office at the convention. The stamp is a 2-cent value in carmine. The Cuban flag is a background for the Lions emblem at the lower left of the design, and at the right is shown a group of three royal palms.

France—A series of four semi-postal stamps has been issued for the "Oeuvres de Guerre." The 80c. plus 45c. shows a profile portrait of Marshal Joffre facing left and in the distance the flags of "The Marne," the color is brown. The 1-fr. plus 50c. violet shows a portrait of Marshal Foch; the 1-fr.50 plus 50c. brick red shows a medallion portrait of General Gallieni with a citadel as background, and the border is a design of oak leaves and acorns; and the 2-fr.50 plus 50c. blue pictures a Frenchwoman guiding a plow behind a pair of bullocks.

Hungary—A special miniature sheet in green color against a gray background has been issued for the benefit of the sufferers of the flood which caused such great havoc this year in Hungary. The value is 20-fillers with a surtax of 1-pengo, and the design of the stamp depicts a soldier of the National Guard who uses his body as a rampart against the flood to protect the mother and children shown behind him.

United States

The last of the Composers series, 10-cents brown, honoring Ethelbert Nevin will be placed on First Day sale June 10 at Pittsburgh, Pa. No more of the Famous American series will appear during the summer, the Artists series will be issued during September. However, on July 3 the Idaho state 50th anniversary stamp will appear, with Boise as city of First Day sale; and July 10 the Wyoming stamp will be placed on First Day sale at Cheyenne. The Coronado stamp will appear in August.

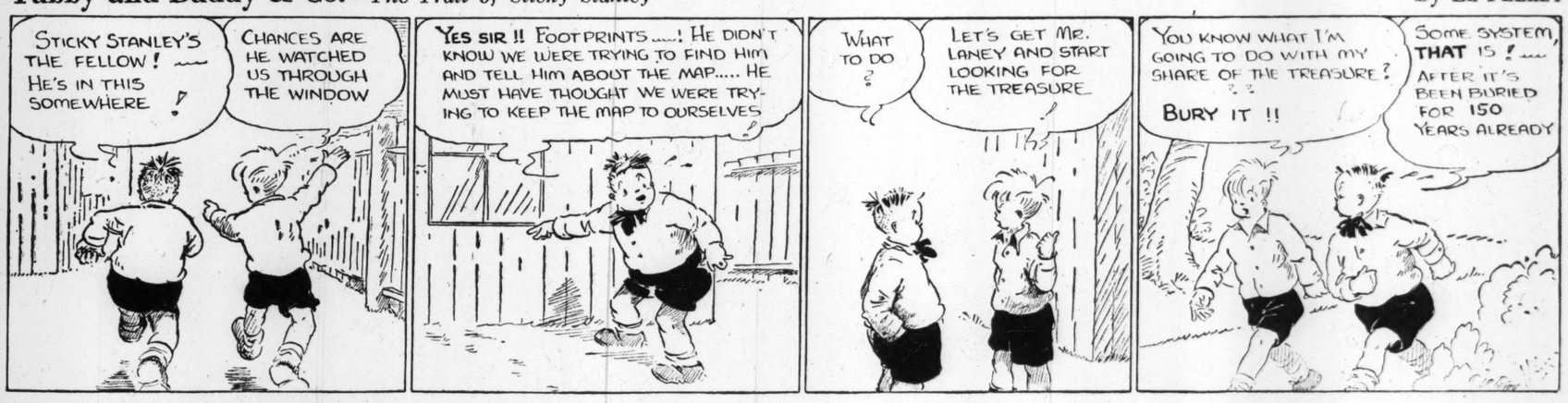
STAMPS and COINS

COINS, MEDALS, PAPER MONEY
of all times and countries; fine selections always on hand for sale. Desirable numismatic material liberally purchased.
NEW NETHERLANDS COIN CO.
95 Fifth Avenue New York, N. Y.

FREE Sample National Stamp News
1 year 50c. Box 6186 Apex, Washington, D. C.

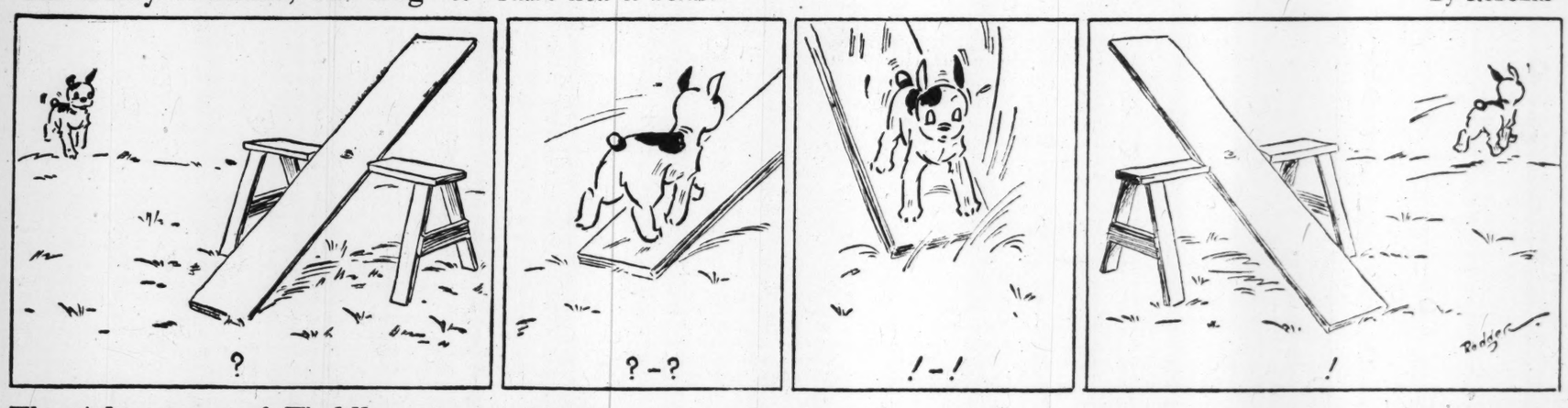
Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*The Trail of Sticky Stanley*

By LE PELLEY


STICKY STANLEY'S THE FELLOW! HE'S IN THIS SOMEWHERE!
CHANCES ARE HE WATCHED US THROUGH THE WINDOW
YES SIR!! FOOTPRINTS....! HE DIDN'T KNOW WE WERE TRYING TO FIND HIM AND TELL HIM ABOUT THE MAP..... HE MUST HAVE THOUGHT WE WERE TRYING TO KEEP THE MAP TO OURSELVES
WHAT TO DO?
LET'S GET MR. LANEY AND START LOOKING FOR THE TREASURE!
YOU KNOW WHAT I'M GOING TO DO WITH MY SHARE OF THE TREASURE?
BURY IT!!
SOME SYSTEM, THAT IS! AFTER IT'S BEEN BURIED FOR 150 YEARS ALREADY

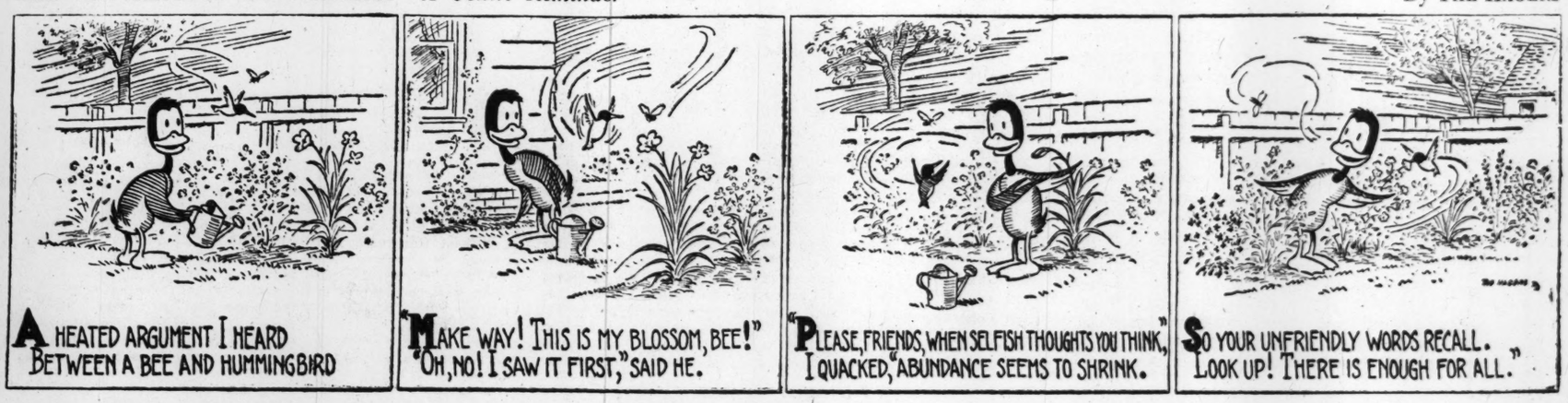
The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*So—That's How It Works!*

By RODGERS



The Adventures of Waddles—*A Gentle Reminder*

By THE HAGERS


A HEATED ARGUMENT I HEARD BETWEEN A BEE AND HUMMINGBIRD
"MAKE WAY! THIS IS MY BLOSSOM, BEE!" "OH, NO! I SAW IT FIRST," SAID HE.
"PLEASE, FRIENDS, WHEN SELFISH THOUGHTS YOU THINK," I QUACKED, "ABUNDANCE SEEMS TO SHRINK.
SO YOUR UNFRIENDLY WORDS RECALL. LOOK UP! THERE IS ENOUGH FOR ALL."

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, THURSDAY, MAY 23, 1940 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

"Lovest Thou Me?"

"Feed my lambs."

Along strafed miles of France's roads flock the fear-scourged refugees. Out of years of labor, years of saving, years of hope, this one has salvaged a suitcase of belongings, but this one only a cardboard box of small needs, and that one simply a prayer.

"Impossible to exaggerate." Thus responsible observers report on the refugee problem. "Probably 5,000,000 French and Belgians are already on the march, homeless, without food, many wounded and sick."

"Feed my sheep."

The American Red Cross, rushing aid, has set up liaison offices in Paris. Merciful airplanes aid the race of succor against destruction. Herbert Hoover once more heads a Belgian Relief Commission. Even the fighting men, their path of operations confused and obstructed by the hordes of the homeless, give what they can—tolerance, compassion, precious room on vital roads—at risks that only those who have seen the military operations can estimate.

On splendid estates still secure against marauding armies, in comfortable suburban homes to which no terror comes, in workmen's cottages where existence is still tolerable, and even in tenements where want seems less formidable than the foe which strikes from the air—there is a common urge. People meet in one neighborhood of charity as they read of their brothers' needs and supply them. Whether they give out of gratitude or compassion, love or pity, matters little. All these qualities of mercy are akin, and the healing of sore need with them makes all men kin.

"Peter was grieved because he said unto him the third time, Lovest thou me? And he said unto him, Lord, thou knowest all things; thou knowest that I love thee. Jesus saith unto him, Feed my sheep."

Mr. Roosevelt's Silence

Six months or a year ago President Roosevelt could have cleared the air substantially by declaring plainly that he was or was not a candidate for a third term. Particularly if he had taken himself definitely out of the race and made clear his espousal of the two-term tradition, the time might have been improved in the development of presidential timber in the Democratic ranks and to some extent a more informed appraisal of Republican possibilities.

But for whatever reasons—including the supposed desirability of retaining influence in Congress or of keeping a free hand in event of foreign emergencies—Mr. Roosevelt did not see fit to do this. In the meantime, German invasion of Belgium and the Netherlands has changed the situation materially. Whether it would have been wise for Mr. Roosevelt to accede to the expressed hope of former Gov. Alf M. Landon, titular Republican leader, that he eliminate himself from consideration as a third-term candidate presents a somewhat altered question.

It is now less than two months until the Democratic National Convention. They are months in which many unexpected things may happen. For Mr. Roosevelt to withdraw now, after having waited this long, might confuse matters more than it would help.

The explanation of the President that he has not time to prepare a political statement is probably not the whole story. But at the same time the reiterated efforts by opponents to compel him to declare himself are governed in part by political strategy.

The third-term issue can be met whenever it is raised. In view of the foreign situation, Mr. Roosevelt is entitled to keep his own counsel until convention time if he feels it necessary. This need not bar a hope that in the long-run interests of preserving a custom which helps to safeguard American liberties he will make way before the nomination for a successor capable of taking over the helm.

Exit 'Ersatz' Education

Harvard's student newspaper, the Crimson, scored a triumph of permanent value when, as a result of its editorial campaign against abuses of commercial tutoring near Harvard Square, University officials prohibited all students, on pain of severe punishment, from accepting the "capsule education" offered.

Prior to the Crimson's campaign, a poll conducted by the Student Council demonstrated that as many as three-quarters of the students made use of the schools at one time or another, usually just before examinations. Highly commercialized, the business had grown in a period of ten years from small, informal tutoring to huge proportions. Advertisements in undergraduate publications played upon student fear, and constantly brought larger numbers into the habit of dependence upon the tutoring mills. Students with money to spend came to have an advantage over others.

Now the picture should be different, not only at Harvard, but also, perhaps, at other colleges, such as Princeton, where the undergraduate daily newspaper has launched a similar campaign. With legitimate tutoring needs at Harvard provided for in the University's own new Bureau of Supervision, there should be no excuse for violations of the rule. Commercial tutoring schools which do not conform to Harvard's standards — as one has already promised to conform—are expected to disappear. The Crimson's victory has contributed materially to progress at Harvard.

Britain Goes "All Out"

With "blitzlike" speed the British Parliament has given the Churchill Government absolute authority over all the resources of Great Britain. The Emergency Defense Bill vests totalitarian powers in the Cabinet for the prosecution of the war. Wealth and labor can be conscripted, dictatorial control can be exercised over persons and property.

But we shall miss the essence of this tremendous step if we think of it as an imitation of totalitarianism. The temporary grant of absolute authority is much less important than the reason for it. That the British people, whose traditional opposition to militarism was such that only a little over a year ago Prime Minister Chamberlain felt forced to promise that there would be no conscription, have freely and quickly given the Cabinet powers to conscript every resource, human and material, only emphasizes their recognition that self-preservation is now the issue. The British people are going "all out" to win the war.

Britain has not established a dictatorship in the Hitlerian sense. Parliament has delegated authority as Congress delegates authority to the Interstate Commerce Commission. It can revoke that grant at any time, and no one familiar with the history of the English people will doubt that it will take back the power when war is over.

It is true that if the Churchill Government used this authority as the Hitler Government used similar decree power in 1933 Parliament itself might be destroyed. The essence of the difference is in the spirit of the people. That is always the basic safeguard of democracy. More than one dictatorship has operated on the American continent under constitutions copied from that of the United States.

Moreover it is misleading to compare Mr. Churchill to Herr Hitler. The power is granted not to the Prime Minister but to the Cabinet, which includes representatives of every party in Britain except the Communists. The fact that the conscription of labor will be in the hands of a genuine labor leader makes a vast difference. It brings in an element of consent and of trust which is foreign to rule by force.

Even for a vital purpose, even with all the good motives in the world the system now set up in Britain can only be tolerated temporarily. It is jealously watched. But for the winning of the war it has not only the consent of the governed but their wholehearted eagerness to sacrifice all that is necessary. The British have chosen a temporary dictatorship to combat the threat of permanent dictatorship.

Yellow Peril

The baggy trousers and the moans of a colleague call attention to the outbreak of the annual dandelion war. (The moans result from the fact of his wearing the plating off one of his wife's silver knives.) This war's effects—upon the householder and *his* effects—point unerringly to what Edith Wharton might have called the elaborate futility of the unending annual offensive.

What's a miserable lawn-nurser to do if he lives across the way from a golf course, a public park, a meadow, or, indeed, a neighbor who has a depraved fondness for the pesky things?

One answer that suggests itself—move to an apartment—is likely to be rejected if the householder has a brood of lively youngsters. But it seems to be the only sure escape. Of course, if we called it *le dent de lion* and had to import the seed, most of us would be proud to have a border of these bright yellow beauties in the perennial bed. But, since we don't, men continue to have an excuse to get away from spring housecleaning.

Federation: Nazi Model

The amazing drive of German mechanized forces has made a whole world wonder about its tomorrow. According to Third Reich spokesmen, Europe will be a happier place when Germany can reorganize it. Concurrently Berlin has taken up the idea of federation, already so popular among the Allied peoples. Does this foreshadow that "happier place"? Possibly small nations with only fragmentary experience in democracy may be misled by Berlin's interest in their future; others will not be. No American, for example, could conceive of a federal union of the United States with one of the States acting as overlord of all the rest.

But the anomaly does not end here. It requires at least one more monstrosity to complete it; the notion that the leading State in such a union can be an autocracy and yet act as protector of democracy. For federation, as Americans, the Allied peoples, or the successful Swiss understand it, is synonymous with democracy.

Federation in the language of the Third Reich might mean the giving of limited rights of local self-government to communities which did not oppose the Nazi interpretation of Europe's needs. To realize what this interpretation is, one need only consider Reichsführer Hitler's "land policy" as outlined in "Mein Kampf." The cardinal rule of this policy aims at a more or less constant ratio between the German population and the amount of land that Germans actually occupy.

The implications of such a rule hardly fit a pattern of true federation. The Third Reich's leaders have shown that they intend its population to increase steadily. This means that the amount of land that Germany needs must also increase steadily if Herr Hitler's land policy is to be kept intact. Where, then, would States' rights fit in a multi-racial federation under Third Reich tutelage?

Obviously talk of federation under Nazi leadership is meaningless in the language of peoples now enjoying federation.

As Thomas Mann has written of the Third Reich, "Force within and peace without—this is an impossible conjunction." It must also be said of federation as discussed in Berlin: Autocracy within and democracy without—this is an impossible supposition.

Another Fifth Column to Guard Against

AGGRESSION CAN'T BE STOPPED!
THEY ARE POWERFUL AND CLEVER!
YOU HAVE JUST HEARD THE LATEST WAR
NAZI MACHINE PUSHES ON
WAR NEWS

England's Peaceful Countryside

LONDON

A fortnight ago I had my first real glimpse of England in war-time. With London at all hours of the day and night I have been tolerably familiar since the war started; and the Surrey village where I am living I know pretty well. But what the countryside looks like, and how the spring is coming up, and whether England still remains a green and pleasant land—these are questions to be answered only with petrol, and petrol hitherto I have found more difficult to get than rubies.

But at long last the hearts of the authorities, so far as I was concerned, softened, and when the first holiday of the year arrived I found myself with permits for some 500 miles of motoring in my pocket. It was with a feeling of adventuring into the unknown that I bade good-by to the office, and, with a full tank, headed west.

* * *

I was prepared, within reason, for anything. And to pay anything for it (within reason). For I knew that prices had risen; and that the north of Scotland had become a prohibited area; and that from time to time well-meaning people abroad, impressed by German propaganda about the scarcity of goods in England, sent parcels of food to their British friends to keep them from starving. It is, of course, difficult to see what the regulations about Scotland had to do with me, since I was going down Winchester way; but it added to the general atmosphere of agreeable mystery, fostered by restrictions that have, for more than half a year, confined me to a radius of forty miles from my home.

It is, therefore, hardly surprising that I found my trip very surprising indeed; chiefly because there was nothing about it surprising at all. For if there is one thing odder than to encounter the bizarre when you expect the usual, it is to encounter the usual when you expect the bizarre.

There is certainly nothing bizarre about England these days. It looks the same secure, prosperous, contented country it has been for hundreds of years. The thatched cottages are still there, with the smoke rising lazily from the chimneys. The factories are there, too, working overtime. And the people also, talking of sport, and the weather, and the Stock Exchange, but rarely or never of war.

* * *

It would, naturally, be foolish to deny that there is no evidence of war at all. Britain is taking its present struggle seriously. There are troops on the move, in tanks and lorries curiously camouflaged. Big buildings are camouflaged, too, though on the flat lands below the Southampton forts there is an edifice with a huge pink roof which must be an excellent target from the air. The glass tops of petrol pumps throughout Dorset are blacked out, a precaution taken nowhere else that I have been.

There are occasional soldiers staying in the hotels, and, thanks to the Army's democratization policy, though they wear the uniform of a private, they may speak with a Public School accent. I asked one of them in my hotel why his car had not its bumpers painted the regulation white, for driving in the black-out. He explained that his father did not let him take the car out at night because of the danger of the dark roads. As he said this to me, quite unself-consciously, he was wearing that battle dress which has been made famous by the B. E. F. and by Miss Valerie Frazer in Mr. C. B. Cochran's revue, "Lights Up."

* * *

But the main impression is one of absolute normality. We ate meat every day, and had to give up no coupons. We had as much butter as we needed, and there was no abnormal increase in prices. The only marked variation in price which I noticed was at the Southampton floating bridge, which my A. A. handbook marks down at a shilling. We got across for sixpence.

The roads were somewhat, but not much, quieter than in any ordinary period. We had tea at the Woolbridge farmhouse where Angel Clare took Tess for her honeymoon; there were eight touring cars parked outside. At Lulworth Cove the car park was reasonably filled, and at the Sandbanks ferry there were more cars than could be taken over.

Shortage of petrol could be detected only in one respect. Cars were driven much slower than usual. We drove down the Bournemouth road through the New Forest at an average speed of about thirty miles an hour, never rising above sixty, but were passed by only one other car. For people think twice nowadays before wasting their petrol by driving at an uneconomic speed.

HAROLD HOBSON

Wages in the Railroad Industry

This newspaper is not responsible for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Your article on the railroad industry appearing in the December 5, 1939, issue of The Christian Science Monitor has come to my attention.

In view of what the President's Emergency Board stated in 1938, after it had made a very thorough and learned study of the whole problem of wages in the railroad industry, I am amazed that your newspaper could come forth with the proposal that railroad wages be reduced by ten or fifteen per cent. What can be in the minds of these people who, in the face of bankrupt mass purchasing power, are continually contending that our mass purchasing power should be further reduced by wage cuts? The President's Emergency Board said:

> Examination of the data above detailed leads us consequently to the conclusion that the level of wages of railroad labor is not high when compared with wage levels in other industries. Nor do wage trends show that railway wages have advanced proportionately greater than wages in other industries. . . . These considerations lead us to the conclusion that the carriers' proposal can derive no sustenance from the contention that railway wages as a whole are too high.

Do you know that in all history, the railroads have never sought a wage cut in order to give cheaper rates to the public? And do you know further, that if wages were reduced ten per cent and the entire savings on the pay roll passed on directly to the consumer in the form of reduced retail prices, it would amount to 12/100ths of one cent on a sack of flour shipped from Minneapolis to Chicago?

You are concerned about reducing the operating costs of "the Pocahontas roads, the Southern citrus fruit haulers. . . ." Do you know that our coal-carrying roads are among the richest corporations in America? For instance in 1936, the Chesapeake & Ohio paid more in dividends than it paid in wages to all of its employees. Do you know that the Bessemer and Lake Erie in 1931 and again in 1936, paid 1,100 per cent dividends? Do you know that according to the Senate investigation of the railroads, the Southern Pacific received $51,121,340 in dividends from the Pacific Fruit Express on its investment represented by $12,000,000 capital? This amounts to a total dividend rate for the seven-year period 1930 to 1936 of 426 per cent. Likewise the Union Pacific Railroad for the period from 1930 to 1936 received a return of 363 per cent on dividends from the Pacific Fruit Express.

If you were in possession of all the facts relating to the railroad industry, I am sure you would not advocate reduction in the wages of railroad workers, the overwhelming majority of whom already receive wages that are inadequate to maintain themselves and their families in comfort and decency, according to standards laid down by our own government.

I suggest you give consideration to the facts that approximately 1,000,000 workers in the railroad industry today do what 2,022,000 railroad workers did in 1920 and in the aggregate they receive the paltry sum of one cent per hour more for performing all of this service to the railroad industry. No important industry can show so small an increase in wages for so large an increase in productivity. The railroads are now receiving 88 per cent more work per employee, 101 per cent more work per employeer's hour of service and 92 per cent more work per dollar of wages paid, than they received in 1920. Never in their history have they received more for their wage dollar than they are now receiving.

Cleveland, Ohio. A. F. WHITNEY
President,
Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen.

[Editor's Note—The article in question did not advocate a reduction in railroad wages but simply recorded that ". . . many persons feel that at least some of the pressure could be taken off the railroads by a 10 or 15 per cent cut in pay rolls." It is well known that a majority of American railroads have had serious financial difficulties; and however defensible wage rates may be, the money has to be found with which to pay them.]

The Netherlands Marches On!

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

The last words of the well-known Dutch Prince, William the Taciturn, after having been shot in the heart in the year 1584, were "Mon Dieu, ayiez pitié de moi et de mon pauvre peuple"! (My Lord, have pity with me and with my poor people.)

Today, now that the heart of her country has been hit, Queen Wilhelmina might repeat the very same words.

The hearts of the Dutch people, however, remain unchanged and will never be invaded! They will maintain the same ideals of a free Nation, honoring God, as ever before; and as long as they will keep their culture which has made them one of the best colonizers, and as long as their engineers will continue construction in all parts of the world, their writers, painters, and [physical] scientists shall carry on, the Dutch Nation will not be broken.

New York G. B.

Need of Awakening

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

With the example of German intrigue in Norway and Holland so fresh in our thought, and in view of the subversive activities that have been uncovered here (through such agencies as the Dies Committee), isn't it about time America awakes to the danger to human freedom and to civilization that lies in the sort of activities that elsewhere are reaching their climax in barbarous aggression? F. V. S.

Portland, Ore.

Mirror of World Opinion

Hitler Easily Forgets

Hitler himself has said that the outcome of this conflict "decides the fate of Germany for the next 1,000 years.". He talks of 300 years of Anglo-French efforts to keep the German nation down. He overlooks the fact that just over 100 years ago the Germans and the English were allies against the French when Napoleon attempted to unify Europe by the sword as Hitler is attempting to do today.—*Cleveland Plain Dealer.*

The Wide Horizon

The Hausfrau's Task

By June Harrison Mayer

Difficulties which have long beset the German Hausfrau are recalled by two recent developments: An announcement from Berlin that the Nazi Women's Organization and the Retailers' Association have set up mediation boards, and the following recent quotation from the *National Zeitung* (Essen): "It is always the women who make things more difficult for their families and the German State. They pass like a hungry swarm of bees from one shop to another showing such a lack of discipline that the authorities will be compelled to take action against them."

Though she lives in a highly mechanized world, as far as war equipment is concerned, modernism has scarcely touched the German housewife's own field. Not only are vacuum cleaners, running hot water, and iceboxes rare but the very method of distributing *Lebensmittel* (groceries) stands in blunt contrast to that in the United States. In place of the large department grocery stores, common in America, in which everything from toothpaste and ice cream to bakery goods, flowers, and fresh meat is obtainable, the Germans—like most Europeans—still adhere to specialty shops. And each really is a specialty shop, each butcher making and seasoning his own particular sausage and hanging out his sign: *Heute Abend—Frische Wurst.*

At one store the popular brand of Knorr's macaroni is sold, but the adjacent competitor handles an entirely different trademark or carries it only in bulk; for shops never encroach upon each other's wares. So that if the housewife is fond of brands, as she is trained to be in the United States, she has no choice but to walk all over town to accumulate her favorite articles.

She shops all over town anyway, for in Germany a greengrocer sells fruit and vegetables; a dairy shop handles milk, butter, cheese and eggs; a *Kaffee Laden* deals in coffee and tea, with hard cookies and candy as the only extras. Bakeries sell bread, of course, but rolls and cakes are a sideline. Fresh meat comes from a butcher, wicker goods from a wicker shop, baby carriages from a *Kinderwagen* shop, and cleaning articles, such as brushes, soaps, clothesline, and washtubs, from shops which deal in these articles exclusively. A specialization like this creates much extra work for the shopper.

* * *

Deliveries are rare: Department stores will deliver, but as a rule one buys only clothing, furniture, carpets, and draperies in such places. Smaller shops, like the butcher's, deliver twice weekly, Wednesdays and Saturdays, but if one lives outside the traffic hub, the commercial laundryman and dry cleaner seldom call, for the small volume of business does not justify it. Most persons carry their things downtown in an old suitcase, and for the housewife this is an added errand. But dry cleaning doesn't occur often, nor would it elsewhere if it cost $4 to have a suit cleaned or $1.50 to have it pressed, which is what the German pays—for he earns in marks exactly what the American earns in dollars. Many housewives, however, carry their freshly washed linens to the commercial *Heiss-Mangel* in town where they pay to use modern ironing machines.

Shopping complexities first caught my attention when I was staying with an aristocratic family in Berlin whose maid dashed out before each meal to make purchases. Naturally I wondered why. Only three explanations appeared plausible: that my hosts lacked funds, or refrigeration, or that their grocer ran short of supplies. The first I discarded but the second proved correct; they had no icebox. Like other families I came to know, they used an aerated cupboard. During my residence in Germany I saw only one mechanical refrigerator in use, a small one perhaps two feet square, operated by gas and exhibited to me with pride, a new purchase.

As the Germans are very exacting about the flavors of their meats and cheeses, this lack of refrigeration may account for the frequent trips to the grocer's, but another explanation must be included. When the grocer was out of butter, eggs, or sugar, as he was apt to be, the maid simply had to return until she struck the right moment and also could obtain her share. For an unfilled ration card did not guarantee supplies. Even before the war, I stood in a shop observing folk grumble because the week had nearly passed and they were yet without their butter supply.

* * *

In Dresden, I patronized a small store on the *Holbeinstrasse*, a pleasant street lined with apartment houses, where the neighborhood women came each day to purchase one or two eggs, a tiny packet of baking powder sufficient for a single cake, a lone dill pickle, bit of sausage, and half loaf of bread. How unbelievable they would find American markets with their cheap, abundant, and prettily packaged foods! For them, salt, sugar, and flour came only in bulk. For one egg, they paid 13 pfennigs; we pay 13 cents for six (my family still drive out into the country and pay 15 cents a dozen). They paid 45 pfennigs for a loaf of bread; we pay only 10 cents. They paid 26 pfennigs for one-eighth of a pound of bacon, unsliced, unwrapped, with a heavy rind; we get a whole pound of cellophane-packaged bacon for 26 cents. Butter where I live costs us 34 cents a pound; they got a fifth of a pound for as many pfennigs; the little tin boxes of spices of cinnamon, pepper, nutmeg, and cloves which decorate all our cupboards at an investment of a dime apiece, contain ten times the amount in the 10-pfennig German packets.

With deliveries uncommon and private automobiles rare, all purchases had to be brought home by street-car or bus and it's work, lifting those heavy bags and fumbling in one's purse for change. Strange it often seemed that this inventive era had overlooked the German *Hausfrau's* realm. And wars, past and present, only serve to intensify the difficulties of her task.